COMPLETE TEXT OF THE WAR REVENUE BILL MAY BE FOUND ON PAGES 6 AND 7

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued cool today; Wednesday fair, warmer; northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,780. .... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

SWEDEN SHOCKED BY LANSING'S EXPOSE; DECISIVE EFFECT ON ELECTIONS LIKELY; STAIN ON NATION'S HONOR IS DEPLORED

TALK OF STOCKHOLM 'AGENT'

Socialist Leader Says German There Must Have Sent On News.

BARON LOEWEN UNDER FIRE

"Irretrievably Compromised" if He Cannot Clear Himself of Complicity Charge.

STOLEN CIPHER SUSPECTED

Washington's Method of Giving Out Message Is Criticised by the Dagblad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 10, (via London.)—An enormous sensation has been created here by revelations from America concerning the action of the Swedish Legation in Buenos Aires in transmitting German messages relating to the U-boat campaign and in particular suggesting the atrocity of sinking Argentine ships without leaving any trace behind.

The effect on Swedish opinion and on the elections now in progress will be profound, and will probably be decisive. This morning's papers, however, received the news so late in the night that comments are few as yet. Branting, the powerful Socialist leader, (and member of the Coalition Cabinet,) expresses the view of the general mass of opinion in this country in the Social Demokraten.

"We do not need," he writes, "to draw attention to the extreme gravity of the charges which are officially made against functionaries of the Swedish Foreign Office. Our Minister is Baron Löwen. If he cannot clear himself of the charge of having assisted the German representative in his amiable business of marking out ships which it was suitable should disappear, then he is irretrievably compromised, and he has cast a stain upon the reputation of our country in its official dealings as an impartial neutral."

Branting adds significantly that the matter has a much worse side in that the traffic in Buenos Aires shows that even in Stockholm there must have been a receiver who acted as the agent of a belligerent power in handing on this information.

Even the conservative Dagblad has nothing to say in extenuation.

"It is only possible," it says, "to characterize Count Luxburg's behavior in one way." Nevertheless, the Dagblad declares that the purpose of the publication is simply to induce Argentina to follow the example of most of the South American republics and range herself on the side of the Entente, and it indulges in grumbling at the unconventional method of public revelation chosen by Washington.

"It is a striking fact," the paper says, "that interrupted telegrams are said to have been addressed to the Swedish Foreign Office. Some American agent seems then to have stolen the cipher, and the telegrams seem to have been given to the American press at the same time that they have been given to the Swedish Legation in Washington—that is to say, before Stockholm was communicated with. If this is correct the American Government has adopted toward Sweden a method that is not in accordance with traditional diplomatic courtesy."

The Dagblad adds that a phrase in the Washington telegram, containing the revelations, which states that Secretary Lansing's aim in publication was to expose connections which exist between Germany and Sweden, appears to be a "grave and intentional insult against our Government."

LONDON COUNTS MUCH ON SWEDISH PEOPLE

Thinks Anger May Force Cabinet Out, Even in the Midst of Elections.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 11.—It is learned from authoritative sources that the effect of the Lansing disclosures in Swedish governmental circles has been that of a bombshell.

Furthermore, the Government of Sweden, by which is meant the court circles, military chiefs, and the pro-German elements in the Conservative Government as distinct from the Swedish people, are annoyed with the Washington State Department, which they think has sought to exercise influence upon the domestic affairs of Sweden by publishing the documents in the midst of a Swedish general election.

Other motives that may have actu-

Continued on Page 2.

BOOKKEEPERS—Earn $5,000.00 yearly by becoming Expert Accountants. Write for Book A and Special Offer. Universal Business Institute, 17T Madison Ave., New York.—Advt.

Entente Has No Quarrel With the Swedish People Whom It Expects to Rebuke Guilty Officials

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The following statement from an authoritative source was made to The Associated Press today with reference to the revelations concerning Sweden:

"There is no need for any action on the part of the Allies regarding the Swedish exposures, nor is any action, joint or otherwise, contemplated. The facts as narrated speak for themselves.

"This is not a case of any quarrel on the part of the Allies with the Swedish people, but of individual action by individual officials, which, it is confidently believed, will be strongly resented by the Swedish people. There can be no doubt that Sweden will take the earliest opportunity to explain her position, and this, it is hoped, will clear the air, and even lead to a better understanding.

"It is well known that there is a small militarist group in Sweden, which might possibly approve of such behavior as has now come to light, but it is confidently expected that the bulk of the Swedish people will share the view of the world at large regarding the barbarous intrigues of Germany. Telegrams from Buenos Aires show that the disclosures have caused great excitement, and, in the view of the leading politicians, serious action by the Argentine Government will become necessary."

THINKS ARGENTINA WILL TAKE ACTION

Washington Believes She Will Not Be Passive in Swedish-German Complication.

MAY TIGHTEN THE EMBARGO

Cutting Off of South American Supplies to the Neutral Nations a Factor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Amazement was caused here today in official circles over the statement in an Associated Press dispatch from Buenos Aires that the Argentine Government preferred to consider as a personal affair between the German and Swedish diplomatic representatives in that country the violation of neutrality and diplomatic privilege committed by the Swedish Minister and the German Chargé d'Affaires in sending military information to Berlin under cover of secret telegraph code. How Argentine officials can view this offense against the dignity of their Government in that light way is impossible of understanding in Washington.

From what was learned in official quarters today the present attitude of the United States Government is that the insult to Argentina committed by collusion between the Swedish and German diplomatic representatives at Buenos Aires is an affair that chiefly concerns Argentina. It is for that Government to assert its dignity by showing the world that it will not tolerate such violations of international law and hospitality, and will take measures for destroying the nests of German espionage whose bold activities in Argentina have caused a raising of eyebrows in the chancelleries of important nations.

The action that may be taken ultimately by the United States will be determined after consultation among the Governments whose cause has been injured by the German-Swedish intrigue. For the present this Government awaits with courteous patience the development of Argentine indignation and unmistakable action which it confidently expects.

Explanation Causes Smiles.

The attention of officials was called today to the explanation offered in New York last night by Baron Akerhielm, the Counselor of the Swedish Legation in Washington, that as the unneutral messages sent in behalf of the German Chargé by the Swedish Minister were in German code, the Swedish Minister did not know their contents. The naïveté of this explanation caused smiles in official quarters.

"It is a matter of indifference to us whether the Swedish representative in Buenos Aires knew what was in the dispatches," one high official said. "Ignorance on his part of their contents only appears to make the offense worse."

By this was meant that in transmitting messages to Germany under cover of the Swedish diplomatic privilege to send dispatches in code, the Swedish Legation gave the German Chargé the opportunity to send any military or other unneutral information he pleased. The excuse will not satisfy the Government of the United States and it is believed here that Argentina will not tolerate any such effort to escape responsibility.

One of the most important officials of the Government was asked today if there was any reason to believe that the information conveyed to Germany of the sailing of the American destroyer flotilla for Europe had passed through the Swedish Legation in Buenos Aires. He did not answer this question directly, but indicate that it was a possibility.

Only Messages Were Given Out.

The State Department was willing to make known today that all it had done with respect to the Swedish scandal was to furnish copies of the unneutral dispatches to the Argentine and Swedish representatives in Washington, and cable the text of these dispatches to the American embassies in London and Paris for the information of the British and

Continued on Page 2.

Big Comedy Hit, "A Tailor-Made Man," Cohan & Harris Theatre, W. 42d St.—Advt.

EXPECT LUXBURG WILL BE OUSTED

Argentine Officials Think the Recall of German Charge Will Be Demanded.

LEARNED SENATE SECRETS

Perplexity Over Non-Arrival of Dispatches from Dr. Naon, Washington Envoy.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 10.—Argentine officials, according to newspaper accounts today, are still unable to believe that the dispatches sent to Berlin through the Swedish Legation here were accurately translated.

Newspapers and officials generally believe that the Government will demand the recall of Count Luxburg, German Chargé at Buenos Aires, but a rupture in diplomatic relations with Germany is not expected at present, the Argentine Government preferring, it is said, to consider the affair a personal one between the German and Swedish representatives here.

The Argentine Foreign Minister is apparently not in a position to make a statement regarding the situation. He has not yet come into possession of official details respecting the Washington revelations, and has ventured no opinion, beyond that which has been voiced by other officials, that he is surprised that after forty-eight hours neither the Swedish nor the German Legation has sent to the Argentine Government a denial of the charges.

The Foreign Minister today received a dispatch from Ambassador Naon, at Washington, dated this morning. It referred to two other dispatches, sent on Friday, bearing on the Swedish exposure, but these have not been received, and the Ambassador has been asked to repeat them.

The dispatch received today does not permit the Foreign Minister to form any idea of the contents of the other dispatches beyond the fact that they contained information of the charges made public by the Washington Government.

The Argentine officials are perplexed over the non-arrival of Ambassador Naon's dispatches, and the Government has demanded an explanation as to the reason for the delay.

Both the President, Dr. Irigoyen, and the Foreign Minister are amazed how the German Chargé, Count Luxburg, learned of what passed at the secret session of the Senate, as disclosed by his dispatches, and an investigation has been started into the Senate leak.

The Foreign Minister denies absolutely that Argentina ever entered into an agreement with Germany not to clear vessels beyond Las Palmas, as stated by Luxburg, or made any other compact or agreement with Germany or German agents.

La Epoca, the recognized mouthpiece of President Irigoyen's party, says:

"These documents show discourtesy and duplicity so great that we were unable at first to believe such practices possible by such men. We must confess, despite the unimpeachable source of information, that we did not believe possible such monstrous conduct, which is so exceptional in these times, when diplomatic customs have acquired a spirit of sincerity and frankness. Before such stupendous duplicity only perplexity is possible, and it is impossible to believe that a nation calling itself our friend (we refer principally to Sweden, Germany's methods being already doubtful) could observe such conduct without any cause for a grudge against us at the present moment, with its terrible events reawakening the worst instincts we thought forever dead.

"Although unable to foretell what action the Government will take, it is certain that it will take energetic measures to assure the dignity of the nation's highest officials, who are thus insulted in an unprecedented manner, despite their best efforts to treat Germany with dignity during the delicate situations

Continued on Page 2.

Philadelphia Tageblatt Editor Seized on Treason Charge and Paper Confiscated

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—Armed with a blanket warrant for the arrest of six men attached to the Philadelphia Tageblatt Publishing Association on charges of treason, the United States Marshal and officers of the Post Office Department seized the offices at 107 North Sixth Street this afternoon. They confiscated all books, files, manuscripts, and other properties, which required an auto truck to carry away.

Herman Lemke, business manager of the Tageblatt, the daily newspaper issued from the office, was the only official on the ground when the raid began. He was placed under arrest and taken to the office of the United States Marshal while Federal officers searched for the other five for whom the warrant was issued. Dr. Martin Darkow, managing editor of the Tageblatt, was arrested later when he appeared at his office to begin his day's work.

The officers of the publishing company which issues the Tageblatt and the Sonntagsblatt are: Peter Schaefer, President; Paul Vogel, Treasurer; Herman Lemke, business manager; Louis Werner, editor in chief; Dr. Martin Darkow, managing editor; Waldemar Alfredo, editorial writer.

For several weeks Special Agent Frank Gabarino of the Department of Justice, together with Chief Inspector James F. Cortelyou of the Post Office Department, has been making investigations of the Tageblatt. Today, when it was felt that the opportune time for the raid had arrived, Gabarino went before Judge J. Whitaker Thompson of the United States District Court and obtained a blanket warrant for the arrest of the officials.

The charge of treason against the newspapers and their officials is contained in the following clause of the warrant: "The felony of willfully making and conveying false reports and statements with intent to promote the success of the enemies of the United States while the United States was at war with the Imperial German Government, and using the mails for the same purpose while the United States was at war with the Imperial German Government."

Lemke was poring over his books in the front offices, wondering what the commotion was about, when a Deputy Marshal entered and read the warrant to him.

Cortelyou mustered the Post Office men and they piled the books and files into mail bags, while Gabarino's men assembled the manuscripts and the telegrams and cablegrams and tucked them into boxes. The news of the raid swept the district and there were hundreds in the street a short time after operations started.

When Lemke arrived at the Federal Building he insisted that he was guiltless of any treasonable conduct or anything that smacked of disloyalty to the Government.

"I don't have anything to do with what goes in the paper. Sometimes I don't even read it," he said.

Since the beginning of America's entrance into the war the Tageblatt has published daily editorial attacks on President Wilson and the Government's war policies, Government officers said. The draft was ridiculed and men were urged to resist its enforcement, it is alleged.

The raid today follows an announcement from Washington that the Government intended to take drastic action against all foreign language newspapers circulating anti-war propaganda.

Darkow and Lemke had a hearing before a United States Commissioner late tonight, and were held in $10,000 bail each for a further hearing Thursday. Lemke says he has been an American citizen for thirty years. Darkow took out first naturalization papers in 1894, but never obtained his final papers.

SENATE, 69 TO 4, PASSES TAX BILL

La Follette, Borah, Gronna, and Norris Alone Vote Against Great War Measure.

YIELD TO BE $2,406,670,000

Consumption Taxes and Special Levies on Publishers Cut Out in Late Voting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—By a vote of 69 to 4, the War Revenue bill, carrying an aggregate tax of $2,406,670,000, was passed by the Senate tonight. The vote came just before 8 o'clock, after four hours of voting, during which advocates of higher taxes tried desperately to advance the levy on incomes and corporation excess profits.

The four Senators standing alone on the final vote against the measure were Gronna of North Dakota, Borah of Idaho, La Follette of Wisconsin, and Norris of Nebraska, all Republicans. An unexpected development was the support of Senators Gore of Oklahoma and Hardwick of Georgia, who had put up a stubborn fight at every turn on various features of the measure, and were counted upon by the opponents of the bill to vote against it.

The Senate, shortly before passing the bill, eliminated the entire tax upon sugar, coffee, tea, and cocoa, which, under the Finance Committee schedule, would have yielded $86,000,000. It also threw out the McKellar amendment providing for a zone system of tax for second-class mail matter. This struck out a prospective tax of $12,000,000 from the measure. The McKellar amendment was defeated by a vote of 40 to 34. As the bill now stands, all of the extra newspaper and periodical taxes are eliminated, the publications being subject, however, to the corporation taxes.

The consumption tax, which proposed a levy of 2 cents a pound on coffee, 5 cents on tea, 3 cents on cocoa, and half a cent on sugar, was rejected by a vote of 52 to 28. The elimination of this tax threw almost the entire burden of taxation, as embraced in the bill, upon individual incomes, alcoholic beverages, and excess war profits.

Revenue Produced by the Bill.

Under the bill as it goes to conference, the three principal items of taxation are: Incimes, $842,200,000; excess war profits, $1,060,000,000, and distilled spirits, $218,000,000. On transportation, including parcel post, freight, passenger tickets, and telephone, telegraph and cable messages, an aggregate yield is imposed of $141,750,000.

The hardest fight of the day came on an attempt of Senator La Follette to substitute an entire bill, comprehending an aggregate levy of $3,500,000,000, with $2,189,000,000 to be imposed on excess profits, $1,200,000,000 on incomes, and the rest on alcoholic beverages and tobacco. The La Follette amendment contemplates a flat 76 per cent. tax on excess profits.

Senator La Follette, in one of the bitterest speeches he has made attacking corporation and individual wealth, urged the Senate to make the wealth of the land stand the pressure of war tax. The La Follette amendment was killed by a vote of 65 to 15. The vote follows:

Ayes—Borah, Brady, Gore, Gronna, Hardwick, Hollis, Husting, Johnson of California, Jones of Washington, Kenyon, La Follette, McNary, Norris, Reed, and Vardaman.

Nays—Bankhead, Beckham, Brandegee, Calder, Chamberlain, Colt, Curtis, Dillingham, Fall, Fernald, Fletcher, France, Frelinghuysen, Gerry, Hale, Harding, James, Johnson of South Dakota, Jones of New Mexico, Kellogg, Kendrick, King, Kirby, Knox, Lewis, Lodge, McCumber, McKellar, Martin, Myers, Nelson, New, Newlands, Overman, Page, Penrose, Pittman, Poindexter, Pomerene, Ransdell, Robinson, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Sheppard, Sherman, Shields, Simmons, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland, Smith of Michigan, Smith of South Carolina, Smoot, Sterling, Stone, Sutherland, Swanson, Thompson, Trammel, Underwood, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson, Weeks, Williams, and Wolcott.

Bonus to Soldiers Rejected.

After his substitute had been defeated Senator La Follette tried to get the Sen-

Continued on Page 3.

MAINE REJECTS SUFFRAGE, 2 TO 1

Referendum, After a Stirring Campaign, Brings Out a 50 Per Cent. Vote.

PICKETING HURT 'THE CAUSE'

State Suffragists' Repudiation of White House Militants Failed to Halt Prejudice.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 10.—Maine declared against woman suffrage today by a vote of nearly 2 to 1. Late tonight returns had been received from 438 out of 635 of the voting precincts of the State. These gave 17,035 for suffrage and 31,807 against it. The City of Portland stood 1,792 for suffrage and 4,591 against it. The precincts yet to be heard from include some of the remote country districts, and these may reduce the "No" majority slightly. The vote was about 50 per cent. of normal, which is large for referendum questions.

Among the influences which contributed to the defeat of suffrage in Maine, the most important was the natural conservatism of the State, which hesitates to adopt an experiment in legislation. This conservative element might have remained at home if it had not been aroused by other influences. Perhaps the strongest of these was the picketing of the White House by the militant suffragettes. This was repudiated by the State suffragists, but it seemed to have no effect on the voters, who apparently made up their minds that if women were going to pursue such tactics after they got into politics, it would be better to keep them out.

Both sides tonight profess satisfaction. Those opposed to suffrage are confident that future fights will be easier to handle successfully. Suffragists glean satisfaction from the fact that they broke new ground with their propaganda in almost every town and in many cities.

President Wilson, Colonel Roosevelt, Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, ex-Senators Johnson and Gardiner, and ex-Attorney General Pattangall indorsed suffrage, as did Governor Milliken, who made a personal effort to swing his supporters to the "yes" side. Undoubtedly the influence of these prominent persons, both within and outside the State, had some effect. A majority of the Maine delegation in Congress wrote home to urge their constituents to support suffrage. Liberal funds were at the disposal of the workers, and nearly every daily and a large majority of the weekly papers either actively or passively supported the proposed amendment.

Women were posted in all the voting precincts of the cities and in a majority of the towns today, advocating suffrage, but none of the members of the Anti-Suffrage Association picketed or mingled in the election day fray. Both sides used automobiles to transport voters, and banners, cards and posters were displayed conspicuously in residences and were tacked on poles and fences along the country highways for both sides.

Speakers invaded the States in the cause of the campaign. Literature was distributed in liberal quantities, and it cannot be gainsaid that all Maine was well informed on the issue. The W. C. T. U. and church votes were nearly solid for suffrage and the "antis" say that a subsequent campaign can rally but little additional strength from any source as all those available were drained this year.

ONCE CAPTIVE PRELATE FOR POLISH COUNCIL

Szeptycki, Whom Russians Imprisoned, to Head New Teutonic Administration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 10.—The Berlin Tageblatt announces an agreement between Austria and Germany regarding Poland.

The agreement involves the immediate appointment of a Council of Regency under the Presidency of the former Archbishop of Lemberg, Count Szeptycki, who was long a prisoner in the hands of the Russians. The Vice President will be Prince Lubmyraki.

The Council of Regency will immediately appoint a Ministry; Count Tarnowsky was originally selected as Premier, but this suggestion, the Tageblatt says, has been dropped.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

RUSSIAN PREMIER DEPOSES ARMY CHIEF FOR BOLD DEMAND FOR SUPREME POWER; KORNILOFF TROOPS MOVE ON PETROGRAD

Proclamation Issued by Premier Kerensky Ousting Korniloff and Declaring a State of Siege

PETROGRAD, Sept. 10.—Premier Kerensky today issued the following proclamation:

On Sept. 8 a member of the Duma, M. Lvoff, arrived in Petrograd and called upon me, in the name of General Korniloff, to hand over all civil and military powers to the Generalissimo, who would form a new government at his pleasure. The authenticity of this summons was afterward confirmed by General Korniloff himself, who had a conversation with me over the direct telegraphic wire between Petrograd and main headquarters.

Considering this summons, addressed through me to the Provisional Government, as an attempt by certain quarters to profit by the difficult situation of the country and establish a state of things contrary to the conquests of the revolution, the Provisional Government has recognized the necessity of charging me, for the safety of the republican régime, to take the urgent, indispensable measures necessary to cut at the roots all attempts against the supreme power and rights of the citizens won by the revolution.

I, therefore, for the maintenance in the country of liberty and public order, am taking all measures, which I shall announce at the proper moment to the people. At the same time, I order General Korniloff to hand over his functions to General Klembovsky, Commander in Chief of the armies on the northern front, which bar the way to Petrograd, and I order General Klembovsky to assume provisionally the functions of Generalissimo while remaining at Pskov.

Secondly, I declare a state of war in the town and district of Petrograd.

I appeal to all citizens to remain calm, maintain the order necessary for the welfare of the fatherland and the army and navy, and tranquilly and faithfully fulfill their duty in the defense of the fatherland against the foreign enemy.

DRAFT ARMY GOES TO CAMP CHEERING

"We Are Glad to be Here," Says One Soldier for Comrades.

GEN. CROWDER JUBILANT

Relatives and Sweethearts Join in Smiling and Brave Farewell to Their Loved Ones.

Cheering like soldiers after a victory, waving flags, hats, and handkerchiefs, and all of them smiling and happy, the 1,942 men who compose New York City's first contingent of soldiers for the National Army of the United States left for Camp Upton yesterday morning. The four long special trains in which the men traveled left from Long Island City, and the Flatbush Avenue Station in Brooklyn, and a more enthusiastic crowd of soldiers never started for the front than those young men who arrived at Camp Upton yesterday afternoon. Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, was at the Long Island City Station when the units from the draft districts of Manhattan and the Bronx began arriving, and his face was a happy study as he stood up in his automobile and watched the men.

"This is one of the most inspiring sights I have ever witnessed," he said. "There is enough inspiration here to stimulate the whole nation."

Accompanied by Lieut. Col. Hugh Johnson, his chief of staff, and Deputy Attorney General Roscoe S. Conkling, General Crowder went with the men to Camp Upton. A big automobile was waiting to carry him to the camp, but General Crowder went with the men on the first of the four sections, traveling in the same car with the units from four of the Harlem districts.

The units from the 189 districts of New York mobilized at 7:30 yesterday morning and the total number of absentees was five. Three joined their district organizations at the stations, one was arrested and the last ordered taken into custody. Both of these men, it is expected, will be able to satisfactorily explain why they were absent. The first quota to arrive at the East Thirty-fourth Street ferry was that of Ditsrict 128, the headquarters of which are Fifty-first tStreet and First Avenue. There were no tears and no discontent.

"Here we are, and we are glad we are here," a big strapping fellow yelled as the first of the big touring cars in which the men traveled to the ferry came to a stop. Frederic R. Coudert, Chairman of the board, was in command, and when somebody asked him if he was proud of his men he answered with a quick and snappy "You bet I am."

Next came Board 38, and as its first automobile came to a stop the head of another column of machines bringing the men from the 107th and 108th Districts came into view at First Avenue. A moment later the soldiers of District 138 were in sight, and after that it was a case of one district after another. In every instance the automobiles in which the men rode from their district headquarters to the ferry were decorated with flags, while big cardboard signs on either side of the car showed the number of the district.

Street Filled With Relatives.

By 9 o'clock Thirty-fourth Street in front of the ferry entrance for a block west was jammed with relatives, friends and sweethearts of the men. Some of the women and girls appeared a bit downcast at first, but the joy and hilarity of the men themselves was contagious, and by 9:30 o'clock, when the first of the ferryboats pulled out for Long Island City, everybody in that big crowd had caught the happy spirit of the occasion. The men who had been previously instructed to wear old clothes that "they want to lose" appeared in every conceivable kind of garb, from the khaki uniform of the former Plattsburg man to the overalls of the blacksmith.

"Good!" said a youngster from the 118th District. "I sure hope this old suit holds together until I get to Yaphank."

The men of Board 146 were the guests of their board officials at an early breakfast, and came to the ferry in a

Continued on Page 3.

FOR HEAT ENERVATION.
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate for relief of exhaustion, nervousness and impaired digestion, due to heat effects.—Advt.

GERMANY IS USING UP HER MAN POWER

10,600,000 of the 14,000,000 Available at the Beginning of the War Have Seen Service.

4,000,000 OF THESE PUT OUT

This Includes Killed, Disabled, and Prisoners—Over 5,000,000 Now at the Front.

GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 9.—The Associated Press is able to give approximately the figures representing the man power of Germany in the war at the present time, together with the casualties, as follows:

Fixed formations on the various fronts, employed on lines of communication and stationed in the interior, 5,500,000.

Divisions undergoing formation and men in depots, 600,000.

Losses in killed, permanently disabled and prisoners, 4,000,000; wounded under treatment in hospitals, 500,000. Total, 10,600,000.

These figures account for all the men called out up to the present for service as follows:

Trained men mobilized immediately on the outbreak of the war, 4,500,000.

Untrained ersatz (compensatory) reservists called out, August, 1914, to February, 1915, 800,000.

Class of 1914 recruits called out November, 1914, to January, 1915, 450,000.

First ban of untrained Landsturm called out at the beginning of 1915, 1,100,000.

Class 1915 called out May-July, 1915, 450,000.

Remainder of untrained Landsturm called out the same month, 150,000.

Class of 1916, called out September-November, 1915, 450,000.

Contingent of hitherto exempted men called out in October, 1915, 300,000.

Second contingent exempted men called out early in 1916, 200,000.

Second ban Landsturm early in 1916, 450,000.

Class of 1917, called out March-November, 1916, 450,000.

Third contingent exempted men late in 1916, 300,000.

Class of 1918, called out November, 1916, to March, 1917, 450,000.

Class of 1919, called out in part in 1917, 300,000.

Additional exempted men, 1917, 150,000.

Total, 11,500,000.

The discrepancy in the figures is accounted for by the omission of the mail units. The total mobilizable male resources of Germany since the beginning of hostilities, including the yearly classes of recruits up to 1920, number about 14,000,000. Those called up number 10,600,000. The remainder are accounted for as follows:

The remaining part of the class 1919 awaiting call, 150,000; class of 1920 still unlisted, 450,000; men employed as indispensable in industries and administrations, 500,000; men abroad unable to reach Germany, 200,000; men entirely exempted owing to physical disability, 2,100,000.

Recruits of the 1920 class cannot be called legally until they attain their seventeenth birthday.

LYNCH WAR PRISONERS SUSPECTED OF ARSON

Russians Take Summary Vengeance—200 Looting Russian Soldiers Burned to Death.

NIJNI-NOVGOROD, Sunday, Sept. 9.—The town of Laishev, in the Government of Kazan, has been in large part destroyed by fire. The people of the town suspected that the fire was an incendiary one, set by prisoners of war quartered in the vicinity. An attack upon the prisoners was made by soldiers, twenty of the prisoners being lynched and a number of others badly beaten.

In the village of Nicholivsk, in the Government of Samara, soldiers began looting a great quantity of wines stored in a building. Two hundred of them were trapped there and burned to death.

HIS DUMA EMISSARY SEIZED

Civil War and Separate Peace Was Menace Brought to Bear.

CHANGE IN THE COMMAND

Klembovsky, Riga Front Commander, Takes Position After Lokomsky Refuses.

CABINET TO REORGANIZE

Directory of Five Ministers Is Being Formed by Kerensky, Who Asks People to be Calm.

Korniloff Forces Reach Luga, 87 Miles From Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 11.—According to reports from the Winter Palace, where the Government Council was in session this afternoon, a considerable force of supporters of General Korniloff have already passed Luga on the way to Petrograd.

Foreign Minister Terestchenko informs The Associated Press that he believes the Korniloff forces consist of only a few hundred men. The town and railroad station at Luga (eighty-seven miles from Petrograd) are in Korniloff's hands.

By order of Kerensky the railroad track between Luga and Petrograd has been torn up in places, gangs being engaged all night. On this side of Luga are forces which have stood firm for the Government so far. Korniloff's support appears to be the "savage division," formerly at Pskoff, and consisting of Gregorians and other tribesmen, personally devoted to Korniloff.

The Government has made vain efforts to induce Alexieff, former Commander in Chief, to take command against Korniloff, who has issued orders to his army to take Petrograd and in a manifesto declares the Provisional Government incapable of coping with the situation.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 10.—Following a demand made by General Korniloff that he turn over to him all civil and military powers, Premier Kerensky today deposed the Commander in Chief as a traitor, arrested his envoy, Vladimir Lvoff, a Duma Deputy, through whom the demand was made, proclaimed a state of siege in Petrograd and vicinity, and appointed as chief of all the armies of Russia General Klembovsky, commander on the Riga front, after General Lokomsky had refused to take the post.

General Korniloff responded to the order of dismissal by moving an army against the capital.

In making his demand M. Lvoff told the Premier that an organization of Duma members, Moscow industrial interests, and other Conservatives who played the rôle of the opposition at the recent Moscow conference were supporting General Korniloff. These interests, he affirmed, were not against M. Kerensky, and he invited the Premier to General Headquarters to meet the General.

The Central Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has ordered all army corps and naval committees to rally around the Provisional Government and refuse to obey orders from Generals Korniloff and Lokomsky, proclaiming that they will be punished for treachery.

Action Decided On by Ministers.

Members of the Russian Cabinet, who refused to be quoted by name, told the Associated Press today that the Provisional Government regarded General Korniloff's pronunciamento as an act of rebellion, which must be ruthlessly suppressed. The Government believed it had enough loyal troops and the support of the Russian people to enable it to put down the movement. They added that the Ministers had reached an agreement regarding the following points of view:

"The Government regards General Korniloff's pronunciamento as an act of rebellion, as a dangerous adventure and a threat to the revolution and liberty which, unless the ultimatum is withdrawn, must be ruthlessly suppressed.

"The Government has no doubt that it has at its disposal sufficient loyal troops and the overwhelming support of the population to enable it to execute this program.

"The Government had decided to reorganize itself, placing all power in the hands of a small group of leading men.

"The Government regards General Korniloff's attempt further as essentially counterrevolutionary and aimed at the restoration of the despotic régime.

"Vladimir Lvoff, who was arrested, was first imprisoned in the Winter Palace, but now has been sent under a heavy guard to the Petropavlovsk Fortress."

Eleven Cabinet Ministers have been in continuous session in the Winter Pal-

ace, considering measures to face the revolt. So far, except for the deposition of General Korniloff, which the General is apparently determined to defy, no measures have been decided upon, but the discussion is proceeding on a plan to constitute a directory of five men vested with full power. The names so far submitted for membership in this body are Premier Kerensky, Vice-Premier Nekrasoff, M. Skobeieff, the Minister of Labor; M. Terestchenko, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Savinkoff, the Assistant Minister of War.

In a talk with the correspondent, Foreign Minister Terestchenko said:

"The plan for the directory is under discussion and it may be decided tonight. So far, the Government is unable to make any statement. At 12 o'clock we expect the arrival of General Alexieff, with whom we will confer. My personal opinion is that General Korniloff's revolt is not dangerous and is partly due to a misunderstanding, which will be cleared up."

Regarding the rumors of widespread arrests in Petrograd today in connection with the revolt, the correspondent is authorized to declare that no arrests have yet been made by order of the Government, although there may have been some by the judicial authorities under the ordinary process of law.

Appeal to Army and Fleet.

Late today Premier Kerensky issued a proclamation, addressed to the army, the fleet, and the nation, and also to the committees of the army at the front, outlining the attempted coup of General Korniloff, through Vladimir Nicolaievitch Lvoff, and the measures that had been taken as a result. Regarding General Lokomsky the Premier says:

"The Chief of Staff, General Lokomsky, also proved a traitor. He refused to carry out the Provisional Government's order to assume command of the armies in view of General Korniloff's dismissal, indicating to the Provisional Government the possibility of civil war on the front, the opening up of the front to the Germans, and the conclusion of a separate peace. The Government is in full agreement with the executive of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates for taking measures for the crushing of the counter-revolutionary plot instituted by traitors to their fatherland."

After announcing the dismissal of Korniloff and stating that he would be punished for treachery, the proclamation adds:

"Against Korniloff's attempts to direct individual military detachments to Petrograd most decisive measures have been taken."

The proclamation refers to the statement of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, suggesting that the army and navy ignore commands issued by General Korniloff and Lokomsky, and adds:

"All of the army organizations should give the Government and the executive of the workmen and soldiers decisive cooperation and support in their struggle against counter-revolution. The conspiracy has no deep roots among the commanding force of the army. It is necessary to preserve full calm and firmness and to use every exertion in the struggle with the external enemy. All events and measures taken by army organizations should be indicated to the workmens' and soldiers' organization."

The text of the communication of the workmen's and soldiers' and peasants' organizations "To the army at the front, to the Naval Committee, and the army generally," in which all are urged to rally around them, not only the mass of soldiers, but those in command of the army, in support of the Provisional Government, says:

"General Korniloff, having put himself at the head of a military counter-revolutionary conspiracy, has moved troops toward Petrograd. His purpose is the deposition of the Provisional Government and the seizure of its powers. The troops directed to Petrograd have been deceived into believing that they are sent to crush a conspiracy of the Maximalists, which is non-existent in reality."

The communication then tells of Korniloff's dismissal and declares him a traitor, and adds:

"The problem of the Army Committee is to maintain the Provisional Government, to frustrate the criminal designs of General Korniloff, and to apply all measures to prevent his conspiracy from reflecting itself disastrously on the stability of the front."

The message concludes with a request that none of the orders of Korniloff shall be carried out, even those of the traitors who have adhered themselves to him." It admonishes those to whom it is addressed to carry out quickly and punctually all the demands of the central committees and the Provisional Government, and to explain to all the soldiers, especially among the wavering detachments, "the true meaning of Korniloff's plot," to take all measures of precaution necessary, and to secure "a bond with us by instituting control over all transmitting apparatus," and finally, "to explain in what measure you can demonstrate your support of the Provisional Government by armed force."

Details of the Rebellion.

Concerning the details and development of the rebellion, the Ministers refuse to make public the details, but The Associated Press, from fragmentary sources, has been able to collect the main facts. At 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, after Premier Kerensky had inspected a deputation of Russian soldiers from the Balkans, Deputy Lvoff called him by telephone and demanded an interview, declaring that his mission was of great importance.

Mr. Kerensky at first refused to receive M. Lvoff, but later in the afternoon did receive him, whereupon Lvoff declared that he had come as General Korniloff's plenipotentiary in order to demand the surrender of all power into Korniloff's hands. M. Lvoff said that this demand did not emanate from Korniloff only, but was supported by a "group of political workers," meaning an organization of Duma members, Moscow industrial interests, and other conservatives, which had played the rôle of opposition at the national conference at Moscow.

This group, said M. Lvoff, did not object to Kerensky personally, but demanded that he transfer the portfolio of war to M. Savinkoff, Assistant Minister of War, who all along had supported Korniloff's demands. M. Lvoff added:

"If you agree, we invite you to come to headquarters and meet General Korniloff, giving you a solemn guarantee that you will not be arrested."

Premier Kerensky replied that he was amazed, and described Korniloff's ultimatum as an act of effrontery and treason so incredible that he was unable to believe his ears. Therefore he resolved first to communicate with General Korniloff direct. In an exchange of telegrams Korniloff confirmed fully to the Premier his demands.

M. Kerensky then announced to M. Lvoff that the Provisional Government would not consent to such demands and would take every possible step to crush Korniloff's criminal conspiracy. Lvoff was then placed under arrest and subjected to a severe examination, during which he gave the details of the conspiracy and the names of the prominent men involved.

The conferences of the Ministers are being continued in the hope of finding a solution of the situation which will prevent internal war. Simultaneously the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies is in session.

It is said that the Bolsheviki intend declaring for the Government and appealing to all the parties of the Left to rally against the counterrevolution. The Attaman of the Cossacks, Karaniloff, a member of the Duma, who came immediately to Petrograd upon news of the conspiracy, declared that the Cossacks had resolved to do everything to prevent a fratricidal turn in the war, which would ruin the revolution. Karaniloff, with a deputation of Cossacks, will leave for the front and attempt negotiations with General Korniloff

CAUSES THAT DROVE KORNILOFF TO REVOLT

Army Utterly Demoralized by Confusion of Functions Incident to Revolutionary Policy.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Friday, Sept. 7, (Via London, Sept. 10.)—The Russian right is on the west at the mouth of the River Aa. The centre is at Segevold in the so-called Livonian Switzerland, 32 miles northeast of Riga, and the left is at Friedrichstadt. Thus it is now possible to speak of a Russian left, centre, and right. The Russians have a line, not a very convenient line, it is true, but still a line, on which it is possible to base defensive strategy, if, as seems possible, the troops are now capable of displaying a certain amount of resistance.

In five days the Germans have secured forty miles of length of the Dvina, from its mouth to Friedrichstadt, and have penetrated many miles inland. It is difficult to forecast the further possibilities of the German advance. They may continue to press on the Russian centre, though to push the apex of their advance too far might expose them to risk in event of recovery of the Russian fighting power, or they may attempt an eastward movement north of Friedrichstadt to turn the flank of the Dvinsk army. The chief obstacle to such a manoeuvre lies in the character of the country, which north and northwest of Dvinsk is exceedingly marshy.

Of more immediate importance than speculations on possible German plans are the measures taken by the Russian Government to restore the efficiency of the army. Its most urgent task is to re-establish unity and to effect at least a practical compromise between the conflicting elements in the army.

Line of Cleavage in Army.

There are two main schools, one standing for restoration of discipline in the form of complete subordination of the lower grades to the higher in all respects and the abolition of army committees and political commissaries, and the other insisting on the retention of the committees and commissaries and the limitation of the functions of officers and the higher command to the purely technical sphere of military operations.

Between these two schools there are many graduations, but the controversy is acute, and embraces the whole attitude of the respective parties to the revolution and its possible political consequences. The conflict was very marked at the Moscow convention. It constituted, in fact, the central theme of debate. The conflict has been still more marked during the last few days and has taken a very undesirable form of polemics between the commissaries, together with the committee of the northern front and the Headquarters Staff on the causes of the retreat from Riga. The commissaries accuse the staff of exaggerating the cowardice of the Russian troops, and their supporters among Socialists in Petrograd roundly accuse the staff of intentionally exaggerating and distorting facts for counterrevolutionary purposes.

Gorky's Novaya Zhizn goes so far as to insinuate that the high command intentionally abandoned Riga in order to frighten public opinion into acceptance of repressive measures. The internationalism of the Novaya Zhizn is barefaced and undimmed even now by any shadow of patriotism. But at the other extreme is the Novoe Vremya violently attacking the commissaries and committees and accusing them of glossing over for party purposes the failure of the rank and file to do its duty. The truth lies somewhere between these extremes, and it is there that a practical solution must lie if some measure of unity and efficiency is to be restored at the front.

Up to the present time there has been great confusion as to the respective functions of the military authorities, commissaries, and committees. The new institutions have been defined by circumstance rather than by strict and clear army regulations. In some instances, through a happy combination of character, capacity, and local esprit de corps, the three authorities work in complete harmony, but more frequently one side or the other oversteps, to the great injury of discipline and efficiency, the bounds within which harmony can be maintained.

The commissaries are delegated frequently after consultation with the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates as political agents of the Government in the army. Some of the commissaries, as, for instance, Tilonetto at Army Headquarters and Savinkoff and Gotschelin, the former in the southwestern front, have been of enormous assistance to the commanders in restoring the spirit of the troops, and no one can read the story of how the commissary Grodsky, by a marvelous combination of force and persuasion, compelled the Dubno Regiment to yield up the murderers of the regimental commander without admiration for his courage and resource.

On the other hand, there are commissaries who interpret their duties in too narrow and partisan a spirit, indulge in harmful demagogy, and by their actions undermine the authority of the army commanders.

Among the Generals and officers, again, there are some who, failing to realize the complexity of the present conditions, snatch at every opportunity of restoring their authority in its old pre-revolutionary forms, and so come into sharp conflict with the commissaries and committees. Again, to the injury of efficiency, others go very far in subservience to the new organs in the hope of thereby securing their own positions and making their political if not their military career.

The army and regimental committees have, in the majority of cases, done great service in maintaining cohesion among troops and preventing insubordination and excess, but with the army committee again possibilities of friction are constantly present, and here, too, politics and personal ambition play a disturbing part. The position of these military committees, which may be described as army trade unions, is moreover precarious, owing to the fact that they are liable at any moment to rejection if a new wave of political feeling passes over the soldiers, if a new dictator appears, or if the soldiers begin to suspect that the committee is too intimate with the commanders and officers.

Network of Rival Claims.

All this confusion of function creates tangled network of rival and often conflicting claims and pretensions that renders very difficult the re-establishment of the unity of purpose necessary for military efficiency. It is easy to suggest that as such harm is due to the introduction of politics into the army all organs of a political or semi-political character should be eliminated, and entire responsibility for the maintenance of efficiency and discipline should again be laid on the officers, as in all the other armies of the world, but in the present circumstances this would be no solution. In the present state of the troops the commissaries and committees are still necessary as a means of maintaining cohesion between the various elements in the army and restoring unity of purpose and aim. Only this work must be primarily military, not political.

General Korniloff has proposed a middle course which secured the approval of the Government. He proposes that the commissaries and committees should remain, but that their functions should be clearly defined and that they should not interfere in military operations or in matters of appointments and dismissals. M. Savinkoff, Assistant War Minister, has just laid the scheme before a conference of commissaries and representatives of army committees at Army Headquarters.

In regard to the commissaries, Savinkoff noted that greater care must be taken in their appointment, and that in any case the commissaries were a provisional institution, necessary for the present, but no longer requisite when the fighting efficiency of the army was restored. The Assistant War Minister urged that the duties of the committees must be defined. They must be made legally liable for their actions and must be protected both against the temptation of pandering to the baser instincts of the masses and against infringement of their rights on the part of the military authorities.

The whole object of Korniloff's measures is to secure the utmost stability and to minimize friction during the transitional period of reorganization of the army on a fighting basis. At the same time the Government is drafting measures to enforce authority in the interior. The training depots have for months past been training depots only in name. The soldiers do practically no drill, live a comfortable and idle life, are exposed to various forms of extremist agitation, and when sent to the front are useless in the field owing to lack of training, and only spoil good regiments and increase the demoralization in the army.

They are not a protection to the civil population, but a burden and often a danger. As armed bands, they frequently take a leading part in disturbances, and if the men were not decent and peaceable fellows in the bulk, and if there were not a certain control in the form of committees and councils, the army reserves might have become before now centres of brigandage and rapine, and the excesses of Kazan, Tharytho, and Astrakhan might have been repeated ad infinitum.

CLASH OF LEADERS WAS LONG FORESEEN

Their Opposite Attitudes at the Moscow Conference Pointed to a Rupture.

ARMY REFORM THE ISSUE

Crisis Precipitated by Delay in Carrying Out the Demands of Commander in Chief.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 11.—Russia is faced today with the gravest crisis that has arisen since the opening days of the revolution.

There is yet no indication of General Korniloff's intentions, but it is known that the Cossacks, the backbone of the Russian Army, are his strong adherents. The present situation is the outcome of delay in carrying out Korniloff's demands for power to re-establish discipline in the army and has been complicated by suspicions at Petrograd that the state of affairs has been exaggerated by army chiefs for ulterior and counter-revolutionary motives.

There is valuable information in an article contributed to the current issue of New Europe by a writer who signs himself "Rurik." The Moscow conference, he says, brought into striking relief the two leaders of the revolution, Kerensky and Korniloff. "It was not without anxiety," says Rurik, "that we watched preparations for the Moscow conference and read of the growing differences between Kerensky and Korniloff, for in the excited atmosphere of the conference no one knew what Korniloff's presence might lead to. There were many who would gladly have embittered the relations between the Commander in Chief and the Prime Minister, and talk of a military dictator had become commonplace.

It was in these circumstances that Kerensky delivered his opening speech. The speech was a challenge to all those, both on the right and on the left, who desired to overthrow the Government.

After this utterance everything depended on Korniloff's reply. Had he made an attack on the Government, as many of those present hoped he would do, the Moscow Conference might have been a prelude to civil war. That would have been the undoing of Russia and would have spelled disaster to the future of Europe.

Korniloff's speech was, from first to last, that of a soldier inspired by a sense of duty toward his country. While laying bare conditions at the front and his fears for the future, he stated plainly the measures he thought necessary to remedy them. There was not a word of reproach, no attempt to profit by the weaknesses or mistakes of the Provisional Government. It was this which saved the situation.

The two leaders of revolutionary Russia, says "Rurik," are supplementary to one another. If Kerensky is the genius of the revolution, Korniloff is its defender. While the former must have full power to guide the revolution, the latter in "Rurik's" opinion, must have similar power to defend it. Korniloff's demands, he says, are not those of a military dictator, but of the General of the republic, and if this is the spirit in which he acts the differences between him and Kerensky need not be of long duration.

From the very beginning Kerensky has been the mouthpiece of the revolution, and it is recognized that the success of the movement depends upon his success. If he fails, Russian democracy, too, may fail. Last March the revolution succeeded because the army supported it, so now, too, the revolution can only be maintained with the help of the army, but it must not be a beaten or demoralized army. Until discipline in the army is restored the revolution will be in danger.

The opposition, says Rurik, is not to a well-disciplined army, but to the use that may be made of the army in the hands of an ambitious General. It is to be hoped, he says, that in Korniloff the country will not be slow to recognize the real General of the republic.

The stern measures which Korniloff demands are the fruit of bitter experience, in Rurik's opinion, and he asks for them solely in the interest of his country. He has the support of such stalwart revolutionaries as Savinkov and Lebedev, acting Ministers of War and Marine, whose devotion to the revolution is beyond question. We trust, adds Rurik, that it will not be long before a full agreement is reached between him and Kerenski.

Korniloff's conduct at the Moscow conference, where the reception given him was enough to turn the head of any ambitious General, is the surest guarantee, Rurik says, that in him the republic has found its most intrepid defender. Read in the light of present developments, Rurik's article is extraordinarily interesting.

WASHINGTON REGARDS CRISIS AS GRAVE

Fears That Russia May Succumb to Monarchical Reaction or German Conquerors.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The crisis precipitated by the dismissal of General Korniloff as Commander in Chief of the Russian armies is regarded here as possibly the most serious of the many in that country's six months' existence as a democracy. The open fashion in which the deposed commander demanded from Premier Kerensky a virtual dictatorship, with the presumable backing of powerful members of the intellectual and military classes, indicate that the Korniloff forces feel sure they can succeed.

Unless the differences can be composed, it is feared Russia may sink deeper into political disorganization and fall a prey either to German conquerors or the threatened monarchical reaction.

Without official dispatches explaining in full the tangled situation, it is understood here the chief point at issue is the organization of the army along strict disciplinary lines, including the death penalty for soldiers violating orders, advocated persistently by General Korniloff. Although Premier Kerensky has declared himself for the Korniloff program, the Provisional Government has exercised a check on the death sentence through Government Reviewing Commissioners at the front.

Apparently General Korniloff despaired of improving the situation by carrying out his frequent threats to resign, and finally became satisfied that his influence was sufficiently powerful to wrest the entire Government from the Provisional Cabinet.

The Provisional Government's declaration of martial law in Petrograd and the substitution of General Klembovsky as Commander in Chief is accepted as indicating that Kerensky does not count on compromise tactics, and is ready to employ his policy of "blood and iron" if necessary against the revolt.

Officials here see in the appointment of General Klembovsky, who has commanded the armies in the north during the recent retreat before Riga, evidence that the Government hopes to strengthen its northern positions, and hold the Germans against a further advance on Petrograd. Klembovsky will remain at his present post in the north, according to the Premier's proclamation, and probably will be in better position to draw troops and supplies to the Riga sector.

General Klembovsky is one of the younger Russian Generals who heretofore has not played a spectacular part in the war. He is regarded, however, as an excellent military tactician and of strong personality. It is thought possible he may modify the present death penalty orders.

The Russian Embassy received scant reports today of the new crisis and official comment was limited to admitting that the situation seemed very serious.

RUSSIANS ATTACK ON THE RIGA FRONT

"Death Battalion" Drives Invaders Back—Berlin Reports Heavy Fighting in Rumania.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 10.—Russian troops yesterday took the offensive against the German forces in the region of Segevold, thirty-two miles northeast of Riga. In one sector, the Petrograd official statement says, the Russian "death battalion" defeated the Teutons and forced them back in a southerly direction.

A battle is proceeding between advanced German detachments and the Russian rearguards, who are holding the Burtnetsk line to the Pskov road.

Sixteen German airplanes yesterday dropped forty bombs without result in an attack on the Russian torpedoboats in the Gulf of Riga.

The communication follows:

Western front: In the direction of Riga, in the region of the Pskov road, a battle is proceeding between advanced enemy detachments and our rearguards, who are holding back enemy attacks on the Burtnetsk line. In the direction of Segevold on certain sectors our detachments have taken the offensive for the occupation of more favorable positions. A battalion of death of one of our divisions has repulsed the enemy near Mulde, throwing him back to the south and capturing four machine guns and ten prisoners.

In the region northeast of Friedrichstadt the enemy attempted to throw back our advanced posts without success. There is nothing material to report on the rest of the front.

In the region southeast of the small town of Krevo our artillery brought down an enemy airplane, which fell near the village of Lekuivstchi. The German aviators were killed. Yesterday in the region of the Lininetz railway station an enemy airplane dropped several bombs in the neighborhood of a hospital. One of the military patients was killed and ten other patients, three assistants in the hospital, and one small boy were wounded.

Rumanian front: In the region west of Ocna Russian and Rumanian troops during the course of yesterday were engaged in battles with enemy detachments for possession of a number of heights to the northwest of the village of Slonik. Fusillades and scouting operations are reported from the remainder of the front. Enemy scouting parties in the region east of Irechti have shown especial signs of increased activity.

On the Baltic Sea Saturday after midnight enemy hydro-aeroplanes dropped forty bombs on batteries at Tserel, but without effect.

In the Gulf of Riga one of our torpedo boats was twice attacked by sixteen enemy machines (airplanes) which were met by the concentrated fire of our torpedo boats. Forty bombs were dropped by the enemy, but without result. At the entrance to the Gulf of Riga several enemy mine sweepers have been working.

In the Gulf of Finland a steam tug was blown up and sunk by an enemy submarine. Ten men perished.

An enemy Zeppelin has been observed making a reconnoissance west of the Island of Oesel, (off the mouth of the Gulf of Riga.)

BERLIN, Sept. 10, (via London.)—Fighting between German reserves and Russian raiding parties in the forest and marsh districts on the Russian front from Riga Bay to Dvinsk yesterday ended successfully for the Teutons, it was officially announced at the War Office here today. The text of the statement reads:

Eastern Theatre, Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria—Between Riga Bay and Dvinsk there were successful enterprises by detachments in the forest and marsh district between our reserves and Russian raiding parties.

Army of Archduke Joseph—The Russo-Rumanian troops delivered repeated attacks with strong forces against positions we had captured between the Trotus and Oituz Valleys (Rumanian theatre). The enemy was repulsed everywhere by our fire and hand-to-hand fighting and suffered heavily.

SUSPECT PLOT IN ABYSSINIA.

Revelations Expected from Capture of Teutons in Somaliland.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Jibuti, Africa, says that a German named Holtz and an Austrian named Karmelich, who with forty Arabs have been wandering in the interior of French Somaliland about two months, have been captured after a strong resistance in which several were killed.

The capture of Holtz and Karmelich is expected to result in important revelations of German intrigues in Abyssinia.

THINKS ARGENTINA WILL TAKE ACTION

Continued from Page 1.

French Governments. The action of the department, it was explained, was not accompanied by any comment, demands or representations. The determination of the matter has been left to the Argentine and Swedish Governments.

The State Department declined to say whether it was in possession of other unneutral dispatches sent from Buenos Aires by the Swedish Minister to accommodate the German Chargé. Nor would the department say whether it had obtained a copy of the German diplomatic code book.

Department officials had their attention called to the fact that the three dispatches sent for the German Chargé at Buenos Aires by the Swedish Minister were numbered 32, 59, and 64, and that the first had been sent on May 19 and the third on July 9. These dispatches are numbered serially, and those published by the State Department showed that between May 19 and July 9 the Swedish Legation in Buenos Aires had sent thirty-three messages to the Stockholm Foreign Office.

An official of the department was asked if this was not an unusual number of messages for a Swedish diplomat in a South American country to send to his Government. The official declined to comment further than to say that the number appeared to be unusually large.

There was much discussion here today concerning the effect that the disclosures of German intrigue in Argentina might have on trade relations between that South American country and the northern neutral nations of Europe, which have been accused by some of the Allies of helping materially to feed and arm the Central Powers. Sweden, whose representative was involved in the intrigue, was one of the nations under direct suspicion.

Exports from the United States to the northern neutrals were cut off abruptly on July 15 when President Wilson's embargo proclamation went into effect. A break between Germany and Argentina, it was suggested here today, might well bring about a situation wherein Argentina would close her rich wheat fields, conserve her meat supply, and refuse to permit any of her commodities to enter the neutral nations except on the strictest rationing basis, as required by the United States Export Control system.

Whatever other effects the State Department's revelations may have had on the war situation, they have served to centre much attention on the embargo regulations made by the United States, and especially so because of the fact that Sweden was involved in them. It has been openly alleged in some quarters that Sweden has been one of the worst offenders in supplying Germany with her war needs, while obtaining supplies from other nations which made the leak to the Central Powers on a large scale possible. Ores, pyrites, and other materials needed for the manufacture of ammunition have been sent into Germany by Sweden in tremendous quantities, it has been stated. An expert in these matters recently said in a private conversation:

"End inis traffic with Sweden, and Germany will be neipless; it would mean the conclusion of the war within ninety days."

Some who have argued for a strict rationing basis for Sweden and other northern neutrals have declared that it would be far better to have Sweden aligned with Germany and thus cut off from the supplies of the rest of the world than to permit a continuance of the situation which President Wilson is said to have found when he shut the door of American commerce.

The importance of a situation where Argentina would be openly antagonistic to Germany was emphasized by reports that Argentina expected a surplus of approximately 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and large stores of meat. Reports were heard also that representatives of Holland and Sweden had been endeavoring to obtain large quantities of the supplies in South America.

Argentina as a Factor.

While Argentina remained neutral it had been hoped by these countries to get the supplies through the British blockade because of agreements based on rights of neutrals in trading under international law. With Argentina at odds with Germany, however, this situation would present an entirely different aspect. Brazil has "revoked neutrality" and at present most of the important producing countries of South America are either at war with Germany or have quarreled with her. With Argentina against Germany the combination would be effective and complete.

Officials in Washington today refused to discuss this phase of the situation or to say whether any action taken in making the exposé was based on cutting off supplies from South American countries to the neutral countries which continue to give aid to the enemy. It can be stated, however, that the situation which has developed was received with much satisfaction.

The developments of the past few days certainly have served to bring to a definite basis the negotiations between the United States and Sweden in regard to exports from this country and a lifting of the embargo. There was a distinct feeling here today that Sweden could expect little or nothing from the United States unless certain conditions as to the shipments of war materials into Germany, which Sweden might not see fit to meet, were accepted.

The Administrative Board of the Exports Council has set Dec. 1 as the earliest date at which any foods would be permitted to go to the northern neutrals even on all rationing basis. It is now completing its investigations, and there is every chance that in regard to some of the countries involved, at least, the complete embargo will remain effective after that date.

One report is that Sweden has sufficient grain for home consumption for several months, and that demands may be made to feed men who are working in mines and factories which supply essential war commodities to Germany. Working under high pressure, these men need more food, and some of the embargo experts do not feel favorable to a program which keeps such mines and factories on overtime.

PAINLEVE ATTEMPTS TO FORM A CABINET

Wants Government of National Unity to Replace the Ribot Ministry.

CALLS FOR NEW WAR VIGOR

Aims to Construct a Group Not Representative of Political Parties.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Paul Painlevé, the Minister of War, informed President Poincaré tonight that he had accepted the task of forming a Ministry to replace that headed by Alexandre Ribot.

M. Painlevé said that the new Ministry should not be representative of political parties, but a government of national unity, bending all the strength of the nation to an increasingly energetic conduct of the war.

The War Minister has made an excellent impression in political circles, on the general public, and in the army by the measures he has taken since he has held office. Notable among them was the appointment of General Petain to be Commander in Chief and the revival of the post of Chief of the General Staff for General Foch.

In announcing his decision to give up his effort to form a Cabinet, M. Ribot sketched briefly the program he had formulated for the guidance of himself and the colleagues he had expected to have with him. Of especial interest at this time in connection with the notorious disclosures in the Duval-Almereyda case, as a result of which Minister of the Interior Malvy recently resigned, was M. Ribot's decision to "apply as rapidly as possible legal measures to all the criminal acts which are being investigated, neglecting nothing to discover the authors of moves against the national defense, and being restrained by no considerations for any one." His program also comprised a more energetic conduct of the war and the extension of liberty, "on condition that its exercise be not confounded with criminal propaganda."

Yesterday's action of the Socialist Party in refusing to collaborate with M. Ribot in forming a new Ministry was unexpected. An explanation of the Socialist step was given by some of the Deputies of that party in the lobbies of the chamber. They said that when M. Ribot announced that a reconstruction of the Cabinet would take place, the Socialists were under the impression that fundamental changes would be made, and it was on that understanding that they agreed to continue to collaborate with the Government.

They found later that a majority of the existing Ministers would be retained. That being the case, they considered the Ministry did not offer sufficient guarantee either of a more vigorous conduct of the war or of a truly democratic policy, the Deputies explained, and consequently the party decided to withhold its support.

In effect, it appears, the principal changes contemplated by M. Ribot were the substitution of M. Bienvenu Martin for René Viviani as Minister of Justice, of Maurice Long for the much-criticised Maurice Viollette as Minister of Subsistence, and the creation of a new Ministry of National Reconstruction, to which Louis Lucien Klotz, President of the Chamber's Budget Committee, was to have been nominated. On the withdrawal of the Socialists M. Ribot proposed to make Louis Loucheur, Under Secretary of State for Munitions in charge of the manufacturing sections had rendered yeoman service in organizing the industries, Minister of Munitions in place of Albert Thomas.

When the new Ministers assembled late last night Professor Painlevé announced that he would decline to continue in office without Socialist representation in the Cabinet. This brought about the collapse of the combination.

The delegates of the Socialist Party who announced their withdrawal of support informed M. Ribot, says l'Humanité, that the party did not believe a reconstruction of the Ribot Ministry possible. They affirmed, according to this newspaper, that France could no longer be satisfied with Governments made up from fragments from different political groups, and that the country expected of the men who took the reins a display of driving force.

The delegates, continues l'Humanité, declined to enter into a discussion on any political program, contenting themselves with declaring that the support of the Socialist Party could not be given to the proposed readjustment, which did not appear to them to meet the needs of the hour. They added that they felt they were performing a painful duty, as they were in sympathy with M. Ribot on many points of his policy.

BRITISH CONSOLIDATE NEW SOMME GAINS

Berlin Admits That Germans Were Forced From Positions Near Hargicourt.

LONDON, Sept. 10. — Field Marshal Haig in an official report today says that the British troops last night consolidated the positions captured during the day southeast of Hargicourt, on the Somme front in France. At several parts of the front German raiding parties were dispersed. The text of the statement reads:

During the night the positions captured by us yesterday southeast of Hargicourt were successfully consolidated in spite of some bomb fighting on our new front.

An enemy raiding party was driven away last night east of Loos. Other raiding parties three times attacked our positions east of Armentières, but were successfully beaten off in every case.

We took a number of prisoners in the course of the night in patrol encounters north of Langemarck and northeast of Monchy-le-Preux.

The official report from British Headquarters in France tonight reads:

In addition to those reported this morning, a few prisoners were taken during the night in the course of patrol encounters in the neighborhood of Lagnicourt. Last night there was local fighting in which we captured several prisoners southeast of St. Julien.

Southeast of St. Jenshoek the enemy raided one of our advanced posts, from which a few of our men are missing. The post has since been re-established. The artillery has been active on both sides during the day east of Ypres.

On Sunday a thick mist greatly hampered aerial operations. Artillery cooperation was carried out when possible, and a few bombs were dropped by day and night on hostile airdromes. Three enemy machines were brought down, and four were driven down out of control. Five of our machines are missing.

It is impossible to include in the daily communiqués the almost numberless incidents that are occurring daily and nightly along the front, often entailing hard fighting by small parties and demanding high qualities of courage and endurance on the part of the troops concerned. A short summary is given showing the general nature of the work constantly being done.

The report then goes on to cite incidents illustrating these minor operations.

BERLIN, Sept. 10., (via London.)—British troops yesterday pressed back slightly the German reserves at Hargicourt and Villeret on a narrow front, according to the official statement issued by the German General Staff. Early today, the statement adds, the Germans recaptured a position to the east of Hargicourt.

Following is the text of the report:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht—On the Flanders front and in the Artois the fighting activity of the artillery temporarily increased in only some of the sectors. After ourrain of artillery fire enemy reconnoitring detachments frequently advanced against our lines. They were repulsed everywhere.

In the course of yesterday's fighting south of the Quentin the British pressed back our reserves at Hargicourt and Villeret on a narrow front. Our position to the east of Hargicourt was recaptured early this morning.

EXPECT LUXBURG WILL BE OUSTED

Continued from Page 1.

arising through the trampling under foot of the Argentine flag."

La Nacion in its issue today declares that it is absolutely necessary that both the German and Swedish Ministers leave the country immediately.

GERMAN PAPERS SILENT.

No Comment in Monday's Issues on the Swedish Scandal.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says that the German newspapers on Monday did not mention the Swedish scandal.

DUTCH PRESS IS CRITICAL.

One Says Germany Would Declare War if She Was the Victim.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10.—The Dutch newspapers today give prominence to the exposures regarding the action of the Swedish Legation in Buenos Aires. The Handelsblad says the Swedish Government has committed an act forbidden by international law and must await the consequences.

"The revelations harmonize with all that has hitherto been known regarding the methods of German representatives abroad," says the Nieuws van den Dag, "though it is extraordinarily cynical and impudent for a representative to advise that ships of a country with which he maintains friendly relations should be sunk without trace being left of them, which means in such a manner that all on board should perish."

The Telegraaf says the first question that arises is, Will it mean war for Sweden? and expresses the belief that had Germany been subjected to such provocation she would not hesitate to declare war against Sweden. The newspaper adds that the Entente shows no inclination to hold the Swedish people as a whole responsible, and will be satisfied with the punishment of the guilty individuals.

The Swedish people, it says, have adequate means for making their resentment felt by throwing out the present Government. The Telegraaf concludes by saying that the disclosures indicate that there could hardly be a more unsuitable place for a peace conference than Stockholm.

POPE SURPRISED AT EXPOSE.

Italians Admire Work of American Secret Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 10.—The Pope himself was astonished today at Secretary Lansing's revelation of Swedish plots in Argentina. He is reported to have said:

"Germany certainly is not well served even by her own friends, who cause such diplomatic disasters against her."

All Italians here admire the excellent American Secret service, which seems to surpass the services of the other Allies in discovering plots of the enemy.

SWEDISH-AMERICANS HERE PLAN MEETING

Loyal Citizens to Condemn Stockholm Government if Charges Are Not Disproved.

Hope was expressed in Swedish-American circles here yesterday that some explanation would be forthcoming from the Swedish Government to place in a less unfavorable light the disclosures involving the Swedish Legation in Buenos Aires in a grave breach of international law.

From statements made by men in a position to voice Swedish-American sentiment, it became apparent that unless such an explanation was forthcoming, the Swedish Government would receive no sympathy from Americans of Swedish birth or ancestry who live in this city. All expressed deep regret and mortification.

Plans were discussed for the calling of a meeting this week to afford an opportunity for Swedish organizations here to voice their loyalty to the United States and their disapproval of Sweden's course if it should be shown conclusively that the Swedish Government knowingly had acted as a medium for conveying unneutral information in aid of Germany.

Charles K. Johansen, editor of a Swedish newspaper published in this city, announced last night that invitations would be sent out today for a meeting to be held in the Swedish Baptist Church in Dean Street, Brooklyn, on Friday night under the auspices of the Swedish Central Alliance, of which Mr. Johansen is the President. Sixty-five organizations are sending two delegates each to the meetings of the alliance, but in this instance invitations will be sent to the Presidents of the societies as well, to the ministers of all Swedish churches in the city, and to leading business and professional men of Swedish birth or ancestry who have become naturalized.

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LONDON HAS FAITH IN SWEDISH PEOPLE

Continued from Page 1.

ated Washington are thought immaterial by Stockholm pro-Germans in comparison with the damage which they may suffer in consequence.

America's action in a critical juncture of a general election is regarded by the pro-German clique as not only an unfriendly act but an unwarranted interference in Swedish affairs.

The electoral situation is a critical one for the Swedish Government. In the old Riksdag the Conservatives had about eighty seats, the Liberals about fifty, and Branting's Socialist Party about eighty. A Liberal-Socialist coalition is already gaining in the elections so far held, covering about one-seventh of the country, and with the Lansing disclosures a landslide for the opposition candidates is expected.

The election will not be over until Sept. 21, and it hoped here that the result will be so overwhelming that a Branting Ministry will be inevitable, although Swedish Ministers are nominated by the King, not dependent on a Riksdag majority.

Since the double dealing by Sweden was fully realized here early in the war the question has been raised why Great Britain refrained from drastic action then. The answer given by a high authority reveals how valuable America's entry in the war has been to the Allies. Her diplomatic independence enables her to take strong measures which clear the air. England was held back from putting pressure on Sweden by many considerations. Her only speedy communication with Russia was through Sweden. Sweden borders on Finland, which always has been discontented with Russia. So long as it was hoped that Russia would conduct an important offensive against the Central Powers it was impossible for England to take action that might induce Sweden openly to join Germany and create a diversion by aiding rebellion in Finland. Russia's internal conditions have deprived many of these considerations of force.

There is no definite announcement of British policy yet but it is believed that strong steps are in contemplation and already the passage of Swedish diplomatic cyphers has been stopped.

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New York's Most Delightful Daily Attraction
A delicious luncheon enjoyed in an atmosphere of refinement that refreshes and pleases. With distinctive music and the added pleasure of dancing, it is but natural that Churchill's daily attracts a larger and larger number of smart women for luncheon.
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Churchill's is also unequalled in popularity for dinner, due to its famous cuisine in a la carte service—to its Special Dinner, $1.50, and to the incomparable entertainment of the New Churchill Review.
Broadway at 49th Street

LOOK FOR PLOT HERE TO KILL MRS. KING

Swann Searches for Evidence of Conspiracy to Abduct or Murder Victim.

HEARS OF LOOTING ESTATE

Witness Tells District Attorney He Believes Crime's Object Was to Hide Peculations.

The District Attorney's office in this city began an investigation yesterday to discover whether evidence exists that a conspiracy was hatched here to murder Mrs. Maude A. King or to abduct her to Concord, N. C.

District Attorney Swann and Assistant District Attorney Dooling interviewed several witnesses to decide whether to place the case before the Grand Jury. They talked to one witness who said he had strong reason to believe that Mrs. King had been murdered because she had discovered that her estate had been looted and demanded her fortune.

This witness said he had been present several weeks ago when a man companion of Mrs. King told her that an attempt was being made to prosecute her and disgrace her, and that it was necessary for her to go to Concord in order to escape. The witness, who has been in a confidential position with Mrs. King and her family for years, said:

"While I have been with her in my professional capacity, this man has come in more than once and asked her to sign over money in sums of $1,000 or more to him. If she raised any question he would say:

"'Now, don't make any difficulties. I am going to make you the richest woman in New York.'

"On one occasion, when he was talking over business matters with her in my presence, he said:

"'See here, I am going to make you worth $10,000,000 in a year.'

"He was referring, no doubt, to his plans to break the King will with a forged document, which would make Mrs. King worth $10,000,000 or so.

Says Mrs. King Was Isolated.

"The man kept her in absolute isolation in this city for a year and obtained complete power over her mind for that period. It is my belief that she came to her senses, saw that he had robbed her of large sums and demanded an accounting. This, in my opinion, led to her being spirited to North Carolina and being murdered there. Mrs. King, although she was generous and easy-going, would not submit tamely to being cheated, and, when aroused, she was capable of acting energetically."

Assistant District Attorney Dooling said that he had discovered evidence which might prove highly important in establishing the fact that the murder had long been premeditated. One of the witnesses seen by him told of a conversation at a New York hotel, at which Mrs. King, Gaston B. Means, and others were present, about the Beattie murder case near Richmond, Va., some years ago. In this case H. C. Beattie, Jr., killed his wife with a shotgun while out riding in an automobile with her. It was shown at the trial that he was desperately in love with a girl named Beulah Binford. He was found guilty and hanged.

"One of the men who took part in this conversation and whom we have under suspicion in this case suddenly interrupted the conversation," Mr. Dooling said, "to blurt out, 'That was not the way to commit a murder. If I were going to kill a woman I would do it by an entirely different method.'

"He then proceeded to tell his plan for killing a person in such a way as to leave no proof that he was guilty. The murder, as he described it, would take place in exactly the same circumstances which surrounded the killing of Mrs. King.

"We are now seeking other persons who were present at this conversation."

Tells of Superseding Will.

Judge Swann and Mr. Dooling discovered further evidence which they regard as of high importance in establishing a possible motive. This came from a witness who said he had knowledge that Mrs. King had made a will a year and a half ago, superseding the will made in 1915, which left the bulk of her estate to her mother and sister. The witness said that Mrs. King had consulted her business manager, Gaston B. Means, in making this will, and that she was largely guided by his advice.

The new will, it was stated, radically altered the disposition of the estate which she had made in her previous will. The witness said that he had been given to understand that the will made ample provision for Means on the surface and that it disposed of other large sums in such a way that they would eventually go to Means, although the will did not indicate him as the immediate beneficiary.

One of the witnesses questioned by Assistant District Attorney Dooling was Dr. Richard F. Burke of 799 Lexington Avenue, who attended Mrs. King frequently during the last few years. His evidence was considered extremely important by Judge Swann and Mr. Dooling. He said that in his frequent calls on Mrs. King he had found her almost constantly in the society of Means, and that they talked freely of their financial and other plans with him.

"My knowledge of Mrs. King and her surroundings, and the various attempts that were being made to get her property," he said, "leave no doubt in my mind but that she was murdered. I will do anything I can to bring her murderer to justice."

Dr. Burke admitted that he had described her as of unsound mind in a certificate of lunacy which he had signed in 1914, but he said that she had recovered possession of her faculties and was able to take care of herself. He furnished the names of other witnesses who were sought by members of the staff of the District Attorney.

Seeking Clues to Speculation.

District Attorney Swann began to make inquiries to discover how much of Mrs. King's fortune had been used in speculation in the stock market and to find whether this use of her money took place entirely with her consent or not. Records of transactions which took place with her money will be subpoenaed if they can be traced. The District Attorney is seeking to learn the name of the broker who acted for Mrs. King or her business manager in their plunges in Wall Street.

District Attorney Dooling said that action might be taken in this county on various grounds. He said:

"It often occurs that an indictment for crime on a minor charge results in producing proof resulting in a major charge. Judge Swann intends to give every assistance to the Prosecutor at Concord if evidence throwing light on the case is obtainable here. From what we have discovered evidence may be gathered here showing that a larceny took place in this county; that a conspiracy was formed against the woman's life here, or that she was abducted from this county.

"The most important light which we may be able to throw on the case here is the motive, as most of the events leading up to the crime appear to have occurred here. It is essential that all of the financial transactions of Mrs. King should be brought to light, and that it should be shown what person or persons might have a reason for her death."

Judge Swann and District Attorney Dooling sought to discover whether there is anything to indicate that more than one person was directly implicated in the case. One theory, which came from a representative of the family of Mrs. King, was that a woman who had been frequently with her was at least a passive actor in the alleged conspiracy to murder her.

Protective Deeds of Trust.

Benedict M. Holden, a lawyer of 120 Broadway, who represented the family of Mrs. King in 1914 and drew up the deeds of trust intended to protect her fortune and to provide for their disposition after her death, said he thought that great light would be thrown upon the case if it could be found whether any one had succeeded in having the deeds of trust revoked or altered.

It was learned that these deeds of trust had provided that $250,000 should go to Mrs. Mary Robinson, the mother of Mrs. King, in the event of the death of Mrs. King, and that most of the remainder of the estate, which amounted to more than $1,000,000, should go to the sister, Mrs. Mazie Melvin. This disposition of the estate was made before Gaston B. Means, who was then one of the managers of the W. J. Burns National Detective Agency, became the business manager for Mrs. King.

The deeds of trust, which were placed with the Woodruff Trust Company at Joliet, Ill., were confirmed later as to their disposition after Mrs. King's death by a will now in the possession of Americus Melville, lawyer for the family, who is to file the will in this city, according to dispatches from Chicago, as this was the legal residence of Mrs. King. It is not known who has possession at present of the second and later will said to have been made by Mrs. King and whether it is likely to be filed.

Mr. Holden said he had regarded the property of Mrs. King as completely secured against parasites who had pursued her after the deeds of trust had been filed. He added:

"I know that some of Mrs. King's friends were very resourceful, and I would not be greatly astonished to learn that something had happened to enable her to break into the capital. I have every confidence in the bankers entrusted with the care of her estate, but there might be some method of getting at the fortune which they could not control. I don't know whether any alteration has been made in this disposition of her fortune. At the time, I saw that Mrs. King was followed by persons who regarded her fortune as various people looked on Harry Thaw's, and I got out of the matter completely."

AMAZED AT TRUST FUND LOSS.

Mrs. King's Mother Collapses on Learning Further Details.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 10.—Mrs. Mary Robinson, mother of Mrs. Maude A. King, collapsed today when she learned for the first time that the $125,000 trust fund established in her favor by her daughter in 1912 no longer existed.

When asked why she had signed a release by which the securities were withdrawn from the Merchants Loan and Trust Company in 1916 and what pressure had been brought to bear on her, she exclaimed:

"I never signed a release. I thought that money was solid as a rock."

"But the trust fund was dissolved by court action with your written consent," she was informed.

"Then my signature was a forgery," she said. "Gaston Means came to me more than a year ago and asked me to sign a release. I refused to do so. Then he suggested that I transfer the fund; I don't remember just what he wanted. He told me that the money would never be touched, but that it would be more convenient if I would consent to some sort of a transfer. I did not object to this, but did not sign anything.

"If my trust fund no longer exists in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, where has my income of a thousand dollars a month been coming from? Each month I get a draft from the bank for that amount. That's why I was sure the money was still there.

"Last January Means said to me one day at the Chicago Beach Hotel, 'Mother, what is your income?'

"I said $800 a month."

"He answered by saying: 'That is not enough. I am going to make it a thousand.'

"I never thought to ask him how he was going to increase my income."

It is known positively that Gaston B. Means on the day of Mrs. King's burial at Graceland Cemetery sent a draft for $1,000 to Mrs. Robinson at Asheville through a Chicago bank.

After several unsuccessful attempts Means succeeded in gaining a personal interview with Mrs. Robinson last Friday. He brought with him a photographic copy of the alleged second will of Mrs. King. It was Mrs. Robinson's bluntly expressed opinion today that the will Means has is a forgery.

"He talked about that will for two years before he ever showed even the photograph of it," she said. "If he had it all the time why didn't he produce it and file it for probate?

"I am in failing health, but I positively refuse to die until my daughter's murderer has been hung higher than Haman. I am the only one left as a witness who can bring that person to justice. It has come to the point where I am afraid of my own life."

TURKS NOW FIGHT ON ITALIAN FRONT

Thrown Into Fray with Germans and Austrians in Effort to Halt Advance.

FOE'S LOSSES 132,000 MEN

145 Cannon and 323 Machine Guns Taken—Anglo-American Commission Watches Battles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Turkish reinforcements have been thrown into the campaign along the Isonzo front, along with German troops, in an effort to save the Austrian forces from the disaster threatening them as a result of the success of Gen. Cadorna's offensive drive toward Trieste. This became known today when the Italian Embassy received official word that Turkish and German soldiers had been taken prisoners with the Austrians by the Italians. The dispatch read:

"The Austrian communiques relating to the Isonzo battle and the battle between the Hermada and Selo are branded as false by the Italian official communique. 'Not only have the Austrians not succeeded in dislodging the Italians from any of the positions they have occupied during the present offensive, but the Italian advance is everywhere slowly but surely progressing. The Austrian troops succeeded in gaining a small advantage south of Selo, but the Italian troops immediately counterattacked and not only re-established the line but advanced slightly on a ten-mile line.

"The battle is still proceeding with unabated fury, both on the Isonzo front and against the Hermada. On the Isonzo front the Italian troops are gaining one by one all the fortified points which protect the Austrian lines of defense. On the eastern slope of San Gabriele, (the western is already in the hands of the Italians,) toward Trieste, the Italians have succeeded in occupying the tunnels of the Duino railway, which were found stored with material and ammunition. The battle on this particular sector is developing on a seven-mile front.

"As a further answer to the false statements of the Austrian command, the Italian communique says that between the 18th of August and the 1st of September the Austrian losses, completely accounted for, amount to 132,000 dead, wounded and missing. The number of prisoners is more than 32,000, among whom are numerous Germans and Turks. The Austrian statement is not only false in regard to the operations on land, but also in the air. The Italian aviators in their first raid over Pola destroyed the naval docks, a submarine tank and a fully laden ship.

"In the very near future, when the Italian army will have reached the new objectives which were assigned to it after the capture of Monte Santo, it will be seen how great and decisive the Austrian defeat has been, in spite of the help which Germany and Turkey have given Austria."

An unofficial dispatch from Rome today indicates that an Anglo-American commission is inspecting the Italian front. The personnel and objects of the commission could not be learned.

Cadorna Reports Progress.

ROME, Sept. 10.—General Cadorna continues to press the Austrian forces in the region of the Austro-Italian front northeast of Gorizia, according to the official statement issued today by the Italian War Department. Yesterday there was a very great artillery bombardment south of the Carso. Since the beginning of the battle the Italians have captured 145 guns. The text of the statement reads:

In the Trentino enemy reconnoitring parties were put to flight by our advanced posts.

In the Carnia an attack carried out in force after careful artillery preparation against our positions on Monte Granuda and Cueltarond completely failed.

Northeast of Gorizia our pressure is continuing. Three attempts on the part of the enemy to lighten it with infantry counterattacks were promptly repulsed.

In the southern zone of the Carso Plateau the activity of the artillery was very great.

Collection of the large booty captured since the beginning of the battle has not yet been completed. At present the following has been ascertained: Guns, 145, including about 80 of medium calibre; 95 trench mortars and bomb-throwers, 323 machine guns, and 11,197 rifles. Many of these arms already have been put into action against the enemy.

UDINE, Sunday, Sept. 9.—The fight against the heights northeast of Gorizia continues, and is carried on during good and bad weather. The continuous contest seems to the observer to be animated by superhuman force, the Italians and the Austrians constantly engaging in hand-to-hand encounters.

A strange situation is brought about by the two forces, practically equal in numbers, strength, and determination, struggling for supremacy in a circumscribed area where it is impossible for either side to employ more men or artillery. Gaps in the ranks are instantly filled, and thus the contending forces remain so balanced that victory apparently is impossible for either side. The fierceness of the struggle is proved by the fact that in twelve hours the Italians attacked the enemy five times.

Lansing Receives Dutch Mission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10. — Members of the Dutch mission sent to the United States to confer regarding reports of food were introduced to Secretary Lansing today by the Netherlands Minister, Chevalier van Rappard.

GAS SMOTHERS MANY OF LENS GARRISON

Canadians Throw Shells Into the Cellars, Killing Foe as They Sleep.

MASKS ARE INEFFECTIVE

German Rubber Tears Easily, Furnishing Poor Protection—Leather Substitute Used.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 10.—The most notable development on this part of the front during the past few days is the increasing use of gas shells by the enemy in retaliation for the frequent projection of gas cylinders into the German lines. The gas projectors have been one of the big mechanical successes of the campaign. Almost every prisoner who is brought in tells of severe losses through the use of gas against the German troops in Lens.

Men captured two days ago say that last week a company of the First Guard Reserve Regiment lost twenty dead when a gas shell exploded in the cellar where they lay asleep. Before they could get their masks on the gas had overcome them. Another company of the same regiment had seventeen casualties from gas in one day, in which seven died before their removal to the hospitals.

The failure of Germany to obtain sufficient supplies of rubber is probably a contributing cause of the gas fatalities. The rubber of the German masks is poor and tears readily. Lately masks of soft, flexible leather have been served out to the enemy on his part of the front. The leather is kept well oiled and is easily put on, but not so quickly as rubber.

The military medal has been conferred on Sergeant Morrison Jordon of a Nova Scotia battalion, whose acts of gallantry are thus recorded:

"On Aug. 15 he attacked the crew of a heavy trench mortar, killing a number of the crew and capturing the trench mortar and twelve prisoners. Later, during a strong counterattack, when all his company officers had been put out of action, he organized a bombing party and so inspired the men of his platoon with his courage and determination that all the Germans who had entered the trench were killed. He himself bayoneted several, and it was largely owing to his courage and fighting ability that the situation was saved."

FRENCH CLINCH GAINS IN WOODS NEAR VERDUN

Germans Lost Heavily in Five Successive Vain Assaults on Sunday.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Successful raids were made by the French last night on the German positions in the Champagne and Argonne regions, the French War Department announced today. On both banks of the River Meuse there was a violent artillery bombardment, which continued today on the right bank. The French success in the sector of the Fosses and Caurières Wood was completed, and more prisoners were taken.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

In Champagne and in the Argonne successful surprise attacks upon the German trenches enabled us to capture material and prisoners.

Upon both banks of the River Meuse the artillery fighting continued all night with violence.

We completed our success of Sept. 8 in the sector of the Fosses and Caurières Woods. We reduced the resistance of isolated units and took prisoners. The Germans did not renew their attacks in this region.

Additional information confirms the importance of the repulse which the Germans yesterday sustained. Their fierce counterattacks succeeded each other despite the extremely heavy losses inflicted upon the enemy by our fire. At several points our troops repulsed as many as five successive attacks and partly dismantled the German units advancing to attack.

Elsewhere the night was calm.

The official communication issued tonight says:

On the right bank of the Meuse violent artillery actions have occurred in the region of Hill 344 and the Bois des Fosses. Everywhere else the day was calm.

BERLIN, Sept. 10, (via London.)—At Verdun the fighting of the day brought no change in the situation, says the report from the German General Staff, but German raiding parties inflicted heavy losses and took more than 100 prisoners in an advance into the French lines in the vicinity of Hill 344.

The text of the statement reads as follows:

Front of the German Crown Prince.—In Champagne, French reconnoitring detachments endeavored to advance in some sectors against our positions. They were driven off.

On the northern Verdun front there were local infantry engagements in the course of the day. East of Samogneux our shock troops advanced into the French lines on both sides of Hill 344. They inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy and returned with more than one hundred prisoners. In addition, they liberated a train bearing riflemen who, surrounded by the French since Sept. 7, had repulsed all enemy attacks with heroic tenacity.

Bitter fighting with hand grenades and cold steel took place in the Fosses and Chaume Woods. No change in the situation was brought about by the French attacks.

WAR BREAKING DOWN, SAYS MEYER LONDON

Holds Wilson Note Is Spreading a Leaven in Europe—Teutons Want Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—In a speech in the House today, Representative Meyer London of New York, Socialist, said that the President's reply to the Pope's peace note was spreading a leaven in Europe which would cause the war to "break down."

"I believe the war will break down," he said. "There is a complete collapse in all European countries.

"The declaration of the Reichstag was significant, first, because it was an attempt by a legislative body which had hitherto exercised no voice in international relations to assert itself in such relations. The declaration of the Reichstag was against an economic alliance; and its third demand was for international arbitration and for the establishment of a permanent court for disarmament. All these fundamental things were made the basis of a declaration by the elected representatives of a people in the war.

"The significance of that declaration when followed by the reply of the President to the Pope, gives me hope that the war is about to break down. What did the President say? Do not forget the clarity of his message. It must be taken not only as a message to the Pope, but as a reply to the declaration of the Reichstag.

"He assures the world first that he is opposed to an economic alliance after the war. Also there is in his note an assurance there will be no dismemberment of any European nation. These two things are of profound significance to any one who knows what has been going on in Europe for the last few years. Dismemberment of Austria and Germany has been held over these nations by French, English, and Italian statesmen.

"The President's declaration against dismemberment is encouraging to those who want to see the struggle end. It is significant, too, in the literature of some of the Allies the thought is expressed more than once that this war cannot end until the Central Powers have been broken into little kingdoms, such as they were prior to the unification of the Central Powers. Therefore the removal of the dismemberment menace is an offer, a promise to the world.

"When you read what is permitted to come through, you will find there is a universal demand for peace both in Austria and Germany. The fact that the Governments of the world have not permitted the Socialists to gather at Stockholm shows they do not want the Socialists to have the credit for initiating peace; and the fact that Centrists in Germany, the religious conservative party, are now for peace, shows there is competition for the credit of bringing about peace."

URGES GERMAN WOMEN TO DENOUNCE WILSON

Lokal-Anzeiger Article Says That They Will Produce More Effect Here Than Men.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 10.—The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, which is acting as the chief promoter for the demonstration of indignation against President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict's peace proposal, is now trying to mobilize the women of Germany in its campaign.

The newspaper publishes an appeal from a woman contributor to the women of Germany to take part in a protest movement, saying that the voice of women will attract far more attention in the United States than protests by males, which constitute an old story.

"Millions of German women must cast their disgust in the face of this indirect cause of the death of thousands of German men," says the writer.

Representatives of Chambers of Commerce, industrial associations, and artisans' unions in Württemberg have associated themselves with the business men's protest movement. On the other hand the Catholic organ there and Dr. Karl Haine, Socialist member of the Reichstag, condemn the anti-Wilson agitation.

WARNS OF AMERICAN ARMY.

Vienna Paper Advises Germany to Attempt Compromise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, Sept. 10.—The Zeit of Vienna, which has become peculiarly pacifist lately, is still angry with Germany over its hostile attitude toward President Wilson. Lately it has accused Chancellor Michaelis of prolonging the war by refusing to accept democracy. Now it complains that another psychological moment for a peace discussion has been thrown away.

The paper argues that, although America has adopted conscription and the sending of large armies to Europe is projected, there is always the element of risk in new undertakings, and America might prefer to compromise. If once the full power of America reaches France, the outlook, it says, will be less promising for the Teutonic cause.

The Germans missed one psychological moment when Great Britain adopted conscription, the Zeit says, and the prospects of its successful application were still uncertain. Let this occasion, it adds, not be missed.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

For every man who wants cool smoking-comfort at all times and full, honest value—not "showy" appearance.

20 for 15¢

WAR INSURANCE BILL DEFENDED BY CLARK

House and Galleries Applaud His Plea for Soldiers' and Sailors' Policies.

BRUSHES ASIDE OBJECTIONS

Speaker Considers Duty to Fighting Men First—Best of All the War Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Declaring that the Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance bill was the best war measure yet brought before Congress, Speaker Clark today aroused the House to the only enthusiasm shown since consideration of the bill started last week. The Speaker's words were applauded on the floor and in the galleries. He undertook to meet all objections that have been brought against the bill.

"So far as I can see," said he, "there are four main objections to this bill brought by those who oppose it. First, it increases the soldier's compensation; second, that the Government is likely to find itself in a hole; third, that in some way it interferes with the present pension system, and, fourth, that the bill was not prepared by the committee, but by some one outside. Now, take these things in reverse order. What difference does it make who prepared the bill?

"I speak what I said last Thursday about the Bond bill. If these young men are willing to risk their lives on the battlefield, those of us who stay at home ought to be willing to take care of them in the best way that can be devised.

"I believe in insurance. I carry every kind of life insurance that human ingenuity ever devised—time insurance, endowment insurance, straight insurance, assessment insurance, accident insurance. I have $10,000 accident insurance.

"I believe that we should keep the wives and children of the men who will die over there from going to the poorhouse. Now suppose this bill does increase their pay, it is not going to hurt anybody.

"I believe that in less than ten years every one is going to be insured under the law. In some countries that is done now. It keeps the widows and orphans from suffering and keeps the crippled in the various dangerous occupations of life from coming to want, and I believe if there has ever been a bill introduced in this House that all right-thinking Americans without respect to political or religious affiliations will indorse, it is this insurance bill."

Representative Key of Ohio, Chairman of the Pensions Committee and the principal opponent of the bill, asked Speaker Clark what he thought of abolishing the Bureau of Pensions and transferring the whole compensation scheme to the Treasury, as proposed in the pending bill.

"That is not material," answered the Speaker.

Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, acting Republican leader of the House, indorsed all of the bill except the insurance feature. He said the compulsory allotment of pay to dependent families was a fine thing and that the rates of compensation for death and injury were worked out scientifically and equitably. The cheap insurance plan, he said, would cost $1,800,000,000 the second year, and would not reach all those who would benefit by it.

Debate today on the bill prevented any action or the offering of amendments.

SEES GAIN IN POPE'S OFFER.

Cardinal Gasparri Says It Will Greatly Clear the Situation.

ROME, Sunday, Sept. 9, (delayed.)—Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, has returned to Rome from a fortnight's vacation. He immediately set to work, together with Pope Benedict, on the accumulation of documents received during his absence regarding the Papal peace initiative.

To those who approached him Cardinal Gasparri said:

"Whatever happens, the proposition made by Pope Benedict in favor of peace will have the effect of greatly clearing the situation."

FOUR AMERICANS LOST ON BRITISH SCHOONER

Were Members of the Minas Queen's Crew, Only One of Whom Was Saved.

PARRSBORO, N. S., Sept. 10.—News has been received here of the destruction by a German submarine of the Nova Scotia schooner Minas Queen, with the loss of all but one of her crew. The Minas Queen was bound to an American port from a French port in ballast. She was commanded by Captain Wilbert Loomer of Advocate Harbor, N. S. The man saved was Boatswain Lewis.

The Minas Queen was sunk by a submarine on Aug. 28, while on the way from a French port to the United States, and in addition to Captain Loomer, four of the crew, all Americans, lost their lives, according to information received here yesterday. It was said that the schooner was probably under convoy at the time. The men lost were:

F. Warner, cook, 15 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn; William Pitts, sailor, of 333 West 59th Street, New York; Harry Gardner, sailor, Port Royal, S. C., who lived at 322 Gold Street, Brooklyn, and King David Johnson, Manton, N. C., who lived in Brooklyn. The survivor is R. H. Lewis, of Weymouth, N. S.

The Minas Queen was built in 1916, at Parrsboro, N. S., and was on her first voyage across the Atlantic and back. She registered 491 tons and was owned by W. and S. Job & Co., of this city.

Sanitary Can Co., Fairport, N. Y.
N. M. Loney, Engineer

"Turner for Concrete"

To feed and clothe our army, supply ammunition, etc., 40 different concerns needed new buildings—quick.

Turner is erecting them—also the concrete warehouse for the U. S. Navy at the Brooklyn Yard.

TURNER
Construction Co

The Changed Public And My Unchanged Clothes Policy

THE public is getting singularly wise about *basic value* in clothes; pure wool vs. part wool; hand work vs. machine shirk; trading at a shop where a simple say-so, that you're not satisfied, voids the sale.

I hail this changed public, because I have nothing to change. *Basic value*, i. e., sound woolens, best of tailoring, smart style and a moderate profit mark-up, have been my unbudging policy.

$20, $25, $30 and up to $50 for Stein-Bloch Suits and Topcoats for Autumn, with unsparing attention to individual Fit and Becomingness.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Your Sales Force

THE salesman who works alone is under a tremendous handicap when competing with the salesman who works with the help of modern advertising.

We would not be in business if we had not proved time and again that advertising lowers selling costs by increasing the *pro rata* sales of salesmen.

PHILIP KOBBÉ CO.
Selling · Advertising · Merchandising
212 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE MANHATTAN STORAGE & WAREHOUSE CO

THIS Company will take entire charge of packing for moving, storage or shipment, if desired, and will be glad to furnish estimates.

Lexington Ave. and 42d Street
Seventh Ave. and 52d Street

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

ADVERTISEMENT.

25c Invested today in a pkg. of Bell-ans will insure help for Indigestion and all its distressing symptoms. It's prompt and sure. Harmless and pleasant to take

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no harmful or deleterious substances.

CARS FOR THE THRIFTY.

Automobiles at moderate prices advertised in the Automobile Exchange daily in The New York Times.—Advt.

SENATE, 69 TO 4, PASSES TAX BILL

Continued from Page 1.

ate to adopt the amendment, put in by himself last week and supported by Senator Hardwick of Georgia, calling for a tax of 10 per cent. on incomes above $25,000, to give soldiers fighting in France a bonus of $50 a month. The Wisconsin Senator defended Senator Hardwick against the attack of disloyalty made against him last week, crying:

"I say it is a shame to brand a man as a traitor who wants to see that families of men who go to France to risk their lives are to be cared for adequately."

The Hardwick-La Follette bonus amendment was killed by a viva voce vote.

The first fight of the day came over an amendment of Senator Broussard of Louisiana to strike out the tax on coffee of 2 cents a pound. The vote on this, 51 to 27, indicated that the entire consumption tax section would be knocked out.

Another motion by Senator Broussard to strike out the 1 and 2 cents a gallon taxes on molasses, according to grades, was adopted 50 to 28. Then the Senate voted 52 to 28 to strike out all consumption taxes in the bill.

The Jones amendment, revised by the committee to levy a 10 per cent. tax upon corporations' undistributed surplus, was adopted on a viva voce vote. A substitute by Senator Jonesto eliminate an exemption in the committee's clause of income actually invested and employed was defeated 45 to 35.

Senator Owens's amendment providing for a tax ranging from 1 per cent. on inheritances of $100,000 to 100 per cent. on those over $95,000,000 was rejected, 51 to 30.

Senator Hardwick's substitute to provide a zone system increasing second-class postage rates on advertising portions of publications, estimated to raise $16,500,000 next year, was rejected, 48 to 20.

The great revenue bill, nearly four months in the making, will be returned to the House tomorrow, and then will go to conference, with enactment within ten days or two weeks probable. Senators Simmons, Stone, and Williams, Democrats, and Penrose and Lodge, Republicans, of the Finance Committee, were appointed the Senate's conferees.

Passage of the bill was devoid of stirring scenes. At 4 o'clock today, under the agreement which ended the closure fight a fortnight ago, debate was shut off, and a tedious series of a dozen roll-calls brought the bill to passage.

The final vote on Senator Broussard's motion to eliminate all the consumption taxes was 52 to 28, as follows:

For the Motion.—Democrats—Bankhead, Beckham, Broussard, Chamberlain, Culberson, Fletcher, Gore, Hardwick, Hollis, Hunting, James, Johnson, (South Dakota,) King, Kirby, Lewis, McKellar, Martin, Myers, Newlands, Overman, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shields, Smith, (Georgia,) Smith, (South Carolina,) Swanson, Thompson, Trammell, Underwood, and Vardaman.—37.

Republicans—Borah, Brady, Calder, Curtis, Fall, Gronna, Johnson, (California,) Jones, (Washington,) Kellogg, Kenyon, La Follette, McNary, Norris, Sherman, and Smith, (Michigan,)—15. Total for, 52.

Against the Motion.—Democrats—Gerry, Kendrick, Saulsbury, Simmons, Stone, Williams, and Wolcott—7.

Republicans—Brandegee, Colt, Dillingham, Fernald, France, Hale, Harding, Knox, Lodge, Nelson, New, Page, Penrose, Poindexter, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson, and Weeks—21. Total against—28.

DRAFT ARMY LEAVES FOR CAMP, CHEERING

Continued from Page 1.

Fifth Avenue bus. Board 157 came in touring cars, and the six banners that the men waved on high indicated the enthusiasm that exists for America in that Harlem stronghold.

"Kaiser Kanners Union 157," the sign being in the shape of a Union label, was the foremost of the banners these cheering Harlemites waved. These men also had a yell, the which ended "Yap-Yap-Hank." The machine which brought up the rear carried a youngster who held aloft a banner which announced that "we are all walking delegates of the K. K. U."

Bronson Winthrop, George Gordon Battle, and Dr. Royal Whitman piloted the contingent from Board 159. Apparently these men, the Board officials included, have been doing a little driving on the side, for when the contingent alighted the men formed in double file, and at Mr. Winthrop's command "forward march" swung like regulars into the ferry house and then to the boat. Mr. Battle acted as First Lieutenant of the unit, while Dr. Whitman was the Surgeon General. All the selective draft men in the unit were Sergeants. One of the men in this unit was Clarence Schmiezel, the Republican leader of the Tenth Assembly District.

"Of course I am glad I am going. This is the greatest day in my life," said Mr. Schmiezel.

One of the unit leaders was George W. Perkins, Jr., who came down with the Bronx delegation. The men from the twenty-two Bronx districts came to the station together, traveling in forty automobiles, while ahead rolled a big bus on top of which was a brass band. The Bronx boards assembled their men ahead of time and paraded through the borough before leaving for the trains. Just before the first of the specials got under way it was reported that two men from an uptown district were missing. These men were later discovered in the wrong coach, and were told to stay there until they arrived at Camp Upton where they would join their proper unit.

The first man reported missing and who was still missing when the second train left was Philip Pearlstein, a school teacher who lives at 549 Riverside Drive. The case was reported to the Federal authorities and an agent of the Department of Justice went to Pearlstein's apartment. He found the man asleep in bed, and when asked to account for his failure to report for duty Pearlman said that he was ill and unable to make the journey to Camp Upton. The man was sent to the Knickerbocker Hospital to be examined, and it was said that the doctors failed to discover anything serious the matter with him.

The other man reported missing last night was David Roddenberg of 2,068 Belmont Avenue, the Bronx. Roddenberg was ordered to report for duty with the quota from Board 161. The police were asked last night to locate Roddenberg and take him to the Seventy-first Regiment Armory for examination by army officers. Over in Brooklyn Theodore Johnson of 1,317 Park Place failed to appear at the mobilization hour. The case was reported to United States Marshal Power and the Marshal sent for Johnson. A fatherly talk by the Marshal followed and Johnson hurried to the Flatbush station and proceeded to Camp Upton with his unit.

GEN. CROWDER PRAISES ARMY.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, L. I., Sept. 10.—The first contingent of the national army from New York City, reported for duty this afternoon. If General Bell's declaration that a "singing army is a fighting army" is correct, then the Seventy-seventh Division will be one of the best fighting organization of the army. The first section, with men from Brooklyn and Staten Island, arrived at the Camp Upton siding at 1 o'clock. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, in command at Yaphank, with his chief of Staff, Lieut. Col. E. E. Booth, were waiting. The first man to alight was M. Decker of Bloomfield, Staten Island.

All carried either suit cases or bundles and one sight which brought smiles from the officers was a contingent from one of the east side boards, every man of which wore a wrist watch. Uniforms they had none, but the men were conscious of their superiority. The spirit holiday spirit of last Tuesday's parade was shown today. Various inscriptions were chalked on the sides of the cars, "Bowery to France" was one, while another read "On to Berlin! First stop, Yaphank." Each car was in charge of an officer who met the trains at Medford Station, and marched the men from Camp Upton siding a half mile to their barracks. There, after reporting to officers in charge and receiving mess kits, the men had their first taste of camp food. Chefs sent to Camp Upton by the Hotel Men's Association had ready the following menu: Pork and beans with tomato sauce, rice pudding, bread and coffee.

"This chow beats what we got on the border," said a former member of the Seventh Regiment, while the men at the same table all expressed their satisfaction. After dinner mess kits had to be washed and packed away. This was a new experience for many, for among the recruits reporting were accountants, advertising managers, electrical engineers, while others said that they had just left grocery stores and many were laborers. One man said that he had just closed his delicatessen store Saturday.

George W. Perkins, Jr., was there. He had been in army Young Men's Christian Association work, and an exemption had been taken out for him by officers of the organization, but young Perkins waived exemption, although recently married. Among today's arrivals were J. E. Silleman of 680 St. Nicholas Avenue, the first man drafted from New York City, and Ralph Barton, a Londoner, who fought with the Royal Fusiliers at Mons and at Antwerp and was wounded five times.

As he returned to divisional headquarters after having watched the recruits leave the cars, General Bell said: "I am well satisfied with the new men, and I have little doubt but that they will make good soldiers." Brig. Gen. Enoch R. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, gave out the following statement:

"I came to New York today accompanied by Colonel Johnson to observe the details of the execution of the mobilization regulations and to see the concrete result of the plan of raising a national army under which we have been working for so many weeks. Today has justified the words of the President's registration proclamation in which he said 'this is in no sense a conscription of the unwilling. It is, rather, a selection from a nation which has volunteered in mass.'

"The enthusiasm of the people and the remarkable spirit of the selected men who marched, cheering and singing, to their duty, have made it most difficult for me to forget my own enthusiasm and pleasure and to devote myself to the study of detail. I am not sure that a critical inspection of the strings and pulleys of the machine in New York City is necessary. The splendid result demonstrates the efficiency and the well sustained effort of Mr. Conkling and of the local boards here, and gives ample assurance of the perfection of detail which has characterized the mobilization, and dispels every apprehension of deficiency anywhere.

"The sacrificial and burdensome law which Congress has enacted for raising the national army, the execution of which has directly or indirectly invaded every American home, has received its efficient execution at the hands of selected representatives from among the people themselves. There has been no military invasion of our committees, but rather a proffer by the several States and sub-divisions thereof of their respective contingents. This proffer was complete when the contingents reached their cantonments and came into first contact with the military authorities.

"It is gratifying to the national vanity that such a plan can succeed. It is an assurance of the safety of our democratic institutions to observe this visible proof of the ability of democracy to measure its Governmental efficiency against the vaunted perfection of Prussian autocracy and to prevail. The men who this day responded to their country's call came to the colors in a new way, it is essentially a democratic way. Not the least of the advantages becomes obvious when we contemplate 4,557 local boards, who, through great sacrifices of business interest, have evolved this great force and who have been for the past week functioning so efficiently as elements in the administrative machine that is this day accomplishing the greatest mobilization of men ever seen on this continent."

Although one of the recruits carried a sign reading "We are on our way to France" it will be some time before the Seventy-seventh Division leaves Yaphank. Only a third of the buildings at Camp Upton are completed and a training field has yet to be cleared of the Long Island jungle in which the camp is situated.

In all probabilities the Seventy-seventh Division cannot be moved from Camp Upton until late next Spring or early next Summer. The National Guard will sail before the national army. Once the national army sails for France those divisions which have had the most training will be sent first, notably from the South, where also work is possible in Winter.

Balch, Price & Co.

Fulton and Smith Streets
Brooklyn

The Charm of the New Furs

LUSTROUS FURS

A&F Co.

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Arms and the Woman

Turning aside for a moment from supplying the thousands of officers and men bound for the front—

Let us not forget the women!

There is the thorough chivalry of sportsmanship throughout the Abercrombie & Fitch establishment.

Here are cordovan boots for the mounted officer, and cordovan boots for the equestrienne.

Custom made uniforms for the Lieutenant, and custom made town and country clothes for the lady in the case.

Everything ready to wear for the officer taking French leave—and likewise for the young lady hurrying off to school.

The A. & F. Fall and Winter apparel for women has never been equalled.

Autumn Suits, Raincoats and Riding Clothes

Typical Abercrombie & Fitch models—with a character all their own.

Suits of imported tweeds, whipcords, gabardines, homespuns, hopsacking and exclusive knitcloths; $30 up.

Custom made suits, $125.

A. & F. coat-and-breeches riding suits, ready-to-wear, $35 up, or made to order to meet the exact requirements of sportswomen, at satisfactory prices.

Raincoats, for town and all sport wear, $6.50 to $85—the largest assortment ever presented in America—including trench styles; in oiled silks, rubberized cashmere, rubberized crepe de chine, gabardines and zambrenes.

Sporting topcoats, $19.50 up.

For Fall Hunting

Sept. 16.—Opening of Rail and Reed Bird Hunting Season.

Sept. 15.—Moose Season opens in New Brunswick.

Oakland hunting suit, sturdily made—coat and hunting breeches; of covey cloth, $50; of thorn-tweeds, $55.

North Woods hunting suits of Engladinese and tweeds—the accepted suits of the world's leading sportswomen.

Shirts, hats, hosiery and boots—the specially designed, tested article in each instance.

America's largest assortments of shotguns, sporting rifles, ammunition, decoys, packs, duffle carriers and sportsmen's camp requisites.

Souvenirs for Soldiers

Officers' fitted toilet cases, complete, $13.50.

Military wrist watches, with unbreakable crystals and illuminated dials.

Trench cigarette cases, waterproof match boxes, compasses, soldier's locket, tobacco pouches, correspondence cases, medicine cases, khaki silk kerchiefs, cameras, money belts, knives, unbreakable mirrors, rubber drinking cups, flint-and-steel lighters, pocket poker kits.

Write for Booklet on Equipment for Military Men.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President

Madison Avenue and 45th St.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

SEVENTH OFF TODAY FOR SPARTANBURG

Regiment Will March Down Fifth Avenue and Be Reviewed by Mayor.

"WAR BRIDES" TO FOLLOW

Young Wives of Officers and Men Will Take Quarters Near Camp Until Me.. Go to France.

The Seventh Regiment will parade down Fifth Avenue this afternoon and then entrain for Camp Wadsworth at Spartanburg, S. C. Many of the old officers of the regiment and its veterans will turn out as a special escort under command of General Daniel Appleton and Brig. Gens. G. R. Dyer and M. C. Butt and Major D. W. C. Falls. Mayor Mitchel and others will review the column from a stand at the Union League Club, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street.

All of the 57 officers and 1,742 men of the regiment who could be spared from guard duty and special details were free last night for a last word with relatives and friends. The command will go South in their Summer clothing and with only part of the regular equipment, which will be supplied at the camp, where winterweight uniforms will also be forthcoming when needed.

It is expected that a "war brides' " special will follow immediately behind the last section of the train of the soldiers. In the special will be the wives of the officers and of some of the men. There have been a number of weddings among the officers and men of the regiment in recent months—some have been married only a few days—and the women will try to find quarters as near as possible to the military reservation, to remain until the command starts for France. It is expected that the "war brides" will form quite a colony among themselves.

Every company of the regiment has a squad of new cooks, and it is confidently hoped by the men that the terrors of the "experimental cookery" which afflicted them sorely at the Mexican border mobilization will not be repeated. Ten of the cooks who returned to the command yesterday were students for a month at the Army Cooking School at Fort H. D. Wright, Fishers Island. If there is a bad cook in the regiment these experts are expected to teach him to improve his work.

There are to be no dining cars with any of the sections. During the trip to camp some of the baggage cars of each section will be used as kitchens, each providing for 200 men. In the middle of the car stoves were fastened to the floor yesterday, with a pit of sand beneath to prevent combustion to the woodwork.

The men are to report at the armory at 10 o'clock this morning. At 1:40 o'clock they will march down Park Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Twenty-third Street, and the ferry. Every command from the highest to the noncommissioned rank is complete with the single exception of Company B, from which Captain Charles B. Crane was recently retired by army surgeons. His successor will be appointed after reaching camp, and Lieutenant John Kerr will have the command for the present.

The officers of the Seventh are Colonel Willard C. Fisk, Lieut. Col. Robert McArthur, Majors J. E. Schuyler, Robert Mazet, Nicholas Engel, Edmund P. Fowler, commander of the Sanitary Battalion; the Rev. William E. McCord, Chaplain; Capt.-Adjt. Douglas C. Despard, Captains Kenneth Gardner, Machine Gun Company; Arthur M. Smith, Supply Company; Henry B. Heylman, Company A; L. C. Racke, C; Clinton E. Fisk, son of the Colonel, E; George P. Nichols, F; Maxwell B. Nesbit, G; H. Rowland Tompkins, H; Wade H. Hayes, I; J. Augustus Barnard, K; Fancher Nichol, L, and Richard W. Coleman, M.

With the regiment will go the engineers' train and the Signal Corps from the armory at Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street.

Damaged U-Boat at Cadiz.

CADIZ, Sept. 10.—A German submarine has arrived at this port, convoyed by a Spanish torpedo boat.

GARFIELD TO FIX RETAIL COAL PRICES

Administrator Likely to Make Announcement Before Oct. 1 —Philadelphia Prices Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The retail prices for coal in various communities throughout the country will be announced before Oct. 1, and local committees will be named to co-operate with the Federal Fuel Administration in enforcing them, according to a statement tonight by Dr. H. A. Garfield. Drastic action also will be taken if it is found there is a cutting down of coal production because of the prices fixed by President Wilson for bituminous coal at the mine.

An important step was taken today in regard to the labor situation when Dr. Garfield received the acceptance of John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers, to act as one of his advisers.

Concerning the retail prices of anthracite coal, it is understood that a margin for retailers in the neighborhood of $2 may be fixed as a working basis.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—Retail coal dealers again boosted the price of coal today. Based on last year's consumption of 4,000,000 tons, the new rates will cost consumers in the neighborhood of $1,000,000 in the next twelve months.

The concerns to raise the price were the George B. Newton Company, controlling about twenty-five per cent. of the local market, and Edwin J. Cummings. The jump amounted to 35 cents a ton on egg coal, 35 cents on stove, 10 cents on nut, and 25 cents on pea. This is the second raise this month. On Sept. 1 10 cents was added on egg, stove, and nut, and 75 cents on pea. Compared with September, 1916, egg is up $1.20 a ton; stove, $1.20; nut, $1, and pea, $2.25.

Prejudice makes an otherwise sensible man drink a doubtful and variable mixture when he might enjoy the perfect blending and selected liquors of

Club Cocktails

GREAT FIRE SALE

of Our Entire Large Stock of

Period Furniture

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE MUST BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST TO MAKE PLACE FOR NEW GOODS

MANGES BROTHERS

Established 1852

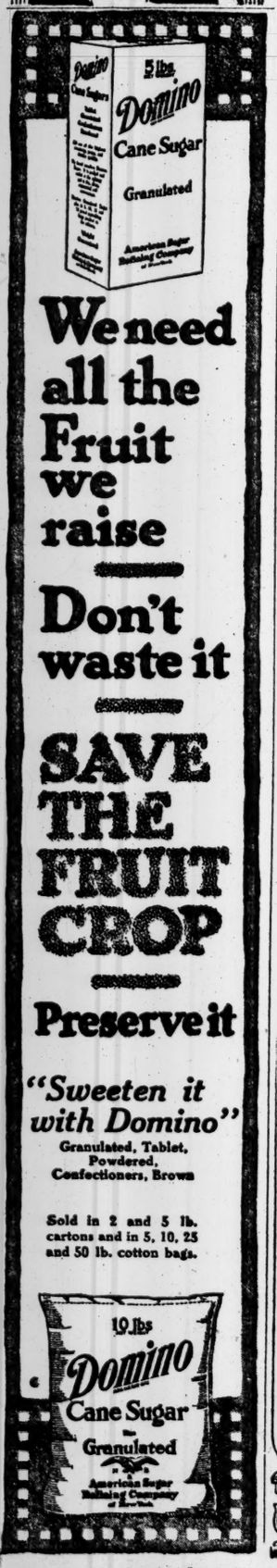
115 and 117 West 23d St.

Only a Portion of Our Stock has been

Slightly Damaged by Water

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!

"Corn wasn't really King says Bobby until they made POST TOASTIES"



We need all the Fruit we raise

Don't waste it

SAVE THE FRUIT CROP

Preserve it

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

Sold in 2 and 5 lb. cartons and in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags.

Semi-Annual Sale

September 10th to 15th

8.30 A.M. to 10 P.M. One Week Only

Open Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings

Monday Morning, September 10th, at 8.30, we will offer on our Ground-floor Salesroom, a most noteworthy Exhibition of Guaranteed Exchange Locomobiles. The New York City Branch is A Clearing House for other Branches and offers the Choicest Collection of All Cars taken in Exchange.

Each Exchange Locomobile

Guaranteed the Same as a New Car At a Saving of 20% to 60%

Is a Car With a Pedigree

MEN and women who buy fine horses are careful as to pedigree. The same type of men and women—accustomed to the smart things of this world—prefer Exchange Locomobiles, because they know *they have a pedigree.*

The Exchange Locomobile, first owned and used by a man or woman well known to the Locomobile Company of America, and then put into first-class, guaranteed mechanical and running condition, and thoroughly refinished to present a beautiful new appearance, *is comparable in "class" only with the new Locomobile.*

It is not associated in an observer's mind with nondescript cars, or those myriad new cars of less distinction, available at the price of an Exchange Locomobile

Everywhere it is recognized at sight as *"a Locomobile"*—with all that attaches to the name. Whether you are the *first* or *second* purchaser makes no difference in the class of the car.

Identically the Same Guarantee and Service as a New Locomobile. As low as $1,000, with all the $5,000 Locomobile Quality. Other makes as Low as $500.

If you are thinking about purchasing a car this Fall or next Spring, this Autumn Sale offers you opportunities which should be acted upon forthwith.

The LOCOMOBILE COMPANY *of* AMERICA

Locomobile Building, West 61st Street, next to Broadway

Telephone Columbus 7750

CARLTON MANSIONS

Forty Seventh Street *Park-Madison Avenues* *Forty Eighth Street*

The Ritz-Carlton of Apartment Houses —and a distinctive service under Ritz-Carlton direction

"Carlton Mansions"

—with the full and incomparable restaurant service of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

—with the advantages of a location in the center of New York's social activities.

—an entirely *new* type, and the highest development of Metropolitan housekeeping apartments.

10 to 17 Rooms *4 to 6 Baths*

Rentals, $6000 to $20,000

Associated Agents:

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Mark Rafalsky & Company

(Number One of a Series of Advertisements)

The Pullman Car 1867-1917

IT was constructed entirely of wood, lighted by oil lamps, and was heated by box stoves which burned cord wood.

It rested on blocks of India rubber instead of springs, platforms were open and four wheel trucks were used with iron wheels.

Today 7,400 Pullman cars, built in the shops of the Pullman Company, are operated by its own trained employes.

Twenty-seven million passengers are afforded assurance of safety, comfort and convenience on 137 railroads, embracing 223,489 miles of track.

Staunchly constructed, electrically lighted, sanitary, ventilated and steam heated, they include every feature for the personal convenience and luxury of the passenger.

In addition, the cars of the Pullman Company afford a uniform and continuous service unequalled by that of any like organization in the world.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY
Chicago

Why Envy Her? Cuticura Will Help You to Have Good Hair

Begin tonight. Rub the scalpy gentl with Cuticura Ointment. In the morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap, best applied with the hands, because it makes them very soft and white. Rinse with tepid water. Read directions around Soap. Nothing better, purer, sweeter than Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet uses, assisted now and then as needed by little touches of Cuticura Ointment. You can have samples free by return mail for the asking. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

AIR BOOKS

By Richard W. Muller, M. D.

Hair and its Preservation. 2nd edition. Illus.

Loss of Hair and the Quartz lamp treatment. Prof. Illus. (Author's translation.)

Baldness, its causes, prevention and treatment. Ready in October.

At All Book Stores.

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Special Sale

REBUILT CHANDLER SEDANS

4 and 7 Passengers

Model 16 and 17

We have a few model 17, 4 and 7 passenger open cars at sacrifice prices.

CHANDLER USED CAR DEPT.

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP.

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"It is with greatest satisfaction I can recommend your work as having proven effective and lasting."

We guarantee absolute extermination of Bed Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Fleas, Rats, Mice, Beetles, etc. Send for estimates, and full information. Out-of-town as well as city work taken care of by our experts.

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Oratorio Society of New York Walter Damrosch, Conductor

As Mr. Damrosch is going to increase the size of the chorus, there is opportunity for singers with good voices, who can read at sight, to join this famous old society. Application can be made to Mr. Damrosch at Carnegie Hall (Chamber Music Hall) Sept. 13th at 7:45, or any following Thursday evening.

Full information at 1 West 34th St., R. 708.

NEWS FROM HOME FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

In any line of military duty or on board any ship, The New York Times can be mailed to soldiers and sailors of the United States. Subscription rates, including postage:

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	1 Mo.
Daily and Sunday	$10.00	$5.50	$1.00
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.25	.75
Sundays	3.00	1.75	.30

Give the name of the soldier, his company and regiment; mention name of ship if in the United States Navy. The Times, through the War Department, will supply Post Office address.

Address Subscription Department,
THE NEW YORK TIMES
Times Square, New York

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A SUPERB COLLECTION OF MILLINERY
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New York University School of Commerce Accounts and Finance

Among the courses offered are the following:

Essentials of Advertising, Markets and Marketing Methods, Advertising Copy, Psychology of Advertising and Selling, Advertising Display, Advanced Copy Writing, Advanced Display, Printing of Advertisements, Layouts, Marketing Campaigns, Advertising Media, Sales Correspondence and Selling Systems, Salesmanship, Sales Management, Mail Order Practice, Retail Advertising, Applied Advertising, Bond Salesmanship.

The School of Commerce offers in addition to these courses, over 125 other courses in the allied fields of Accounting, Finance, Management, Journalism and the like. Many of these are of immediate practical value to the advertising man. The complete four-year evening course leading to the B. C. S. Degree permits specialization in advertising subjects.

Call or write for catalog No. 911.

Secretary, School of Commerce, Accounts & Finance
82 Waverley Pl., N. Y.
On Washington Square.

VOLUME OF PICTURES.
Strongly bound volume of ten issues of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial sent by mail for One Dollar. Source of delight to all who love beautiful pictures of great historical events. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

O'RYAN OUTLINES PLANS FOR TRAINING

Tells Ex-Plattsburgers They Must Bring About Team Work in the 27th Division.

SAYS MAN POWER WILL WIN

He Belittles Military Mechanical Achievements, Asserting Morale of Troops Can Offset This.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Sept. 10.—Preparation for the arrival of the Seventh Infantry, the First Battalion, signal corps, and the Twelfth Infantry was completed at Camp Wadsworth this afternoon. From now on a regiment a day will start southward, the camp sites being all ready and the sanitation completed.

Major Gen. O'Ryan officially opened the new school for ex-Plattsburgers today with a speech in which he declared that it was his plan to discipline the Twenty-seventh Division to the point where its confidence to "will" success will become almost "fanaticism." He belittled military mechanical achievement, unaccompanied by morale, and asserted that man power, and that alone, will win the war. "Trained dependability, disciplined initiative, and the Spartan spirit to 'will' success, no matter what the opposition,' was his receipe for victory overseas. In part, he said:

"An army to be effective in war must be so trained and developed that it will engage in its mission possessed of the following qualities: character and physical fitness; co-ordination of effort, and expertness of mechanical and tactical skill.

"The first of these groups covers the mental capacity to grasp what is required, the physical ability to execute what is required, the ability and determination to drive the mental and physical machinery to the limit, if need be, and patience and fortitude to serve as lubricants for this human machinery. It will be seen that these qualities relate to the moral qualities of the soldier, and therefore to the morale of the army as a whole. The importance of this phase of the soldier's training, may be expressed in the words of Napoleon—'Morale is three-fourths of victory.'

"The second quality, namely, co-ordination of effort, covers everything that relates to team work, to the principles governing applied discipline, the service of supply, transportation, sanitation, and the harmonious spirit and action of the auxiliary arms. These principles are applied and made effective through regulations and orders to insure team work in the fight, and during the period of preparation leading to the fight, as well as the period following it.

"The third quality, expertness in mechanical and tactical skill, covers the field of minor tactics, which includes not only the manoeuvre of tactical units and their subdivisions, but mechanical skill in the use of arms and implements of war, such as the rifle, the grenade, bombs, and gas."

These three fundamentals, he continued, are to be the basis for the training to be given at the camp, and in speaking of the advances that have been made in the war, O'Ryan gave it as his opinion that very little that is really "new" has come into use except "systematic frightfulness" and the liquid fire and poison fumes originated by the Germans. Developing on this topic, he went on:

"Wars are not won with inanimate things. They are won by men. They are not won with U-boats, aircraft, bombs, gas, and other weapons, but by men capable of developing and improving such instruments for the accomplishment of their will, and possessing trained dependability, disciplined initiative, and the Spartan spirit to 'will' success, no matter what the opposition. Weapons of warfare, no matter how mechanically efficient they may be, serve only as trophies to be captured, unless they are possessed and used by men who understand them, and understanding, serve them with indomitable courage and tenacity of purpose."

The General emphasized his belief that man power was paramount to all other agencies in the successful prosecution of the war, and then he turned to the best way for his audience of young officers to bring out the best in their future commands. They were warned to keep close watch of the little things that may crop up in company administration. Once a violation of even minor orders came to their attention, prompt punishment was to be meted out.

In discussing the best way to convey to the enlisted men the knowledge that had been gained at Plattsburg, General O'Ryan said:

"Right here, gentlemen, let it be said that the greatest shortcoming in the military services, as I have observed it, is the lack of special instruction and training of officers in the art of giving instructions. There should be established a course in what might be termed military pedagogy.

"Take, for example, your own cases. You have been trained intensively for three months, but how many of you have had training in the best methods of imparting to others what you have learned. You will have opportunity during your military service to observe wide differences in the manner in which military units develop efficiency, due to the differences in the ability of officers to impart to their units the knowledge which they possess. Keep this important subject in mind, observe and analyze the methods of successful company commanders, and discuss the topic whenever you have a chance."

General O'Ryan indicated that physical exercise is to play a big role in the preparation of the troops for service, and said many of the reserve officers, fresh from their drills at Plattsburg, would probably do extra detail as physical leaders.

Tonight the General addressed a gathering of Y. M. C. A. workers at a local church and expressed his appreciation of the elaborate program the association has laid out for the camp.

AIDS FRENCH SOLDIERS TO COMBAT FOOD COST

Government Authorizes Foundation of Co-operative Societies to Buy Family Supplies.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The Minister of War has authorized the soldiers to form and administer co-operative societies for the purpose of purchasing food supplies for themselves and families, in order to combat the increasing cost of living.

Membership in the societies will be limited strictly to soldiers, and the functions of the societies to the purchase and distribution of food.

A "Song and Light Festival" by the New York Community Chorus will be held on the large lake in Central Park at 8 P. M. on September 13 and 14. With 2,000 singers on a floating platform and with an estimated audience of 80,000 joining in the choruses, it promises to be a most spectacular concert. The 72nd Street entrance is easily reached by services 1, 2, 3, 4 or 6 of the

Fifth Avenue Bus

FURTHER FALLING OFF IN RECRUITING HERE

New York Furnished Only 33 Men for the Army During Saturday and Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Pennsylvania gained forty-one recruits over New York in army enlistments on Saturday when the Keystone State furnished seventy-four for the day, while New York fell back to thirty-three. California, Georgia, and Ohio furnished more men than New York on this off-day for the Empire State. The daily statement issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

State.	Obtained Sept. 8 & 9.	Total Since Apr. 1.	State.	Obtained Sept. 8 & 9.	Total Since Apr. 1.
Alabama	9	2,302	*Nebraska	10	3,448
Arizona	0	225	*Nevada	5	1,003
Arkansas	15	1,307	New Hamp	0	632
*California	58	7,878	*New Jer.	10	6,554
*Colorado	2	1,865	New Mex.	0	309
*Connect't.	3	2,513	*New York	33	22,774
*Delaware	3	401	North Car.	5	1,641
Dist. of C.	7	543	North Dak.	17	783
*Florida	5	1,780	*Ohio	50	9,918
Georgia	37	5,094	Oklahoma	19	3,218
*Idaho	0	1,094	*Oregon	2	3,073
*Illinois	41	17,415	*Penn.	74	23,054
*Indiana	22	9,893	Rhode Isl.	10	1,086
*Iowa	23	5,283	South Car.	2	1,129
*Kansas	12	3,944	South Dak.	5	999
Kentucky	11	3,389	Tennessee	11	3,056
Louisiana	1	2,164	Texas	24	7,277
Maine	8	996	*Utah	6	1,901
Maryland	11	2,078	Vermont	0	135
*Mass.	24	10,308	Virginia	3	1,565
*Michigan	25	8,909	*Wash.	14	3,020
Minnesota	5	4,102	West Va.	2	2,080
Mississippi	2	1,109	Wisconsin	9	2,062
*Missouri	10	8,414	*Wyoming	1	693
*Montana	29	2,113			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 188,898.
Total obtained Sept. 8 and 9, 674.
Total obtained since April 1, 207,223.

OVERCOATS AT PLATTSBURG

Issued to Students, Who Shiver in Morning Temperature of 36 Degrees

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Sept. 10.—Overcoats were issued this morning and thankfully received by the students, who were shivering when turned out at reveille, the mercury then standing at 36 degrees and not going more than ten points higher during the day. Four stoves have been installed in each of the cantonments, this work being completed today, but unless there is a big drop in temperature fires will not be started until next month.

Believing that music has had much to do with the fine marching of the companies, Colonel Wolf ordered [illegible] to report on the parade ground every morning and furnish music from 8 to 8:30 o'clock when the companies [illegible] drilling.

Captain Homer N. Groninger, U. S. A., senior bombing instructor, now has two valuable assistants in Lieutenant H. G. Chapman of the national army and Candidate Alexander McClintock of Kentucky, who enrolls from the Hotel Martinique, New York. Mr. McClintock is fresh from the other side, where he attended bombing schools in England, as well as in the rear of the French fighting line and with the Canadian regiments. He is a member of the Twelfth New York Training Company. Lieutenant Chapman also has had bombing experience abroad.

The pistol and rifle work will come under the supervision of Captain Groninger, but this will not be undertaken until next week, and the first week in October the students will receive trench instruction and bombing from trenches, the trenches made by the members of the first camp, south of the pine grove, to serve in this instruction. But few applications for aviation service are being turned in to headquarters from the students, probably because they have learned that not more than fifty have been called for from the list of 350 of the first camp who went back to their homes to await a call.

NEW PRICE
OF
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
20 Cents Each
3 for 50 Cents
12 for $2.00
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO.
TROY, N. Y.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.
Store Hours—9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Everyday.

Stetson's
Possibly the most widely known hat in all the world. The trademark, a guarantee of quality and *originality*.
$4.00 and $5.00
Stetson's Service Hats for Army Officers.
$6.00
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Ever Warm Safety Suit
YOU CAN'T *DROWN* OR *CHILL*.
See Demonstration Today At
NATIONAL SAFETY EXPOSITION,
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
INTERNATIONAL LIFE SUIT CORPORATION,
11 Broadway. Tel. 8609 Bowling Green.

BUYERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Among the 340,000 purchasers of The New York Times there are more real estate buyers than among the readers of any other New York newspaper.—Advt.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

Three Wise Men of Gotham

Met one day in the street. Said one, "Woolens are on the up grade." Said the second, "Labor costs more—and so will clothes." Said the third, "Let's go where we can get the most in quality for the least money." And they headed for this store to look over our

Early Showing of Fall Suits for Men, At $19.75

Unpacking has been going on for days, and now the new fabrics, the new models, both of the conservative and the more extreme cuts, are ready for you. Join the three wise men and make your selection early. Elevators on 35th St. Side.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Worsted Underwear for Men

Why take chances on a sudden, unwarned temperature reduction? Be on the safe side and put in your supply of fall-weight underwear now. These garments are of medium weight worsted, in natural color. The shirts have long sleeves. Drawers ankle length. Per garment, $1.24.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St. Centre.

Men's Silk Hose, $1.39

Heavy, pure silk hose, full fashioned, with reinforced toes, heels and soles. All sizes in champagne, tan, gray, black and white. They fit comfortably and wear well.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

All Silk Crochet Knitted Ties, $1.09

For neat appearance and long service it's hard to beat these knitted scarfs. The assortment includes fourteen different plain shades, as well as heather mixtures and bias striped effects.
Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway, 35th St.

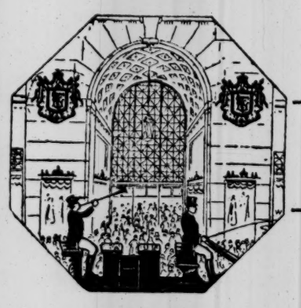
Domet Flannel Sleeping Garments for Men, $1.44

Just in advance of autumn weather. Heavy, strong and warm pajamas, cut full and roomy. Tan, blue or pink stripes on white grounds. Others at $1.09.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Let Us Help You Shop

If you want to purchase something for the folks at home or a gift of some kind for a friend—and are uncertain as to what you should buy—call at the Personal Shopping Bureau. An attendant who knows the store, its merchandise and the wants of people, will assist you in making your selection.
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Front.

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street



Announcing the Men's Fall Event to the Discriminating New Yorker

We have cleared our decks, polished our guns and aimed—again to serve the clothing requirements of Manhattan's best-groomed men, with magnificent stocks of medium-weight Fall Suits and Overcoats.

Not all things to all men, but clothes that reflect the practiced good taste of the *particular* dresser; that breathe this season's spirit of utter utility and utmost correctness.

Economy, yes—but the economy of *quality*. All-wool fabrics, in patterns and colorings rich in their distinctiveness; tailored to match the most exclusive made-to-order clothes; presenting a smartness of cut and design inspired by London's best makers and Fifth Avenue's leading tailors.

In variety of models and patterns and prices, Lord & Taylor Men's Clothing Shop is at your *individual* service. Whatever your choice—a smart English tweed, a swagger business sack, or a more conventional model—rest assured the twin brother of your selection does not parade on the next corner. Our models and patterns are exclusive.

As different as its clothes is Lord & Taylor Men's Clothing Shop. Large and luxurious, it is a *daylight* store—a striking convenience, for it permits you to see your selection under *street-wear* conditions. Waited upon in spacious comfort, by salesmen trained first to serve and *next* to sell, it is the ideal shop for the busy man.

Sack suits, sport clothes, cutaways, evening dress and Fall topcoats. Also an exclusive collection of snappy English Overcoats representing the smartest London vogue.

Suits, $20 to $50; Overcoats, $20 to $50.

Men's Daylight Clothing Shop
Fourth Floor.

Victor
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

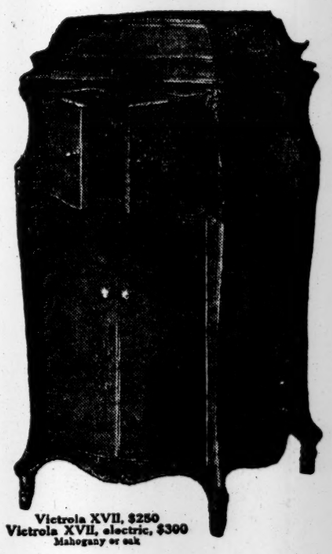
To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all genuine products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

The world's best music right in your own home —*on the Victrola*

Only on the Victrola can you hear the actual living voices of Caruso, Alda, Bori, Braslau, Calvé, Culp, de Gogorza, De Luca, Destinn, Farrar, Gadski, Galli-Curci, Gluck, Hempel, Homer, Journet, Martinelli, McCormack, Melba, Ruffo, Schumann-Heink, Scotti, Sembrich, Tetrazzini, Whitehill, Williams, Witherspoon, Werrenrath, and other famous singers!

The exquisite art of Elman, Kreisler, Paderewski, Powell, Zimbalist, and other noted instrumentalists!

These world-famous artists make records exclusively for the Victrola.



Victrola XVII, $250
Victrola XVII, electric, $300
Mahogany or oak

There are Victor dealers everywhere, and they will gladly play your favorite music for you and demonstrate the various styles of the Victor and Victrola—$10 to $400.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized by our special processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect Victor reproduction.
New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trade-mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.
Warning: The use of the word Victrola upon or in the promotion or sale of any other Talking Machine or Phonograph products is misleading and illegal.

Full Text of the War Revenue Bill as Amended and Passed by the Senate

Largest Tax Measure in American History, Estimated to Yield More Than $2,400,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Following is the text of the War Revenue bill as passed by the Senate tonight and sent to conference:

AN ACT

To provide revenue to defray war expenses, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I.—WAR INCOME TAX.

Section 1. That, during the existence of the war, in addition to the normal tax imposed by subdivision (a) of section one of the Act entitled "An Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a like normal tax of 2 per centum upon the income of every individual, a citizen or resident of the United States, received in the calendar year nineteen hundred and seventeen and every calendar year thereafter.

Sec. 2. That in addition to the additional tax imposed by subdivision (b) of section one of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a like additional tax upon the income of every individual received in the calendar year nineteen hundred and seventeen and every calendar year thereafter, as follows:

One per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $5,000 and does not exceed $7,500;

Two per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $7,500 and does not exceed $10,000;

Three per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $12,500;

Four per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $12,500 and does not exceed $15,000;

Six per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $15,000 and does not exceed $20,000;

Eight per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $20,000 and does not exceed $40,000;

Ten per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $40,000 and does not exceed $60,000;

Fourteen per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $60,000 and does not exceed $80,000;

Eighteen per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $80,000 and does not exceed $100,000;

Twenty-two per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $150,000;

Twenty-five per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $150,000 and does not exceed $200,000;

Thirty per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $200,000 and does not exceed $250,000;

Thirty-four per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $250,000 and does not exceed $300,000;

Thirty-seven per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $300,000 and does not exceed $500,000;

Forty per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $500,000 and does not exceed $750,000.

Forty-five per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $750,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000.

Fifty per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $1,000,000.

Sec. 3. That the taxes imposed by sections one and two of this Act shall be computed, levied, assessed, collected, and paid upon the same basis and in the same manner as the similar taxes imposed by section one of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, except that in the case of the tax imposed by section one of this Act (a) the exemptions of $3,000 and $4,000 provided in section seven of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act, shall be, respectively, $1,000 and $2,000, and (b) the returns required under subdivision (b) and (c) of section eight of such Act as amended by this Act shall be required in the case of net incomes of $1,000 or over, in the case of unmarried persons, and $2,000 or over in the case of married persons, instead of $3,000 or over, as therein provided.

Sec. 4. That in addition to the tax imposed by subdivision (a) of section ten of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a like tax of four per centum upon the income received in the calendar year nineteen hundred and seventeen and every calendar year thereafter, by every corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, subject to the tax imposed by that subdivision of that section, except that if it has fixed its own fiscal year, the tax imposed by this section shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid only on that proportion of its income for such fiscal year which the period between January first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and the end of such fiscal year bears to the whole of such fiscal year.

The tax imposed by this section shall be computed, levied, assessed, collected, and paid upon the same incomes and in the same manner as the tax imposed by subdivision (a) of section ten of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act.

Sec. 5. That the provisions of this title shall not extend to Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands, and the Porto Rican or Philippine Legislature shall have power by due enactment to amend, alter, modify, or repeal the income tax laws in force in Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands respectively.

Sec. 6. That section five of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended by adding at the end of subdivision (a) a further paragraph numbered nine, to read as follows:

"Ninth. Contributions or gifts actually made within the year to corporations or associations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, or to societies for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, to an amount not in excess of fifteen per centum of the taxpayer's taxable net income as computed without the benefit of this paragraph. Such contributions or gifts shall be allowed as deductions only if verified under rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury."

TITLE II.—WAR PROFITS TAX.

Sec. 200. That when used in this title—

The term "corporation" includes joint stock companies or associations, and insurance companies;

The term "domestic" means created under the laws of the United States, or of any State, Territory, or District thereof, and the term "foreign" means created under the laws of any other possession of the United States or of any foreign country or government;

The term "United States" means only the States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia;

The term "taxable year" means the twelve months ending December thirty-first, excepting in the case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year, in which case it means such fiscal year. The first taxable year shall be the year ending December, thirty-first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, except that in the case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year it shall be the fiscal year ending during the calendar year nineteen hundred and seventeen. If a corporation or partnership, prior to March first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, makes a return covering its own fiscal year, and includes therein the income received during that part of the fiscal year falling within the calendar year nineteen hundred and sixteen, the tax for such taxable year shall be that proportion of the tax computed upon the excess profits during such full fiscal year which the time from January first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, to the end of such fiscal year bears to the full fiscal year; and

The term "prewar period" means the calendar years nineteen hundred and eleven, nineteen hundred and twelve, and nineteen hundred and thirteen, or, if a corporation or partnership was not in existence or an individual was not engaged in a trade or business during the whole of such period, then as many of such years during the whole of which the corporation or partnership was in existence or the individual was engaged in the trade or business.

Sec. 201. That in addition to the taxes under existing law and under this Act there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the income of every corporation, partnership, or individual a tax (hereinafter in this title referred to as the tax) equal to the following percentages of the war profits (determined as hereinafter provided):

Twelve per centum of the amount of such war profits not in excess of fifteen per centum of the deduction allowed by section two hundred and three, section two hundred and four, or section two hundred and five, as the case may be (the "deduction allowed" by section two hundred and four and section two hundred and five, being the difference between the net income and the war profits as there determined);

Sixteen per centum of the amount by which such war profits exceed fifteen per centum of such deduction and do not exceed twenty-five per centum thereof;

Twenty per centum of the amount by which such war profits exceed twenty-five per centum of such deduction and do not exceed fifty per centum thereof;

Twenty-five per centum of the amount by which such war profits exceed fifty per centum of such deduction and do not exceed seventy-five per centum thereof;

Thirty per centum of the amount by which such war profits exceed seventy-five per centum of such deduction and do not exceed one hundred per centum thereof;

Thirty-five per centum of the amount by which such war profits exceed one hundred per centum of such deduction and do not exceed one hundred and fifty per centum thereof;

Forty per centum of the amount by which such war profits exceed one hundred and fifty per centum of such deduction and do not exceed two hundred per centum thereof;

Forty-five per centum of the amount by which such war profits exceed two hundred and fifty per centum of such deduction and do not exceed three hundred per centum thereof;

Fifty per centum of the amount by which such war profits exceed three hundred per centum of such deduction.

For the purposes of this title all the trades and businesses in which a corporation or partnership is engaged shall be deemed to be a single trade or business, and all its income from whatever source derived shall be deemed to be received from such trade or business.

This title shall apply to all trades or businesses of whatever description (whether continuously carried on or not), including the business of rendering any services for a commission or acting as the agent of any description, except—

(a) An office or employment, including that of a commercial traveler or agent whose remuneration consists wholly of a fixed and definite sum irrespective of the amount of the business done or any other contingency;

(b) A profession or occupation, the profits of which depend mainly on the personal qualifications of the individuals by whom such profession or occupation is carried on and in which there is not required the employment of more than a nominal capital; and

(c) Incomes derived from the business of life, health, and accident insurance combined in one policy issued on the weekly premium payment plan.

Sec. 202. That the tax shall not be imposed in the case of a trade or business of a domestic corporation or partnership, or a citizen or resident of the United States the net income of which trade or business during the taxable year is less than $5,000, or in the case of a trade or business of a foreign corporation or partnership which is not entitled when the net income of which trade or business during such year from sources within the United States is less than the proportion of $5,000 which such net income from sources within the United States, bears to the entire net income, but no exemption shall be allowed to a foreign corporation or partnership or a nonresident alien individual unless a true and accurate return of the entire net income from the trade or business is filed with the collector of internal revenue. There shall be deducted from the war profits, determined as hereinafter provided, of each citizen or resident of the United States, the sum of $5,000.

Sec. 203. That for the purposes of this title the amount of war profits shall be determined, except as otherwise in this title provided—

"(a) In the case of a domestic corporation or partnership or of a citizen or resident of the United States by deducting from the net income of the trade or business received during the taxable year the average amount of the annual net income of the trade or business during the prewar period; but such deduction shall not be an amount less than six or more than ten per centum of the actual invested capital for the taxable year.

"(b) In the case of a foreign corporation or partnership or of a nonresident alien individual by deducting from the net income of the trade or business received from sources within the United States during the taxable year the average amount of the annual net income of the trade or business from sources within the United States during the prewar period; but such deduction shall not be an amount less than six or more than ten per centum of that proportion of the average amount for the taxable year which the net income of the trade or business from sources within the United States bears to the entire net income.

"(c) If the capital (or, in the case of a foreign corporation or partnership or of a nonresident alien individual, that proportion thereof which the net income of the trade or business from sources within the United States bears to the entire net income) during the taxable year is greater or less than the average capital computed upon the same basis during the prewar period, the war profits shall be determined by deducting from the total net income for the taxable year an amount which bears the same proportion to the average annual net income for the prewar period as such capital during the taxable year bears to such average capital during the prewar period; but such deduction shall not be an amount less than six or more than ten per centum of the actual invested capital for the taxable year (or, in the case of a foreign corporation or partnership or of a nonresident alien individual, of that proportion of the actual invested capital for the taxable year which the net income of the trade or business from sources within the United States bears to the entire net income), as determined).

"(d) If the Secretary of the Treasury is unable satisfactorily to determine the average amount of the annual net income of the trade or business during the prewar period or the actual invested capital for the taxable year, the war profits shall be determined as provided in subdivision (a) of section two hundred and four."

Sec. 204. (a) That if a corporation, partnership, or individual had no net income from the trade or business during the prewar period, or if a corporation or partnership was not in existence or an individual was not engaged in the trade or business, during the whole of any one calendar year during the prewar period, the amount of the war profits shall be the same proportion of the net income of the trade or business received during the taxable year as the proportion which the war profits for the same calendar year of representative corporations, partnerships, and individuals, engaged in a like or similar trade or business and whose war profits are determined as provided in section two hundred and three, bears to the total net income of the trade or business received by such corporations, partnerships, and individuals. In the case of a foreign corporation or of a nonresident alien individual the net income received from sources within the United States during the taxable year shall be used as the basis of computation. In no case shall the difference between the net income for the taxable year and the war profits determined as provided in this section be an amount less than six or more than ten per centum of the actual invested capital for the taxable year (or, in the case of a foreign corporation or partnership, or of a nonresident alien individual, of that proportion of the actual invested capital for the taxable year which the net income of the trade or business from sources within the United States bears to the entire net income); but this limitation shall not apply in the case of a tax required by subdivision (d) of section two hundred and three to be computed under this section on account of the inability of the Secretary of the Treasury satisfactorily to determine the actual invested capital for the taxable year.

The proportion between the war profits and the net income in each trade or business shall be determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in accordance with regulations prescribed by him with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. In the case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year, the proportion determined for the calendar year ending during such fiscal year shall be used.

A trade or business carried on by a corporation, partnership, or individual, although formally organized or reorganized on or after January second, nineteen hundred and thirteen, which is substantially a continuation of a trade or business carried on prior to that date, shall, for the purposes of this title, be deemed to have been in existence prior to that date, and the net income of its predecessor prior to that date shall be deemed to have been its net income.

(b) If the net income of the trade or business for the taxable year, in the case of a corporation or partnership which was not in existence or an individual who was not engaged in the trade or business during the whole of any one calendar year during the prewar period, is less than six per centum per annum of the actual invested capital for the taxable year (or in case of a foreign corporation or partnership or a nonresident alien individual is less than six per centum per annum on that proportion of the actual invested capital for the taxable year which the net income of the trade or business from sources within the United States bears to the entire net income), there shall be deemed to be no war profits.

Sec. 205. (a) That if the Secretary of the Treasury upon complaint finds either (1) that during the prewar period the net return of any domestic corporation or partnership or a citizen resident of the United States from a trade or business was low as compared with the net return during such period of representative corporations, partnerships, and individuals engaged in a like or similar trade or business, or (2) that during the prewar period the ratio between the net and gross income from such trade or business was substantially less than the like ratio in case of representative corporations, partnerships, and individuals engaged in a like or similar trade or business, then the war profits shall be determined in the same manner as provided in subdivision (a) of section two hundred and four.

(b) That if the Secretary of the Treasury upon complaint finds either (1) that during the prewar period the net return of any foreign corporation or partnership or a nonresident alien individual from a trade or business carried on within the United States was low as compared with the net return during such period of representative corporations, partnerships, and individuals engaged in a like or similar trade or business, or (2) that during the prewar period the ratio between the net and gross income from such trade or business was substantially less than the like ratio in case of representative corporations, partnerships, and individuals engaged in a like or similar trade or business, then the war profits shall be determined in the same manner as provided in subdivision (a) of section two hundred and four.

(c) The tax shall be assessed upon the basis of the war profits determined as provided in section two hundred and three, but the taxpayer claiming the benefit of this section may at the time of making the return file a claim for abatement of the amount by which the tax so assessed exceeds a tax at like rate computed upon the basis of the war profits determined as provided in this section. In such event collection of the part of the tax covered by such claim for abatement shall not be made until the claim is decided, but if in the judgment of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the interests of the United States would be jeopardized thereby he may require the claimant to give a bond in such amount and with such sureties as the commissioner may think wise to safeguard such interests, conditioned for the payment of the tax found finally due, with the interest thereon, and if such bond, satisfactory to the commissioner, is not given within such time as he prescribes, the full amount of tax assessed shall be collected and the amount overpaid, if any, shall upon final decision of the application be refunded as a tax erroneously or illegally collected.

Sec. 206. That for the purposes of this title net income of a corporation shall be ascertained and returned (a) for the calendar years nineteen hundred and eleven and nineteen hundred and twelve upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided in section thirty-eight of the Act entitled "An Act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved August fifth, nineteen hundred and nine; (b) for the calendar year nineteen hundred and thirteen upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided in section II of the Act entitled "An Act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved October third, nineteen hundred and thirteen, except that the amounts received by it as dividends upon the stock or from the net earnings of other corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, subject to the tax imposed by section II of such Act of October third, nineteen hundred and thirteen, shall also be deducted; and (c) for the taxable year upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided in Title I of the Act entitled "An Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act, except that the amounts received by it as dividends upon the stock or from the net earnings of other corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, subject to the tax imposed by Title I of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, shall also be deducted.

The net income of a partnership or individual shall be ascertained and returned for the calendar years nineteen hundred and eleven, nineteen hundred and twelve, and nineteen hundred and thirteen and for the taxable year upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided in Title I of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act, except that the amounts received by it as dividends upon the stock or from the net earnings of other corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, subject to the tax imposed by Title I of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act, shall also be deducted. There shall be allowed (a) in the case of a domestic partnership the same deductions as allowed to individuals in subdivision (a) of section five of such Act as amended by this Act; and (b) in the case of a foreign partnership the same deductions as allowed to individuals in subdivision (a) of section six of such Act as amended by this Act.

Sec. 207. As used in section two hundred and three and in section two hundred and four, the term "capital" does not include money or other property borrowed, nor stock, bonds, or other assets, the income from which is not subject to the tax imposed by this title, and in case of a corporation or partnership means, subject to the above limitation, (1) actual cash paid in, (2) the actual cash value of property paid in other than cash, for stocks or shares in such corporation or partnership, at the time of such payment, and (3) paid in or earned surplus and undivided profits used or employed in the business: Provided, That the good will, including trademarks and trade brands, or the franchise of a corporation or partnership is not to be included unless the corporation or partnership made payment therefor specifically as such in cash or tangible property, the value of such good will, trademarks, trade brands, or franchise not to exceed the actual cash or actual value of the tangible property paid therefor at the time of such payment. As used in such sections the term "capital for the taxable year" means the capital as of the first day of the second half of such year, except that if a corporation or partnership is not then in existence or an individual is not then engaged in the trade or business, it means the capital as of the day of commencing business.

The limitation in sections two hundred and three and two hundred and four as to the percentage of capital allowed as a deduction shall not apply in the case of a trade or business which is chiefly carried on by means of personal services and in which the capital is only nominal as compared with the gross income.

Sec. 208. That all corporations exempt from tax under the provisions of section eleven of Title I of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act, and partnerships and individuals carrying on or doing the same business, or coming within the same description, shall be exempt from the provisions of this title.

Sec. 209. That every partnership having a gross income of $5,000 or more for the taxable year, and every individual having such a gross income from a trade or business shall render a correct return of the income of the trade or business for the taxable year, setting forth specifically the gross income for such year, and the deductions allowed in this title. Such returns shall be rendered at the same time and in the same manner and form as is prescribed for income tax returns under Title I of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act.

Sec. 210. That all administrative, special, and general provisions of law, including the laws in relation to the assessment, remission, collection, and refund of internal-revenue taxes not heretofore specifically repealed and not inconsistent with the provisions of this title are hereby extended and made applicable to all the provisions of this title and to the tax herein imposed, and all provisions of Title I of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act, relating to returns and payment of the tax therein imposed, including penalties, are hereby made applicable to the tax imposed by this title. Premiums paid on life insurance policies, covering the lives of officers, employes, or those financially interested in the company or copartnership for the benefit of said company or copartnership shall not be deducted in computing the net income or profits in determining the amount of taxes to be paid under this Act or under the Act entitled "An Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 211. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make all necessary regulations for carrying out the provisions of this title, and may require any corporation, partnership, or individual, subject to the provisions of this title, to furnish him with such facts, data, and information as in his judgment are necessary to collect the tax imposed by this title.

Sec. 212. That Title III (sections three hundred to three hundred and twelve, inclusive) of the Act entitled "An Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and Title II (sections two hundred to two hundred and seven, inclusive) of the Act entitled "An Act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the Army and Navy, and the extensions of fortifications, and for other purposes," approved March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, are hereby repealed.

Any amount heretofore or hereafter paid on account of the tax imposed by Title II of such Act of March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, shall be credited toward the payment of the tax imposed by this title, and if the amount so paid exceeds the amount of such tax the excess shall be refunded as a tax erroneously or illegally collected.

No tax shall be imposed for the taxable year nineteen hundred and seventeen under Title III of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

TITLE III.—WAR TAX ON BEVERAGES.

Sec. 300. That on and after the enactment of this Act there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits in bond at that time or that have been or that may be then or thereafter produced in or imported into the United States, except such distilled spirits as are subject to the tax provided in section three hundred and four, in addition to the tax now imposed by law, a tax of $1.10 (or, if withdrawn for beverage purposes, a tax of $2.10) on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof or wine gallon, to be paid by the distiller or importer when withdrawn, and collected under the provisions of existing law.

That in addition to the tax under existing law there shall be levied and collected upon all distilled spirits hereafter imported into the United States containing distilled spirits, a tax of $1.10 per wine gallon, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such wine gallon. Such tax shall be collected by the collectors of customs and deposited as internal-revenue collections, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

Sec. 301. That in addition to the tax imposed on distilled spirits by existing law and under section three hundred, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid on the materials used in the production of such spirits after the enactment of this Act the following taxes: On all grains, cereals, and other solid products and materials, a tax of $60 per one hundred pounds, and on all molasses, sirups, and other liquid fermentable products and materials, a tax of $5 per wine gallon. Every distiller using any such materials shall keep such records and file such returns and bonds, and the tax shall be paid at such times and in such manner, and such credits, and with such credits, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe or require. Under such rules, regulations, and bonds, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, the provisions of this section shall not apply to materials used in the production of distilled spirits withdrawn exclusively for other than beverage purposes or for the fortification of pure sweet wines as defined by the Act entitled "An Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen; but distilled spirits shall not be withdrawn for export except upon the application of an accredited representative of a nation at war with the Imperial German Government, or of any neutral nation, in which application it is declared that such spirits are withdrawn for other than beverage purposes.

Sec. 302. That no distilled spirits produced after the enactment of this Act shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country, or from the West Indian Islands recently acquired from Denmark, (unless produced from products the growth of such islands), or from Porto Rico, or the Philippine Islands, and not then into any State or Territory or portion of the United States in which the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited. Under such rules, regulations, and bonds as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, the provisions of this section shall not apply to distilled spirits imported for other than beverage purposes.

Sec. 303. That at registered distilleries producing alcohol, or other high-proof spirits, packages may be filled with such spirits reduced to not less than one hundred proof from the receiving cisterns and tax paid without being entered into bonded warehouse. Such spirits may also be transferred from the receiving cisterns at such distilleries, by means of pipe lines, direct to storage tanks in the bonded warehouse and may be warehoused in such storage tanks. Such spirits may be also transferred in tanks or tank cars to general bonded warehouses for storage therein, either in storage tanks in such warehouses or in the tanks in which they were transferred. Such spirits may also be transferred after tax payment from receiving cisterns or warehouse storage tanks to tanks or tank cars, and may be transported in such tanks or tank cars to the premises of rectifiers of spirits. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby empowered to prescribe all necessary regulations relating to the drawing off, transferring, gauging, storing, and transporting of such spirits; the records to be kept and returns to be made; the size and kind of packages and tanks to be used; the marking, branding, numbering, and stamping of such packages and tanks; the kinds of stamps, if any, to be used; and the time and manner of paying the tax; the kind of bond and the penal sum of same. The tax prescribed by law must be paid before such spirits are removed from the distillery premises, or from general bonded warehouse in the case of spirits transferred thereto, except as otherwise provided by law.

Under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, distilled spirits may hereafter be drawn from receiving cisterns and deposited in distillery warehouses without having affixed to the packages containing the same distillery warehouse stamps, and such packages, when so deposited in warehouse, may be withdrawn therefrom on the original gauge where the same have remained in such warehouse for a period not exceeding thirty days from the date of deposit.

Under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, the manufacture, warehousing, withdrawal, and shipment, under the provisions of existing law, of ethyl alcohol for use of the United States or for denaturation, and denatured alcohol, may be exempted from the provisions of section thirty-two hundred and eighty-three, Revised Statutes of the United States.

Under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, manufacturers of ethyl alcohol for other than beverage purposes may be granted permission under the provisions of section thirty-two hundred and eighty-five, Revised Statutes of the United States, to fill fermenting tubs in a sweet-mash distillery not oftener than once in forty-eight hours.

Sec. 304. That upon all distilled spirits produced in or imported into the United States upon which the tax now imposed by law has been paid, and which, on the day this act is enacted, are held by a retailer in a quantity in excess of fifty gallons in the aggregate, or by any other person, corporation, partnership, or association in any quantity, and which are intended for sale, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a tax of $1.10 (or, if intended for sale for beverage purposes, a tax of $2.10) on each proof gallon and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof gallon on all distilled spirits or wine hereafter rectified, purified, or refined in such manner, and on all mixtures hereafter produced in such manner, that the person receiving, purifying, refining, or mixing the same is a rectifier within the meaning of section thirty-two hundred and forty-four, Revised Statutes, as amended, and on all such articles in the possession of the rectifier on the day this Act is enacted: Provided, That this Act shall not apply to gin produced by the redistillation of a pure spirit over juniper berries and other aromatics.

When the process of rectification is completed and the tax prescribed by this section has been paid, it shall be unlawful for the rectifier or other dealer to reduce in proof or increase in volume such spirits or wine by the addition of water or other substance; nothing herein contained shall, however, prevent a rectifier from using again in the process of rectification spirits already rectified and upon which the tax has theretofore been paid.

The tax imposed by this section shall not attach to cordials or liqueurs on which a tax is imposed and paid under the Act entitled "An Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, nor to the mixing and blending of wines, where such blending is for the sole purpose of perfecting such wines according to commercial standards, nor to blends made exclusively of two or more pure straight whiskies aged in wood for a period not less than four years and without the addition of coloring or flavoring matter or any other substance than pure water and if not reduced below ninety proof: Provided, That such blended whiskies shall be exempt from tax under this section only when compounded under the immediate supervision of a revenue officer, in such tanks and under such conditions and supervision as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

All distilled spirits taxable under this section shall be subject to uniform regulations concerning the use thereof in the manufacture, blending, compounding, mixing, marking, branding, and sale of articles and rectified spirits, and no discrimination whatsoever shall be made by reason of a difference in the character of the material from which same may have been produced.

The business of a rectifier of spirits shall be carried on, and the tax on rectified spirits be paid, under such rules and regulations, and bonds as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned not more than two years. He shall, in addition, be liable to double the tax evaded, together with the tax, to be collected by assessment or on any bond given.

Sec. 306. That hereafter collectors of internal revenue shall not furnish wholesale liquor dealer's stamps in lieu of and in exchange for stamps for rectified spirits unless the package covered by stamp for rectified spirits is to be broken into smaller packages.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to discontinue the use of the following stamps whenever in his judgment the interests of the Government will be subserved thereby:

Distillery warehouse, special bonded warehouse, special bonded rewarehouse, general bonded warehouse, general bonded retransfer, transfer brandy, export tobacco, export cigars, export oleomargarine and export fermented liquor stamps.

Sec. 307. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to require at distilleries, breweries, rectifying houses, and wherever else in his judgment such action may be deemed advisable, the installation of meters, tanks, pipes, or any other apparatus for the purpose of protecting the revenue, and such meters, tanks, and pipes and all necessary labor incident thereto shall be at the expense of the person, corporation, partnership, or association on whose premises the installation is required. Any such person, corporation, partnership, or association refusing or neglecting to install such apparatus when so required by the commissioner shall not be permitted to conduct business on such premises.

Sec. 308. That on and after the enactment of this Act there shall be levied and collected on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquor, containing one-half per centum or more of alcohol, brewed or manufactured and sold, or stored in warehouse, or removed for consumption or sale, within the United States, by whatever name such liquors may be called, in addition to the tax now imposed by law, a tax of $1.50 for every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons, and a like rate for any other quantity or for the fractional parts of a barrel authorized and defined by law.

Sec. 309. That from and after the enactment of this Act taxable fermented liquors may be conveyed without payment of tax from the brewery premises where produced to a contiguous industrial distillery of either class established under the Act of October third, nineteen hundred and thirteen, to be used as distilling material, and the residue from such distillation, containing not to exceed one-half of one per centum of alcohol by volume, which is to be used in making beverages, may be manipulated by cooling, flavoring, carbonating, settling, and filtering on the distillery premises or elsewhere.

The removal of the taxable fermented liquor from the brewery to the distillery and the operation of the distillery and removal of the residue therefrom shall be under the supervision of such officer or officers as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem proper, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to make such regulations from time to time as may be necessary to give force and effect to this section and to safeguard the revenue.

Sec. 310. (a) That (1) upon all still wines, including vermuth, liqueurs, cordials, artificial or imitation wines or compounds sold as still wine, which contain more than fourteen per centum of absolute alcohol, and which are hereafter removed from custom-houses for sale or consumption, and (2) upon all of the above which are fortified with, or which contain any product fortified with, grape brandy or wine spirits, and which are produced in the United States and hereafter removed from the place of manufacture, or from bonded premises, for sale or consumption, there shall be levied and collected, in addition to the tax now imposed by law upon such articles, a tax of $1.10 on each proof gallon, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof gallon, to be levied, collected, and paid under the provisions of existing law.

(b) Upon (1) all of the articles enumerated in subdivision (a) which are produced in the United States and which are not fortified with, or do not contain any product fortified with, grape brandy or wine spirits, and which are hereafter removed from the place of manufacture or from bonded premises for sale or consumption, and (2) all of the articles enumerated in subdivision (a) containing not more than fourteen per centum of absolute alcohol, and which are hereafter removed from custom-house, place of manufacture, or bonded premises, for sale or consumption, there shall be levied and collected, in addition to the tax now imposed by law upon such articles, a tax equivalent to the internal-revenue tax now imposed by law, to be levied, collected, and paid under the provisions of existing law.

(c) Upon champagne, sparkling wines, and artificially carbonated wines, produced in or imported into the United States and hereafter removed from custom-house, place of manufacture, or bonded premises, for sale or consumption, there shall be levied and collected, in addition to the tax now imposed by law upon such articles, a tax equal to double the internal-revenue tax now imposed by law, to be levied, collected, and paid under the provisions of existing law.

(d) Whoever has possession of any empty cask or package which has been used for wine or any article taxable under this section or under subdivision (a) or (c) of section three hundred and two of the Act entitled "An Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and on which the stamp or any mark denoting payment of tax has not been effectually destroyed or obliterated, or reuses any such cask or package, having thereon any such stamp or mark [illegible] used, shall for each such offense be fined not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and all such casks or packages and the contents in the case of reuse, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 311. That upon all articles specified in section three hundred and ten upon which the tax now imposed by law has been paid and which are on the day of this act enacted held in excess of twenty-five gallons in the aggregate of such articles and intended for sale, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax equal to the tax imposed by such section.

Sec. 312. That upon all grape brandy or wine spirits withdrawn by a producer of wines from any fruit distillery or special bonded warehouse under subdivision (c) of section four hundred and two of the Act entitled "An Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid in addition to the tax therein imposed, a tax of $1 per proof gallon, to be assessed, collected, and paid under the provisions of existing law.

Sec. 313. That upon all sweet wines held for sale by the producer thereof upon the day this Act is enacted there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid an additional tax equivalent to $1 per proof gallon upon the grape brandy or wine spirits used in the fortification of such wine, and an additional tax of $1 per proof gallon shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid upon all grape brandy or wine spirits withdrawn by a producer of sweet wines for the purpose of fortifying such wines and not so used prior to the enactment of this Act.

Sec. 314. That there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid—

(a) Upon all prepared sirups or extracts (intended for use in the manufacture or production of beverages, commonly known as soft drinks, by soda fountains, bottling establishments, and other similar places) sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof, if so sold for not more than $1.25 per gallon, a tax of 3 cents per gallon; if so sold for more than $1.25 and not more than $2 per gallon, a tax of 4 cents per gallon; if so sold for more than $2 and not more than $3 per gallon, a tax of 6 cents per gallon; if so sold for more than $3 and not more than $4 per gallon, a tax of 8 cents per gallon; and if so sold for more than $4 per gallon, a tax of 12 cents per gallon; and

(b) Upon all unfermented grape juice, soft drinks or artificial mineral waters (not carbonated), and all carbonated liquors containing not more than one-half per centum of alcohol, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof, in bottles or other closed containers, and upon all ginger ale, root beer, sarsaparilla, pop, and other carbonated waters or beverages, manufactured and sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer of the carbonic acid gas used in carbonating the same, a tax of 1 cent per gallon; and

(c) Upon all natural mineral waters or table waters, sold by the producer, bottler, or importer thereof, in bottles or other closed containers, at over 10 cents per gallon, a tax of 1 cent per gallon.

Sec. 315. That each such manufacturer, producer, bottler, or importer shall make monthly returns under oath to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which located the principal place of business, containing such information necessary for the assessment of the tax, and at such times and in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe; if a ticket (other than a mileage book) is bought and partially used before this section goes into effect it shall not be taxed, but if bought but not so used before this section takes effect, it shall not be valid for passage until the tax has been paid and such payment evidenced on the ticket in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulation prescribe; (d) a tax equivalent to five per centum of the amount paid for the transportation of oil by pipe line; (e) a tax of 5 cents upon each telegraph, telephone, or radio dispatch, message, or conversation, which originates within the United States, and for the transmission of which a charge of 15 cents or more is imposed: Provided, That only one payment of such tax shall be required, notwithstanding the lines or stations or one or more persons, corporations, partnerships, or associations shall be used for the transmission of such dispatch, message, or conversation.

Sec. 501. That the taxes imposed by section five hundred shall be paid by the person, corporation, partnership, or association paying for the services or facilities rendered.

In case the carrier does not, because of its ownership of the commodity transported, or for any other reason, receive the amount which as a carrier it would otherwise charge, such carrier shall pay a tax equivalent to the tax which would be imposed upon the transportation of such commodity if the carrier received payment for such transportation: Provided, That in case of a carrier which on May first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, had no rates or tariffs on file with the proper Federal or State authority, the tax shall be computed on the basis of the rates or tariffs of other carriers for like services as ascertained and determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue: Provided further, That nothing in this or the preceding section shall be construed as imposing a tax (a) upon the transportation of any commodity which is necessary for the use of the carrier in the conduct of its business, and upon such commodity to be used or has been so used; or (b) upon the transportation of company material transported by one carrier, which constitutes a part of a railroad system, for another carrier which is also a part of the same system; or (c) upon movements by railroad companies of the outfit, property, and persons

Levies on Excess War Profits and Incomes Increased

Taxes on Incomes and Profits Under Sliding Scales—Half of All Incomes Over $1,000,000 Taken.

house or any place of amusement or a lease for the use of such box or seat in such opera house or place of amusement there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a tax equivalent to ten per centum of the amount for which a similar box or seat is sold for performance or exhibition at which the box or seat is used or reserved by or for the lessee or holder. These taxes shall not be imposed in the case of a place the maximum charge for admission to which is 5 cents, or in the case of moving-picture shows and outdoor general amusement parks, main gates, shows and rides therein, the maximum charge for admission to which is 25 cents.

No tax shall be levied under this title in respect to any admissions all the proceeds of which inure exclusively to the benefit of religious, educational, or charitable institutions, societies, or organizations, or admissions to agricultural fairs, nor in respect to admissions to bona fide Chautauquas and Lyceum courses which are contracted for and guaranteed by vlocal companies, associations, or individuals.

The term "admission" as used in this title includes seats and tables, reserved or otherwise, and other similar accommodations, and the charges made therefor.

Sec. 701. That every person, corporation, partnership, or association receiving any payments for such admission shall collect the amount of the tax imposed by section seven hundred, and shall make returns and payments of the amounts so collected, at the same time and in the same manner as provided in section five hundred and three of this Act.

Every person, corporation, partnership, or association liable to the tax imposed by subdivision (c) or (d) of section seven hundred, shall make monthly returns under oath in duplicate and pay the tax imposed by such subdivisions to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which is located the principal place of business. Such returns shall contain such information and be made at such times and in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulation prescribe.

TITLE VIII.—WAR STAMP TAXES.

Sec. 800. That on and after the first day of November, nineteen hundred and seventeen, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, for and in respect of the several bonds, debentures, or certificates of stock and of indebtedness, and other documents, instruments, matters, and things mentioned and described in Schedule A of this title, or for or in respect of the vellum, parchment, or paper upon which such instruments, matters, or things, or any of them, are written or printed, by any person, corporation, partnership, or association who makes, signs, issues, sells, removes, consigns, or ships the same, or for whose use or benefit the same are made, signed, issued, sold, removed, consigned, or shipped, the several taxes specified in such schedule.

Sec. 801. That there shall not be taxed under this title any bond, note, or other instrument, issued by the United States, or by any foreign Government, or by any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or local subdivision thereof, or municipal or other corporation exercising the taxing power, when issued in the exercise of a strictly governmental, taxing, or municipal function; or stocks and bonds issued by co-operative building and loan associations which are organized and operated exclusively for the benefit of their members and make loans only to their shareholders, or by mutual ditch or irrigating companies.

Sec. 802. That whoever—

(a) Makes, signs, issues, or accepts, or causes to be made, signed, issued, or accepted, any instrument, document, or paper of any kind or description whatsoever without the full amount of tax thereon being duly paid;

(b) Consigns or ships, or causes to be consigned or shipped, by parcel post any parcel, package, or article without the full amount of tax being duly paid;

(c) Manufactures or imports and sells, or offers for sale, or manufactured or imported and sold, or offered for sale, any playing cards, package, or other article without the full amount of tax being duly paid;

(d) Makes use of an adhesive stamp to denote any tax imposed by this title without canceling or obliterating such stamp a sprescribed in section eight hundred and four.

Is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not more than $100 for each offense.

Sec. 803. That whoever—

(a) Fraudulently cuts, tears, or removes from any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package or article, upon which any tax is imposed by this title, any adhesive stamp or the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other article provided, made, or used in pursuance of this title;

(b) Fraudulently uses, joins, fixes, or places to, with, or upon any vellum, parchment paper, instrument writing, package, or article, upon which any tax is imposed by this title, (1) any adhesive stamp, or the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other article, which has been cut, torn, or removed from any other vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package, or article, upon which any tax is imposed by this title; or (2) any adhesive stamp or the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other article of insufficient value; or (3) any forged or counterfeit stamp, or the impression of any forged or counterfeited stamp, die, plate, or other article.

(c) Willfully removes, or alters the cancellation, or defacing marks of, or otherwise prepares, any adhesive stamp, with intent to use, or cause the same to be used, after it has been already used, or knowingly or willfully buys, sells, offers for sale, or gives away, any such washed or restored stamp to any person for use, or knowingly uses the same;

(d) Knowingly and without lawful excuse (the burden of proof of such excuse being on the accused) has in possession any washed, restored, or altered stamp, which has been removed from any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, or writing, writing, package, or article,

Is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court, and any such reused, canceled, or counterfeit stamp and the vellum, parchment, document, paper, package, or article upon which it is placed or impressed shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 804. That whenever an adhesive stamp is used for denoting any tax imposed by this title, except as hereinafter provided, the person, corporation, partnership, or association, using or affixing the same shall write or stamp or cause to be written or stamped thereupon the initials of his or its name and the date upon which the same is attached or used, so that the same may not again be used: Provided, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe such other method for the cancellation of such stamps as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 805. (a) That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared and distributed for the payment of the taxes prescribed in this title suitable stamps denoting the tax on the document, articles, or thing to which the same may be affixed, and shall prescribe such method for the affixing of said stamps in substitution for or in addition to the method provided in this title, as he may deem expedient.

(b) The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to procure any of the stamps provided for in this title by contract whenever such stamps cannot be speedily prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; but this authority shall expire on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eighteen, except as to imprinted stamps furnished under contract, authorized by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(c) All internal-revenue laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes are hereby extended to and made a part of this title, so far as applicable, for the purpose of collecting stamp taxes omitted through mistake or fraud from any instrument, document, paper, writing, parcel, package, or article named herein.

Sec. 806. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall furnish to the Postmaster General without prepayment a suitable quantity of adhesive stamps to be distributed to and kept on sale by the various postmasters in the United States. The Postmaster General may require each such postmaster to give additional or increased bond as postmaster for the value of the stamps so furnished, and each such postmaster shall deposit the receipts from the sale of such stamps to the credit of and render accounts to the Postmaster General at such times and in such form as he may by regulations prescribe. The Postmaster General shall at least once monthly transfer all collections from this source to the Treasury as internal-revenue collections.

Sec. 807. That the collectors of the several districts shall furnish without prepayment to any assistant treasurer or designated depositary of the United States located in their respective collection districts a suitable quantity of adhesive stamps for sale. In such cases the collector may require a bond, with sufficient sureties, to an amount equal to the value of the adhesive stamps so furnished, conditioned for the faithful return, whenever so required, of all quantities or amounts undisposed of, and for the payment monthly of all quantities or amounts sold or not remaining on hand. The Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time make such regulations as he may find necessary to insure the safekeeping or prevent the illegal use of all such adhesive stamps.

SCHEDULE A.—STAMP TAXES.

1. Bonds of indebtedness: Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness issued on and after the first day of November, nineteen hundred and seventeen, by any person, corporation, partnership, or association, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents: Provided, That every renewal of the foregoing shall be taxed as a new issue: Provided further, That when a bond conditioned for the repayment or payment of money is given in a penal sum greater than the debt secured the tax shall be based upon the amount secured.

2. Parcel post packages: Upon every parcel or package transported from one point in the United States to another by parcel post on which the postage amounts to 25 cents or more, a tax of 1 cent for each 25 cents or fractional part thereof charged for such transportation, to be paid by the consignor.

No such parcel or package shall be transported until stamp or stamps representing the tax due shall have been affixed thereto.

3. Capital stock, issue: On each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization, of certificates of stock by any association, company, or corporation, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents: Provided, That where capital stock is issued without face value, the tax shall be 5 cents per share, unless the actual value is in excess of $100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 5 cents on each $100 of actual value or fraction thereof.

The stamps representing the tax imposed by this subdivision shall be attached to the stock books and not to the certificates issued.

4. Capital stock, sales or transfers: On all sales, or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales or deliveries of, or transfers of legal title to shares or certificates of stock in any association, company, or corporation whether made upon or shown by the books of the association, company, or corporation, or by any assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memorandum or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock or not, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents, and where such shares of stock are without par value, the tax shall be 2 cents on the transfer or sale or agreement to sell on each share, unless the actual value thereof is in excess of $100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 2 cents on each $100 of actual value or fraction thereof: Provided, That it is not intended by this title to impose a tax upon an agreement evidencing a deposit of stock certificates as collateral security for money loaned thereon, which stock certificates are not actually sold, nor upon such stock certificates so deposited: Provided further, That the tax shall not be imposed upon deliveries or transfers to a broker for sale, nor upon deliveries or transfers by a broker to a customer for whom and upon whose order he has purchased same, but such deliveries or transfers shall be accompanied by a certificate setting forth the facts: Provided further, That in case of sale where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the company the stamp shall be placed upon such books; and where the change of ownership is by transfer of the certificate indorsed in blank the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate; and in cases of sale, agreement to sell or where the transfer is by delivery of the certificate assigned in blank there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale, to which the stamp shall be affixed; and every bill or memorandum of sale or agreement to sell before mentioned shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers; and any person or persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or anyone who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person or persons, who shall make any such sale or agreement to sell, or who shall, in pursuance of any such sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, deliver any such products or merchandise without a bill, memorandum, or other evidence thereof as herein required, or who shall deliver such bill, memorandum, or other evidence of sale, or agreement to sell, without having the proper stamps affixed thereto, with intent to evade the foregoing provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of not exceeding $1,000, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

That no bill, memorandum, agreement, or other evidence of such sale, or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, in case of cash sales of products or merchandise for immediate or prompt delivery which in good faith are actually intended to be delivered shall be subject to this tax.

6. Drafts or checks payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, promissory notes, except bank notes issued for circulation, for a sum not exceeding $100, 2 cents; and for each additional $100 or fractional part thereof, 2 cents.

7. Conveyance: Deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration or value of the interest or property conveyed, exclusive of the value of any lien or encumbrance remaining thereon at the time of sale, exceeds $100 and does not exceed $500, 50 cents; and for each additional $500 or fractional part thereof 50 cents: Provided, That nothing contained in this paragraph shall be so construed as to impose a tax upon any instrument or writing given to secure a debt.

8. Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any Custom House, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding $100 in value, 25 cents; exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500 in value, 50 cents; exceeding $500 in value, $1.

9. Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from customs bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

10. Passage ticket, one way or round trip, for each passenger, sold or issued in the United States for passage by any vessel to a port or place not in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, if costing not exceeding $30, $1; costing more than $30 and not exceeding $60, $3; costing more than $60, $5: provided, That such passage tickets, costing $10 or less, shall be exempt from taxation.

11. Proxy for voting at any election for officers, or meeting for the transaction of business, of any incorporated company or association, except religious, educational, charitable, fraternal, or literary societies, or public cemeteries, 10 cents.

12. Power of attorney granting authority to do or perform some act for or in behalf of the grantor, which authority is not otherwise vested in the grantee, 25 cents: Provided, That no stamps shall be required to be used on papers necessary to be executed for the collection of claims from the United States or from any State for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the military or naval service or upon power of attorney required in bankruptcy cases.

13. Playing cards: Upon every pack of playing cards containing not more than fifty-four cards, manufactured or imported and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, after the enactment of this act, manufactured or imported to sell at retail for not more than 15 cents per pack, a tax of 3 cents per pack; and if manufactured or imported to sell at retail for more than 15 cents per pack, a tax of 8 cents per pack. Such tax shall be paid in addition to the tax imposed under existing law.

TITLE X.—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

Sec. 1000. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid in the United States, upon articles coming into the United States from the West Indian Islands acquired from Denmark, a tax equal to the internal-revenue tax imposed in the United States upon like articles of domestic manufacture; such articles shipped from said islands to the United States shall be exempt from the payment of any tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws of said islands: Provided, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid in said islands, upon articles imported from the United States, a tax equal to the internal-revenue tax imposed in said islands upon like articles there manufactured; and such articles going into said islands from the United States shall be exempt from payment of any tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws of the United States.

Sec. 1001. That all administrative, special, or stamp provisions of law, including the law relating to the assessment of taxes, so far as applicable, are hereby extended to and made a part of this Act, and every person, corporation, partnership, or association liable to any tax imposed by this Act, or for the collection thereof, shall keep such records and render, under oath, such statements and returns, and shall comply with such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may from time to time prescribe.

Sec. 1002. That where additional taxes are imposed by this act upon articles or commodities, upon which the tax imposed by existing law has been paid, the person, corporation, partnership, or association required by this act to pay the tax shall, within thirty days after its enactment, make return under oath in such form and under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. Payment of the tax shown to be due may be extended to a date not exceeding six months from the enactment of this act, upon the filing of a bond for payment in such form and amount and with such sureties as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

Sec. 1003. That in all cases where the method of collecting the tax imposed by this act is not specifically provided, the tax shall be collected in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe. All administrative and penalty provisions of Title VIII. of this act, in so far as applicable, shall apply to the collection of any tax which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue determines or prescribes shall be paid by stamp.

Sec. 1004. That whoever fails to make any return required by this act or the regulations made under authority thereof within the time prescribed by law, makes any false or fraudulent return, and whoever evades or attempts to evade any tax imposed by this act or fails to collect or truly to account for and pay over any such tax, shall be subject to a penalty of not more than $1,000, or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, and in addition thereto a penalty of double the tax evaded, or not collected, or accounted for and paid over, to be assessed and collected in the same manner as taxes are assessed and collected, in any case in which the punishment is not otherwise specifically provided.

Sec. 1005. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 1006. That where the rate of tax imposed by this act, payable by stamps, is an increase over previously existing rates, stamps on hand in the collectors' offices and in the Bureau of Internal Revenue may continue to be used until the supply on hand is exhausted, but shall be sold and accounted for at the rates provided by this act, and assessment shall be made against manufacturers and other taxpayers having such stamps on hand on the day this act takes effect for the difference between the amount paid for such stamps and the tax due at the rates provided by this act.

Sec. 1007. That (a) if any person, corporation, partnership, or association has prior to May ninth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, made a bona fide contract with a dealer for the sale, after the tax takes effect, of any article upon which a tax is imposed under Title III, IV, VI, or IX, or under subdivision fourteen of Schedule A of Title VIII, or under this section, and (b) if such contract does not permit the adding of the whole of such tax to the amount to be paid under such contract, then the vendee shall, in lieu of the vendor, pay so much of such tax as is not so permitted to be added to the contract price.

The taxes payable by the vendee under this section shall be paid by the vendor at the time the sale is consummated, and collected, returned and paid to the United States by such vendor in the same manner as provided in section five hundred and three.

The term "dealer" as used in this section includes a vendee who purchases any article with intent to use it in the manufacture or production of another article intended for sale.

Sec. 1008. That in the payment of any tax under this act not payable by stamp a fractional part of a cent shall be disregarded unless it amounts to one-half cent or more, in which case it shall be increased to one cent.

Sec. 1009. That the Secretary of the Treasury, under rules and regulations prescribed by him, shall permit taxpayers liable to income and war profit taxes to make payments in advance in installments or in whole of an amount not in excess of the estimated taxes which will be due from them, and upon determination of the taxes actually due any amount paid in excess shall be refunded as taxes erroneously collected: Provided, That at least one-fourth of such estimated tax shall be paid before the expiration of thirty days after the close of the taxable year, at least one-fourth within two months after the close of the taxable year, at least one-fourth within four months after the close of the taxable year, and the remainder of the tax due on or before the time now fixed by law for such payment. All penalties provided by existing law for failure to pay tax when due are hereby made applicable to any failure to pay the tax at the time or times required in this section.

Sec. 1010. That Collectors of Internal Revenue are authorized to receive at par certificates of indebtedness issued under section six of the act entitled "An Act to authorize an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense, and, for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend credit to foreign Governments, and for other purposes," approved April twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and uncertified checks in payment of income and war profits taxes, during such time and under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; but if a check so received is not paid by the bank on which it is drawn the person by whom such check has been tendered shall remain liable for the payment of the tax and for all legal penalties and additions the same as if such check had not been tendered.

TITLE XI.—POSTAL RATES.

Sec. 1100. That letters written and mailed by soldiers, sailors, and marines assigned to duty in a foreign country engaged in the present war may be mailed free of postage, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Postmaster General.

Sec. 1106. That section five of the Act approved March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Post Office Department for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen," shall be construed to apply to ethyl alcohol for governmental, scientific, medicinal, mechanical, manufacturing, and industrial purposes, and the Postmaster General shall prescribe suitable rules and regulations to carry into effect this proviso in conformity with the Act of which it is amendatory; nor shall said section be held to prohibit the use of the mails by regularly ordained ministers of religion or by officers of regularly established churches for ordering bona fide wines for sacramental use or by manufacturers and dealers for quoting and billing such for such purposes.

TITLE XII.—INCOME TAX AMENDMENTS.

Sec. 1200. That subdivision (a) of section two of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(a) That, subject only to such exemptions and deductions as are hereinafter allowed, the net income of a taxable person shall include gains, profits, and income, derived from salaries, wages, or compensation for personal service of whatever kind and in whatever form paid, or from professions, vocations, businesses, trade, commerce, or sales, or dealings in property, whether real or personal, growing out of the ownership or use of or interest in real or personal property, also from interest, rent, dividends, securities or the transaction of any business carried on for gain or profit, or gains or profits and income derived from any source whatever: Provided, That the term 'dividends' as used in this title shall be held to mean any distribution made or ordered to be made by a corporation, joint-stock company, association, or insurance company, out of its earnings or profits accrued since March first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and payable to its shareholders, whether in cash or in stock of the corporation, joint-stock company, association, or insurance company, which stock dividend shall be considered income, to the amount of the earnings or profits so distributed: Provided further, That any distribution made to the shareholders of a corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, in the year nineteen hundred and seventeen, or subsequent tax years, shall be deemed to have been made from the net income of the year in which such distribution is made or, if such income is insufficient, from the most recently accumulated undivided profits or surplus, and shall constitute a part of the annual income of the shareholder for the respective years in which earned by the corporation, joint-stock company, association, or insurance company, and shall be taxed to the shareholder at the rate prescribed by law for such years."

Sec. 1201. (1) That paragraphs second and third of subdivision (a) of section five of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Second. All interest paid within the year on his indebtedness (except on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of obligations or securities the interest upon which is exempt from taxation as income under this title) which the gross amount of his income for the year derived from sources within the United States bears to the gross amount of his income for the year derived from all sources within and without the United States, but this deduction shall be allowed only if such person includes in the return required by section eight all the information necessary for its calculation;

"Third. Taxes paid within the year imposed by the authority of the United States, (except income and war profits taxes,) or of its Territories, or possessions, or by the authority of any State, county, school district, or municipality, or other taxing subdivision of any State, paid within the United States, not including those assessed against local benefits;"

(2) Subdivision (b) of section six of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) There shall also be allowed the same credit as specified in subdivision (b) of section five, and likewise a credit for the amount of income, the normal tax on which has been paid or withheld for payment at the source of the income under the provisions of this title."

(3) Section six of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended by adding a new subdivision to read as follows:

(c) A nonresident alien individual shall receive the benefit of the deductions and credits provided for in this section only by filing or causing to be filed with the collector of internal revenue a true and accurate return of his total income, received from all sources, corporate or otherwise, in the United States, in the manner prescribed by this title; and in case of his failure to file such return the collector shall collect the tax on such income, and all property belonging to such nonresident alien individual shall be liable to distraint for the tax."

Sec. 1203. (1) That section seven of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. That for the purpose of the normal tax only, there shall be allowed as an exemption in the nature of a deduction from the amount of the net income of each citizen or resident of the United States, ascertained as provided herein, the sum of $3,000, plus $1,000 additional if the person making the return be a head of a family, or a married man with a wife living with him, or plus the sum of $1,000 additional if the person making the return be a married woman with a husband living with her; but in no event shall this additional exemption of $1,000 be deducted by both a husband and a wife: Provided, That only one deduction of $4,000 shall be made from the aggregate income of both husband and wife when living together: Provided further, That if the person making the return is the head of a family there shall be an additional exemption of $200 for each child dependent upon such person, if under eighteen years of age, or if incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective, but this provision shall operate only in the case of one parent in the same family: Provided further, That guardians or trustees shall be allowed to make this personal exemption as to income derived from the property of which such guardian or trustee has charge in favor of each ward or cestui que trust: Provided further, That in no event shall a ward or cestui que trust be allowed a greater personal exemption than as provided in this section from the amount of net income received from all sources. There shall also be allowed an exemption from the amount of the net income of estates of deceased citizens or residents of the United States during the period of administration or settlement, and of trust or other estates of citizens or residents of the United States the income of which is not distributed annually or regularly under the provisions of subdivision (b) of section two, the sum of $3,000, including such deductions as are allowed under section five."

(2) Subdivision (b) of section seven of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 1204. (1) That subdivisions (c) and (e) of section eight of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"(c) Guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, receivers, conservators, and all persons, corporations, or associations, acting in any fiduciary capacity, shall make and render a return of the income of the person, trust, or estate for whom or which they act, and be subject to all the provisions of this title which apply to individuals. Such fiduciary shall make oath that he has sufficient knowledge of the affairs of such person, trust, or estate to enable him to make such return and that the same is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, true and correct, and shall be subject to all the provisions of this title which apply to individuals: Provided, That a return made by one of two or more joint fiduciaries filed in the district where such fiduciary resides, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, shall be a sufficient compliance with the requirements of this paragraph: Provided further, That no return of income not exceeding $3,000 shall be required except as in this title otherwise provided.

"(e) Persons carrying on business in partnership shall be liable for income tax only in their individual capacity, and the share of the profits of the partnership to which any taxable partner would be entitled if the same were divided, whether divided or otherwise, shall be returned for taxation and the tax paid under the provisions of this title: Provided, That from the net distributive interests on which the individual members shall be liable for tax, normal and additional, there shall be excluded their proportionate shares received from interest on obligations of a State or any political or taxing subdivision thereof, and upon the obligations of the United States and its possessions, and that for the purpose of computing the normal tax there shall be allowed a credit, as provided by section five, subdivision (b), for their proportionate shares of the profits derived from dividends. Such partnership, when requested by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or any district collector, shall render a correct return of the earnings, profits, and income of the partnership, except income exempt under section four of this title, setting forth the item of the gross income and the deductions and credits allowed by this title, and the names and addresses of the individuals who would be entitled to the earnings, profits, and income, if distributed, and each partnership shall have the same privilege of fixing and making returns upon the basis of its own fiscal year as is accorded to corporations under this title. If a fiscal year ends during nineteen hundred and sixteen, the subsequent calendar year for which there is a rate of tax different from the rate of the preceding calendar year, then (1) the rate for such preceding calendar year shall apply to an amount of each partner's share of such partnership profits equal to the proportion which the part of such fiscal year falling within such calendar year bears to the full fiscal year, and (2) the rate for the calendar year during which such fiscal year ends shall apply to the remainder.

(3) Subdivision (d) of section eight of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 1205. (1) That subdivisions (b), (f), and (g) of sections nine of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) All persons, corporations, partnerships, associations, and insurance companies, in whatever capacity acting, including lessees or mortgagors of real or personal property, trustees acting in any trust capacity, executors, administrators, receivers, conservators, employees, and all officers and employees of the United States having the control, receipt, custody, disposal, or payment of interest, rent, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensation, remuneration, emoluments, or other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits, and income of any nonresident alien individual, shall deduct and withhold from such annual or periodical gains, profits, and income such sum as will be sufficient to pay the normal tax imposed thereon by this title, and shall pay the amount withheld to the officer of the United States Government authorized to receive the same; and they are each hereby made personally liable for such tax, and they are each hereby indemnified against every person, corporation, partnership, association, or insurance company, or demand whatsoever for all payments which they shall make in pursuance and by virtue of this title.

"(f) All persons, corporations, partnerships, or associations, undertaking as a matter of business or for profit the collection of foreign payments of interest or dividends by means of coupons, checks, or bills of exchange shall obtain a license from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and shall be subject to such regulations enabling the Government to obtain the information required under this title, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; and whoever knowingly undertakes to collect such payments aforesaid without having obtained a license therefor, or without complying with such regulations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and for each offense be fined in a sum not exceeding $5,000, or imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"(g) The tax herein imposed upon gains, profits, and incomes not falling under the foregoing shall be returned and paid by virtue of the foregoing or as otherwise provided by law shall be assessed by personal return under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The intent and purpose of this title is that all gains, profits, and income of a taxable class, as defined by this title, shall be charged and assessed with the corresponding tax, normal and additional, prescribed by this title, and said tax shall be paid by the owner of such income, or the proper representative having the receipt, custody, control, or disposal of the same. For the purpose of this title ownership or liability shall be determined as of the year for which a return is required to be rendered.

"The provisions of this section relating to the deduction and payment of the tax at the source of income shall only apply to the normal tax hereinbefore imposed upon nonresident alien individuals."

(2) Subdivisions (c,) (d,) and (e) of section nine of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 1206. (1) That the first paragraph of section ten of such act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 10. (a) That there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid annually upon the total net income received in the preceding calendar year from all sources by every corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, organized in the United States, no matter how created or organized, but not including partnerships, a tax of two per centum upon such income; and a like tax shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid annually upon the total net income received in the preceding calendar year from all sources within the United States by every corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, organized, authorized, or existing under the laws of any foreign country, including interest on bonds, notes, or other interest-bearing obligations of residents, corporate or otherwise, and including the income derived from dividends on capital stock or from net earnings of resident corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, whose net income is taxable under this title: Provided, That the term 'dividends' as used in this title shall be held to mean any distribution made or ordered to be made by a corporation, joint-stock company, association, or insurance company, which stock dividend shall be considered income, to the amount of the earnings or profits so distributed: Provided further, That any distribution made to the shareholders of a corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, in the year nineteen hundred and seventeen, or subsequent tax years, shall be deemed to have been made from the net income of the year in which such distribution is made or, if such income is insufficient, from the most recently accumulated undivided profits or surplus, and shall constitute a part of the annual income of the shareholder for the respective years in which earned by the corporation, joint-stock company, association, or insurance company, and shall be taxed to the shareholder at the rate prescribed by law for such years."

(2) Section ten of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby further amended by adding a new subdivision as follows:

"(b) In addition to the income tax imposed by subdivision (a) of this section there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid annually upon the additional tax of ten per centum upon the amount, remaining undistributed six months after the end of each calendar or fiscal year, of the total net income of every corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, received during the year, as defined for the purposes of the tax imposed by such subdivision (a), but including the amount allowed as a credit under subdivision (d) of section twelve.

"The tax imposed by this subdivision shall not apply to that portion of such undistributed net income which is actually invested and employed in the business or is retained for employment in the reasonable requirements of the business: Provided, That if the Secretary of the Treasury ascertains and finds that any portion of such amount so retained at any time for employment in the business is not so employed or is not reasonably required in the business a tax of fifteen per centum shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid thereon, and such finding and ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be conclusive in any and all such cases shall be conclusive and final.

The foregoing tax rate shall apply to the undistributed net income received by every taxable corporation, joint-stock company, or association, or insurance company, organized, authorized, or existing under the laws of any foreign country, including interest on bonds, notes, or other interest-bearing obligations of residents, corporate or otherwise, and including the income derived from dividends on capital stock or from net earnings of resident corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, whose net income is taxable under this title: Provided, That the term 'dividends' as used in this title shall be held to mean any distribution made or ordered to be made by a corporation, joint-stock company, association, or insurance company, which stock dividend shall be considered income, to the amount of the earnings or profits so distributed: Provided further, That any distribution made to the shareholders of a corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, in the year nineteen hundred and seventeen, or subsequent tax years, shall be deemed to have been made from the net income of the year in which such distribution is made or, if such income is insufficient, from the most recently accumulated undivided profits or surplus, and shall constitute a part of the annual income of the shareholder for the respective years in which earned by the corporation, joint-stock company, association, or insurance company, and shall be taxed to the shareholder at the rate prescribed by law for such years."

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The foregoing tax rate shall apply to the undistributed net income received by every taxable corporation, joint-stock company, or association, or insurance company, organized, authorized, or existing under the laws of any foreign country, including interest on bonds, notes, or other interest-bearing obligations of residents, corporate or otherwise, and including the income derived from dividends on capital stock or from net earnings of resident corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, whose net income is taxable under this title: Provided, That the term 'dividends' as used in this title shall be held to mean any distribution made or ordered to be made by a corporation, joint-stock company, association, or insurance company, which stock dividend shall be considered income, to the amount of the earnings or profits so distributed: Provided further, That any distribution made to the shareholders of a corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, in the year nineteen hundred and seventeen, or subsequent tax years, shall be deemed to have been made from the net income of the year in which such distribution is made or, if such income is insufficient, from the most recently accumulated undivided profits or surplus, and shall constitute a part of the annual income of the shareholder for the respective years in which earned by the corporation, joint-stock company, association, or insurance company, and shall be taxed to the shareholder at the rate prescribed by law for such years."

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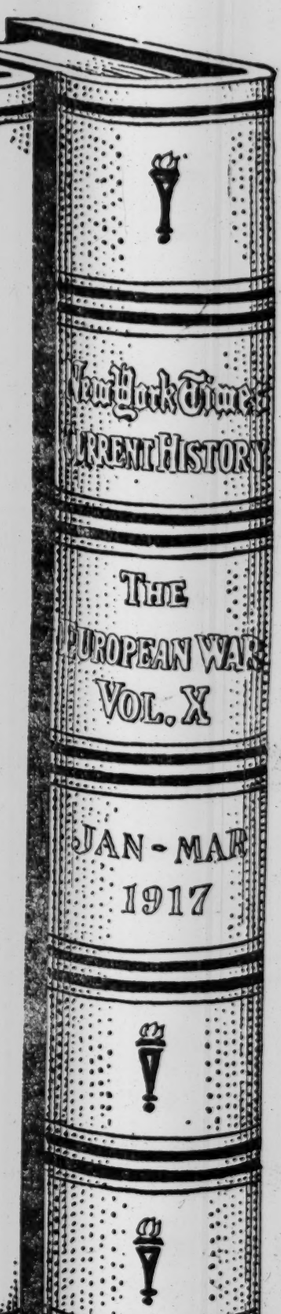

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PROVOCATIONS

Acts Against the United States Told in Detail in

THE EUROPEAN WAR

Violation of treaties.
Sinking of the Lusitania
International law ignored
Ruthless submarine warfare
Conspiracies to blow up ships
Barred zones on the high seas
Plots to destroy munition factories
German spies in the United States
Efforts to buy the Danish West Indies
Germany's desire for world domination
Indignities to the United States Ambassador
Offer of New Mexico and Arizona to Mexico
Unheeded protests against Belgian atrocities
Violation of the traditional freedom of the sea
Hostile acts of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen
Sinking of American merchant ships without warning
German intrigue to induce Mexico to join Japan in attacking the United States.

TAMMANY LEADERS IN EAST SIDE REBEL

150 in Sixth Assembly District Leave the Wigwam to Join the City Democracy.

LIKEN MURPHY TO KAISER

Resolutions Say New Yorkers Are Tired of Being Bossed by the 14th Street Organization.

Comparing the rule of Charles F. Murphy in Tammany Hall with that of the Kaiser in Germany, about 150 enrolled Tammany men of the Sixth Assembly District, on the east side, revolted against the Fourteenth Street organization last night and went over to the City Democracy, the organization headed by Martin W. Littleton, which was formed to overthrow Murphy's control of Tammany and bring about the re-election of Mayor Mitchel. In scorching resolutions Murphy was pictured as a boss who rolled in his limousine between Delmonico's and the Good Ground golf links, "always bobbing up to pick his political tools for office" and neglecting the real workers of the organization.

The defection of the Sixth District Democrats was considered by politicians last night as being of more importance than the action of the Sullivan clan in breaking away from Tammany several weeks ago. While the Sullivan organization did not have many followers, the Tammany men in the Sixth District who cast their lot with the City Democracy are said to be numerous enough to cause the inner circle of Tammany real concern. The recalcitrants took their action at a meeting at Burgess Hall, 20 and 22 Avenue C. The Sixth District branch of the City Democracy was formed and plans were laid to spread the fight against Tammany throughout the entire district.

The resolutions unanimously adopted said in part:

"Every Democrat in New York knows very well that Tammany Hall today is a private corporation conducted solely for the personal benefits of Murphy's ring of chosen favorites who wax fat on favors while the district workers in the organization who do all the work starve for want of decent recognition which they earn.

"Murphy never does any work but roll in his limousine between Delmonico's in New York and his golf links at Good Ground, always bobbing up to pick his political tools for office regardless of what men are worthy and what the Democratic voters in the City want, and the people of New York are sick and tired of the unpopular and unrepresentative rule by which Murphy and McCooey, McAvoy and the inner circle keep their hands on the throats of decent Democrats who are striving to make the Democratic Party in the City ring true and secure with the Democratic Party as headed by President Wilson.

"Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That this club and its individual enrolled Democratic members hereby withdraw all support from Murphy and the ragbag ticket which he has named and pledges its support in the fight being waged by the City Democracy to purge the party of Murphyism and to achieve its liberation by the re-election of the ticket headed by Mayor Mitchel."

David Lazarus is the Tammany leader of the district. It was said last night that his organization has been active for several weeks trying to stem the revolt that has spread all through the district because of the manner in which the present city ticket was selected by Leader Murphy and his advisers. The City Democracy intends to make a stirring fight all through the east side with the hope of getting several thousand former loyal Tammanyites to join it. The revolt, it was said, has already spread to several districts adjoining the Sixth, and similar resolutions denouncing Tammany methods are expected to be adopted soon.

$35,000 SILK THEFT REPORTED TO POLICE

Robbers Able to Work at Leisure in Loft Building on Labor Day Holidays.

FIRM'S STOCK IS DEPLETED

Creditors Will Aid Young Men to Continue Business—Tenant Furnishes Clew.

A $35,000 robbery of silks and manufactured dress goods has been reported to the police by Benjamin Berk and Irving Hurtstein, proprietors of the Smart Set Dress Company, in a loft building at 32 West Thirty-first Street. The robbery was committed some time between Saturday before and the morning following Labor Day. When employes of the firm reached the store after the holiday they found the door had been jimmied and practically every part of the stock of the greatest value had been sorted over and removed.

The firm occupies the second floor. Two other tenants in the building have given a description of two men whom they saw entering the street corridor on Sunday and again on Monday, which was Labor Day. The street door was locked both days, but was opened frequently for the exit of tenants. One of the tenants, who says his suspicions were aroused by the action of the two men he described, said:

"When I went out a man wearing a cap rushed up to the door and held it so that it would not swing back to the catch-lock. I asked him what he wanted. He mumbled some reply and walked away. About half a block away he was joined by another man."

The members of the firm and the police believe that the thieves were frightened away by this tenant at that time, but that they returned and gained admittance to the hall when some other tenant made his exit. One of the tenants went to Police Headquarters and picked out a photograph in the Identification Bureau as bearing a close resemblance to the man whom he accosted at the street door.

"The theft has made it necessary for us to consult our creditors," said Mr. Berk "A meeting of the creditors took place today, and they have agreed to assist us in continuing the business."

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 8th, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 15.68 cents per pound.—Advt.

THREATEN TO EXTEND TELEGRAPH STRIKE

Pennsylvania Operators Say All Eastern Divisions May Be Involved in Dispute.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 10.—The spread of the strike of railroad telegraphers to Pennsylvania tomorrow and possibly to all Eastern Pennsylvania lines was predicted at a meeting of the strikers at their headquarters here tonight, when messages were received from committees on other divisions announcing that they would quit their posts unless the $3 a day wage demanded by the operators on New Jersey lines was granted.

Passenger train service was improved somewhat tonight, but trains were from one to three hours late. Throughout the day passenger trains were doubled up, two running on the time of one. Trolley lines paralleling the railroad were swamped with the sudden rush of traffic and used all available cars to carry the crowds.

Hundreds of commuters in New Jersey towns failed to reach their homes tonight until long after supper time as a result of the strike. The company is sacrificing its freight business, and many freight trains are stalled along the Trenton and Belvidere divisions, the operators on the latter having joined the strike. At least three of these trains are said to contain food and equipment consigned to Camp Dix at Wrightstown.

Freight agents refused tonight to accept any perishable goods for shipment, with the result that farmers were forced to rely on auto trucks to get their fruit shipments to the New York and New Jersey markets.

Reports Embargo Modified.

According to a statement issued last night by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, more of the striking telegraph operators on the Trenton Division returned to work yesterday. It was also reported that the freight embargo was modified sufficiently to allow materials to be sent to Camp Dix.

Force Germans Back in Macedonia.

BERLIN, Sept. 10—(via London.)—German advance forces northwest of Lake Malik, on the Macedonian front, yesterday retreated before superior French pressure, says the official statement issued today by the German War Office. The Teutons retired in the direction of the heights southwest of Lake Ochrida.

SEES $30,000,000 CUT IN FLOUR IN MONTH

Control of Wheat Means Tremendous Saving to Public Under Mr. Hoover's Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10.—The machinery for the control of wheat and flour became effective today and Food Administrator H. C. Hoover expects that under the $2.20 wheat price, and the licensing of jobbers and middlemen a decrease of approximately $3 a barrel over the average price for the last four months, will be effective.

About 10,000,000 barrels of flour are consumed each month in the United States and if Mr. Hoover is able to put his program through successfully it will mean a saving of $30,000,000 a month, as well as a stabilization of the market.

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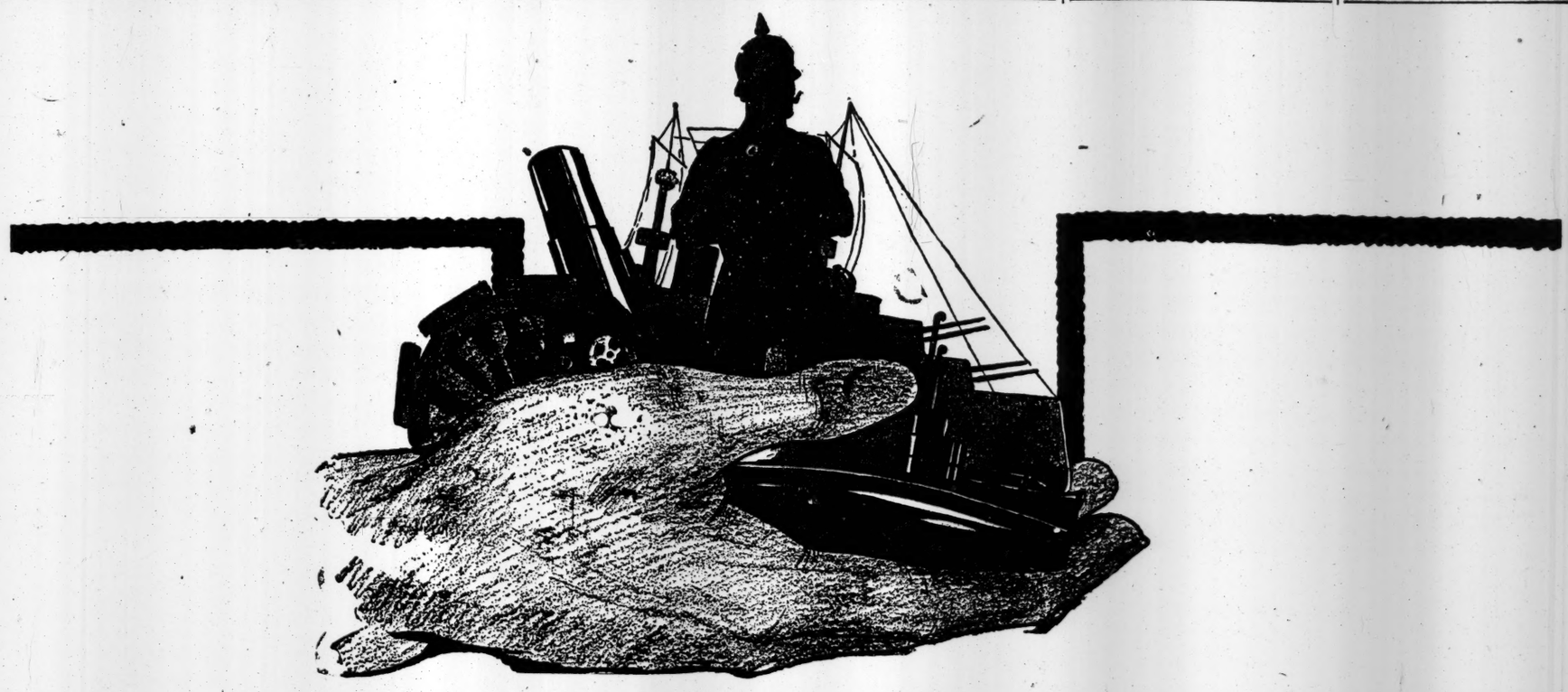

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NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS POUND THEIR PROBABLE SUCCESSORS TWICE

GIANTS DROP TWO GAMES TO DODGERS

Three Regiments of Soldiers See New York League Leaders Beaten.

LOCAL PITCHERS ARE WEAK

Demaree and Benton Almost Decapitated by Avalanche of Brooklyn Safe Hits.

The Dodgers dropped in at the Polo Grounds yesterday for the final home series of the National League season and plastered a double defeat all over McGraw's troupe. The first wrangle was a distressing little thing which Brooklyn acquired by the absurd score of 13 to 6, while the Robins squeezed the second diversion from the Giants by a 2 to 1 score.

It was only the second time this season the Giants have dropped two games, Matty's Reds turning the trick in July. Brooklyn's double triumph gives them an even break on the season's series thus far. The clubs have played eighteen games and each has won nine. The Ebbets tribe is the only one which has given New York such a close rub on the season's series.

There was more noise packed into the afternoon than is usually heard at a dozen ball games. There were three regiments of strong-lunged soldiers, the Seventy-first, the Twelfth, and the Twenty-third. The Twenty-third comes from Brooklyn and they had a fine old time. The other two regiments rooted for the Giants, but they had little to yell about.

Clark Griffith, who openly admits that he is the manager of the Washington Club of the American League, some time ago started a fund asking all baseball fans for two bits to buy bats and balls for the army. This was one of the brightest notions that has been originated for the soldiers' welfare, and yesterday Griffith was on hand and presented the three regiments with bats, balls, and gloves enough to equip half a dozen nines in each regiment.

Soldiers Cheer at Gifts.

Unlike most gift-giving ceremonies on the ball field, the soldiers smiled and grinned and looked happy. When a ball player is presented with anything the other players stand around with long faces as if they were at a funeral. The three regimental bands played lively tunes and the soldiers sang "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here!" and even if the Giants didn't play like champions, the boys in khaki had a fine time. And, another thing, no one can say anything against Clark Griffith, while the soldiers are within earshot, and be comfortable.

After watching the Giants in that first affair no one would imagine that they were going to win that old pennant of crepe de chine or silk or gingham or whatever it is made of. The way they played wouldn't get them a pennant of mosquito netting. Al Demaree started to pitch for the Giants and he didn't last long enough to get warm. He was batted out of the box in the second inning after the Dodgers had made three hits and four runs. Otto Miller drove in two with a single and Pfeffer pushed over the other two with a triple. Anderson took a try at pitching and was succeeded in the fifth by Tesreau.

In the seventh, when Hickman and Wheat had doubled off Tesreau and Krueger had walked, filling the bases, Benton was called in as lifesaver. Benton was seized with a violent attack of generosity and after he had forced in a couple of runs with passes, a collection of hits and stolen bases gave the Dodgers a flock of seven wild runs.

The Giants bunched hits on Pfeffer in the first and third and once to that seventh spasm were in the lead. In the fifth, Benny Kauff was hit on the funny bone by a pitched ball. Umpire Klem didn't want to let him take his base, and Otto Miller came forth with an argument that the ball had hit the bat and not Benny's funny bone. Benjamin rolled up his sleeve and showed every one who wanted to look just where the ball hit him. Benny admitted that it didn't look like a bad wound, but he said it hurt like a toothache. Klem weakened at the sight of Benny's exposed arm and allowed him to go to first.

Miller Chased by Klem.

Miller informed Klem that he didn't know the difference between a sore arm and a broken leg, and, just for that, Miller was expelled from school for whispering that way during recitations. When Miller was walking to the bench, he wished he had General Sherman's vocabulary and he would tell this Klem something.

Benton certainly can take punishment, for he came back in the second game for more. Rube Marquard was on the hillock for Brooklyn. Benton's generosity was still with him and in the first inning, after Olson had doubled and Daubert had singled, Benton intercepted Burns's throw to the plate and then very joyfully tossed the ball into centre field, while the two Dodgers scored.

The shock of Brooklyn winning two games was so great that not only the crowd of 30,000 groaned, but the clock on the right field fence stopped. They had to dump a bottle of cough syrup in the works before the clock recovered.

The Giants got their only run of this last tilt in the fourth, when, with two gone, Olson made a familiar play by booting Fletcher's grounder. "Fletch" scampered home on Jimmy Smith's two-base smash to centre. Olson made up for this error in the seventh when he saved the game for the Dodgers. With one down, Smith singled to right and went to second on Krueger's error. Hoike fanned and Lew McCarty was walked intentionally.

Baird, the Giants' sensational young infielder from the University of Louisiana, made his debut when he was sent in to run for McCarty, who is still unable to romp the bases on account of his injured leg. Rariden was selected to hit for Benton and Bill pounded a terrific liner some feet over Olson's head. Ivan stuck his gloved hand into the azure and hauled down the drive, killing a rally which promised to give the Giants the game.

The double destruction of the Giants yesterday shaved their lead down to nine games, because the Phillies broke even with the Braves. McGraw's crowd has two more double-headers to play with Brooklyn, today and tomorrow, and they have an idea they will make the Robins pay dearly for the uproariousness of yesterday.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A	NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Olson,ss	6	1	3	3	5		Burns,lf	4	0	1	5	0	
Daubert,1b	5	1	1	1	11	0	Robertson,rf	5	1	0	1	0	
Myers,2b	5	0	1	4	7		Kauff,cf	4	1	2	1	0	
Stengel,rf	5	0	1	4	0		Zim'man,3b	4	1	3	4	3	
Wheat,lf	5	1	0	0	0		Fletcher,ss	5	1	1	3	1	
Hickman,cf	5	3	2	0	0		Smith,2b	4	2	0	2	4	
O'Rourke,3b	2	1	0	1	2		Holke,1b	3	0	0	7	0	
Johnston,3b	2	1	1	0	0		McCarty,c	2	0	1	1	0	
Miller,c	2	1	1	1	3		Murray	0	0	0	0	0	
Krueger,c	2	2	1	3	1		Rariden,c	2	0	1	5	2	
Pfeffer,p	3	1	1	0	1		Demaree,p	0	0	0	0	0	
							Anderson,p	1	0	0	0	1	
Total	41	13	12	27	17		Wilhoit	0	0	0	0	0	
							Tesreau,p	2	0	1	0	1	
							Benton,p	0	0	0	0	1	
							Total	36	6	10	27	13	

a Ran for McCarthy in fourth inning.
b Batted for Anderson in fourth inning.
Errors—Olson, Daubert, Stengel, (2,) Fletcher, Smith.

Brooklyn	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	7	1	—	13
New York	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	—	6

Two-base hits—Hickman, Johnston, Myers. Three-base hit—Pfeffer. Stolen bases—Kauff, Stengel, (2,) Hickman, Krueger. Sacrifice fly—Burns. Double plays—Olson, Myers, and Daubert; Myers, Olson, and Daubert. Left on bases—New York, 9; Brooklyn, 7. First base on errors—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 1; Anderson, 1; Tesreau, 1; Benton, 3; Pfeffer, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Demaree, 3 hits, 3 runs in 1 1-3 innings; Anderson, 0 and 0 in 2 2-3; Tesreau, 6 and 4 in 3, (none out in eighth;) Benton, 3 and 5 in 2; Pfeffer, 3 runs. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, (Kauff.) Struck out—By Anderson, 1; Tesreau, 1; Benton, 1; Pfeffer, 2. Passed ball—Krueger. Time—2 hours 25 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A	NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Olson,ss	4	1	1	2	4		Burns,lf	4	0	1	3	0	
Daubert,1b	4	1	2	6	0		Thorpe,rf	4	0	0	0	0	
Myers,2b	4	0	1	3	2		Rob'tson,rf	2	0	1	1	0	
Stengel,rf	4	0	0	4	0		Kauff,cf	3	0	1	3	0	
Johnston,lf	4	0	0	2	0		Zim'man,3b	4	0	0	1	4	
Hickmancf	3	0	0	1	0		Fletcher,ss	4	1	0	2	3	
O'Rourke,3b	3	0	0	0	0		Smith,2b	4	0	0	2	3	
Krueger,c	3	0	1	9	2		Holke,1b	3	0	0	12	0	
Marquard,p	3	0	0	0	1		McCarty,c	2	0	1	3	0	
							aBaird	0	0	0	0	0	
							Anderson,p	2	0	0	0	2	
							Benton,p	2	0	0	0	2	
							Rariden,c	1	0	0	1	0	
Total	32	2	5	27	9		Total	31	1	6	27	14	

a Ran for McCarty in seventh.
Errors—Olson, Krueger, Benton.

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Smith, Olson. Stolen bases—Kauff, Thorpe. Left on bases—New York, 4; Brooklyn, 3. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Benton, 5 hits, 1 run in 7 innings; Anderson, 0 and 0 in 2; Marquard, 0 runs. Struck out—By Benton, 2; Anderson, 1; Marquard, 7. Time—1 hour 35 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

PHILLIES GET EVEN BREAK.

Take First Game, 5 to 2, but Lose to Braves in Second, 12 to 2.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Boston and Philadelphia again split even in a double-header today. Tyler's wildness aided Alexander greatly in winning the first game, 5 to 2. Evers was put out of this game for disputing a called strike on Schulte. In the second contest Boston hammered Lavender for twelve runs, all but one of them earned, while Ragan struck out eleven men.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A	BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Dugey,cf,2b	4	1	1	5	0		Rehg,rf	5	1	0	0	0	
Evers,2b	2	1	1	0	4		Manville,ss	5	0	0	2	0	
Fittery,cf	1	0	0	2	0		Powell,cf	4	1	2	1	0	
Stock,ss	4	0	0	2	3		Konetchy,1b	4	0	0	15	1	
Schulte,rf	4	1	1	2	0		Smith,3b	4	0	3	2	1	
Whitted,3b	4	1	1	2	0		Kelly,lf	4	0	1	2	0	
Luderus,1b	4	1	3	11	0		Rawlings,2b	4	0	1	0	2	
Rancroft,lf	3	0	1	0	0		Tragresser,c	4	0	0	5	4	
Killifer,c	4	0	1	5	0		Tyler,p	4	0	3	1	2	
Alexander,p	4	0	0	0	4								
Total	34	5	9	27	11		Total	38	2	10	27	13	

Errors—Stock, (2,) Rehg, (2,) Maranville, Powell.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Smith. Stolen bases—Stock, (2,) Evers. Sacrifice hit—Fittery. Double plays—Stock and Luderus; Maranville and Konetchy. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 9. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 5. Earned runs—Off Alexander, 1; Tyler, 1. Struck out—By Alexander, 5; Tyler, 5. Wild pitch—Tyler. Passed ball—Tragesser. Time—1 hour, 45 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Rehg, rf	5	4	4	2	0		Dugey,2b	5	0	0	5	1	
Maanville, ss	4	1	1	1	2		Fitery,cf	4	0	0	2	0	
Powell,cf	2	2	0	3	0		Stock,ss	4	0	1	2	2	
Konetchy,1b	4	2	2	10	0		Schulte,rf	4	0	1	1	0	
Smith,3b	4	1	3	0	1		Whitted,3b	4	1	1	2	2	
Kelly,lf	4	0	2	0	0		Luderus,1b	4	1	2	5	1	
Rawlinrs,2b	4	0	0	0	1		Bancrort,lf	3	0	0	5	0	
Meyers,c	4	1	1	11	2		Adams,c	2	0	1	3	1	
Ragan,p	3	1	1	0	2		Burns,c	2	0	1	0	1	
							Lavender,p	4	0	2	0	0	
Total	34	12	14	27	8		Total	36	2	9	24	8	

Errors—Smith, Stock, Whitted, Burns.

Boston	4	3	0	0	0	4	0	1	—12
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Kelly, Rehg, Meyers. Three-base hits—Rehg, Konetchy, Smith, Kelly. Home runs—Luderus, Maranville. Stolen bases—Rehg, Konetchy, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Ragan, Maranville. Sacrifice fly—Bancroft. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Boston, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 4; Ragan, 1. Earned runs—Off Lavender, 11; Ragan, 2. Struck out—By Lavender, 2; Ragan, 11. Time—1 hour 35 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield.

STEALS HOME WITH GAME.

Smith's Dash to Plate Enables the Cards to Beat Pirates.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Smith's steal of home in the third inning today enabled St. Louis to win the first game of the final series with Pittsburgh, 2 to 1. With Smith on third and Miller on first and two out, Jacobs tossed to Mollwitz trying to get Miller off first. When he did so Smith dashed for the plate, scoring.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Long,lf	3	0	0	0	0		Pitler,2b	4	0	0	3	1	
Smith,cf	4	1	0	3	0		Mollwitz,1b	4	1	1	7	1	
Miller,2b	4	0	2	1	3		King,rf	4	0	1	1	0	
Hornsby,ss	4	0	2	3	2		aBigbee	1	0	1	0	0	
Cruise,rf	3	0	1	0	0		Carey,cf	4	0	0	0	1	
Paulette,1b	4	0	0	17	0		Ward,ss	3	0	0	2	2	
Baird,3b	4	0	2	0	5		Flynn,lf	3	0	1	0	1	
Snyder,c	3	0	2	2	2		Jackson,lf	1	0	0	0	0	
Goodwin,p	3	1	0	0	5		Boeckel,3b	3	0	3	0	1	
							Schmidt,c	3	0	0	8	0	
Total	32	2	9	27	18		Jacobs,p	2	0	1	1	4	
							bFischer	1	0	0	0	0	
							Evans,p	0	0	0	0	0	
							Total	31	1	8	24	11	

a Batted for King in ninth.
b Batted for Jacobs in eighth.
Errors—Snyder, Ward.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	x	—2

Two-base hits—King, Cruise, Boeckel. Stolen bases—Miller, Smith, Hornsby. Sacrifice hit—Goodwin. Double plays—Baird, Miller and Paulette. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Jacobs, 1; Evans, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Jacobs, 8 hits and 2 runs in 1 inning; Evans, 1 and 0 in 1; Goodwin, 1 run. Struck out—By Jacobs, 4; Evans, 1; Goodwin, 2. Time—1 hour 43 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

YANKS OVERWHELM CELLAR MEN TWICE

Mack's Clan Unable to Solve Fisher or Monroe—Loses 10 to 1 and 5 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The Mackmen could do little with the pitching of Ray Fisher and Ed Monroe here this afternoon, and the Yankees scored victories in both ends of the double-header with Connie's team. The New Yorks hit the ball in timely fashion all through the double bill, took full advantage of the home team's misplays, and won easily each time. The scores were 10 to 1 in the first game and 5 to 1 in the second.

A pinch hitter, injected into the first game after two were out in the ninth, robbed Ray Fisher of a shutout, much to the disgust of the New York boxman. Up to the ninth inning Fisher had allowed one clean single and a scratch hit. With one out in the ninth inning McInnis got the third hit off Fisher, and went to second on Palmer's infield out. Griffin, a recruit from the Texas League, batted for Haley, and his single to right sent McInnis home.

The Yankees settled all doubts about the game in the second inning, when they chalked up seven runs. A poor throw by Witt started the trouble; then came doubles by Baker and Pipp, a single by Nunamaker, and another poor throw by Witt. Passes to Gilhooley and High, Peck's single, and a sacrifice fly by Hendryx followed in quick succession, Schauer replacing Seibold just before Peck singled.

Schauer held the Yanks well in check, and with good support would not have been scored upon. In the first Palmer missed Gedeon's roller, Baker doubled, and two infield outs sent two more runs over when perfect play would have blanked the Yanks. In the ninth Peck's pop fly dropped safely between three Mackmen, and he scored on Gedeon's single and Pipp's sacrifice fly.

The second game was a pitching battle between Monroe and Myers for four innings, and then the Yankees began to forge to the front. It was Monroe's first complete game as a major leaguer, and he gave a fine account of himself, though reached for ten hits. The blows were well scattered, and Monroe pitched fine ball with men on the bases, almost getting a shutout.

The Yanks drove Myers off the hill with six hits in the sixth and seventh innings. They scored in the fifth on High's walk, an infield out, and Gedeon's double to left. In the sixth Pipp, Monroe, Gilhooley, and High hit safely and Myers handed out a pass with the bases filled, forcing in a run. In the seventh Nunamaker singled, and counted on Monroe's double to right. Gedeon's double, an infield out, and Nunamaker's single sent in the last run in the ninth inning.

Griffin, whose hit robbed Fisher of a shutout, deprived Monroe of the same honor in the seventh with a sacrifice fly to Hendryx after Myers had tripled.

Donovan shook up his batting order, putting Gilhooley at the top, Hendryx in the clean-up position, and Pipp in seventh place.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	1	1	3	0		Jamison,rf	3	0	0	3	0	
High,lf	3	1	0	3	0		Grover,2b	3	0	0	1	4	
P'paugh,ss	4	1	3	1	6		Bodle,lf	2	0	0	1	0	
Hendryx,cf	4	0	0	3	0		Bailey,lf	2	0	0	1	0	
Gedeon,2b	5	2	1	2	3		Bates,3b	4	0	0	1	3	
Baker,3b	4	2	2	0	1		Strunk,cf	3	0	1	2	0	
Pipp,1b	4	1	2	10	1		Sharman,cf	3	0	1	0	0	
N'maker,c	4	1	1	7	0		McInnis,1b	4	1	1	15	0	
Fisher,p	3	1	0	1	3		Witt,ss	3	0	0	0	0	
							Palmer,ss	3	0	0	0	4	
Total	35	10	10	27	14		Haley,c	3	0	0	5	0	
							Seibold,p	0	0	0	0	1	
							Schauer,p	4	0	2	0	3	
							aGriffin	1	0	1	0	0	
Total	32	1	5	27	15								

a Batted for Haley in ninth.
Errors—Peckinpaugh, Hendryx, Witt, (2,) Palmer.

New York	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	1	0—10
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Baker, (2;) Pipp. Stolen base—Pipp. Sacrifice hits—Peckinpaugh, Fisher, Grover. Sacrifice flies—Hendryx, Pipp. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Gedeon and Pipp; Palmer, Grover and McInnis. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Base on balls—Off Fisher, 4; Seibold, 3; Schauer, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Fisher, 5 hits 1 run in 5 innings; Seibold, 3 and 3 in 1; Schauer, 7 and 1 in 8. Struck out—By Fisher, 4; Seibold, 1; Schauer, 3. Time—1 hour, 50 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Gilhooley,rf	5	0	1	0	0		Jamieson,rf	5	0	3	0	0	
High,lf	3	1	2	0	0		Grover,2b	5	0	1	1	2	
P'paugh,ss	3	0	0	1	0		Bodle,lf	4	0	1	3	0	
Hendryx,cf	2	0	0	4	0		Bates,3b	4	0	0	2	1	
Gedeon,2b	5	1	2	5	4		McInnis,1b	3	0	2	10	0	
Baker,3b	5	0	1	1	0		Strunk,cf	3	0	0	0	0	
Pipp,1b	5	1	1	14	0		Witt,ss	4	0	0	3	3	
N'maker,c	5	1	1	2	8		Meyers,c	4	1	2	7	1	
Monroe,p	5	1	2	0	3		Myers,p	1	0	1	0	3	
							Anderson,p	0	0	0	1	0	
							aGriffin	0	0	0	0	0	
							bBalley	0	0	0	0	0	
							cSherman	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	38	5	11	27	14		Total	34	1	10	27	10	

a Batted for Myers in seventh.
b Ran for Meyer in ninth.
c Batted for Anderson in ninth.
Errors—Bates, 2.

New York	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Gedeon, (2,) Monroe, Bodle. Three-base hits—High, Meyer. Stolen bases—Peckinpaugh, McInnis. Sacrifice fly—Griffith. Left on bases—New York, 13; Philadelphia, 10. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Monroe, 3; Myers, 7. Hits and earned runs—Off Monroe, 10 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; Myers, 9 and 4 in 7; Anderson, 2 and 1 in 2. Struck out—By Monroe, 2; Myers, 6; Anderson, 1. Wild pitch—Myers. Time—1 hour 37 minutes. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT RICHMOND.
(First game.)

				R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	5—10	0
Richmond	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2	9	0

(Second game.)

Richmond	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1—4	7	1
Newark	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2	5	0

AT BALTIMORE.
(First game.)

Providence	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0—5	6	1
Baltimore	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0—4	16	4

(Second game.)

Baltimore	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	5—10	11	1
Providence	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0—7	9	2

AT BUFFALO.
(First game.)

Rochester	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—7	11	2
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0—5	8	4

(Second game.)

Buffalo	1	3	3	1	1	0	3	1—13	15	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	8	5

AT MONTREAL.

Toronto	3	6	0	1	3	0	3	0	0—19	17	2
Montreal	7	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	0—16	11	4

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Toronto	86	59	.593
Baltimore	84	59	.587
Providence	83	59	.585
Newark	83	62	.572
Rochester	69	77	.473
Buffalo	62	81	.434
Montreal	54	87	.383
Richmond	52	89	.369

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Newark at Richmond.
Providence at Baltimore.
Montreal at Toronto.
Rochester at Buffalo.

White Sox Beat Beloit.

BELOIT, Wis., Sept. 10.—The Chicago Americans defeated Beloit, 5 to 4, in an exhibition game today. The score by innings follows:

									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—5	8	1
Beloit	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0—4	8	3

Batteries—Benz and Lynn; Kemman and Shook.

GIANTS, two games. BROOKLYN. 1:15 Polo Grounds, to-day. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

CHAMPIONS LOSE GROUND.

Red Sox Split Double Bill with Senators While White Sox Are Idle.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Boston lost ground in the American League pennant race today when it split even with Washington in a double-header, winning the second game 4 to 3 after losing the first 2 to 1. Chicago was idle.

Harper outpitched Ruth in the opening contest, holding the Red Sox to three scattered hits. Shaw and Dumont for the locals were unsteady in the second game.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A	BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
H. Milan,lf	3	1	1	1	0		Hooper,rf	3	0	0	2	0	
Shanks,ss	4	0	0	2	2		Barry,2b	3	0	0	1	6	
C. Milan,cf	3	0	2	0	0		Gainer,1b	4	0	0	13	0	
Rice,rf	4	0	0	1	0		Lewis,lf	4	1	2	3	1	
Foster,3b	4	0	0	0	3		Walker,cf	3	0	0	3	0	
Morgan,2b	3	0	0	2	4		Scott,ss	3	0	1	0	3	
Gharrity,1b	3	1	2	15	0		McNally,3b	1	0	0	1	2	
Ainsmith,c	3	0	0	6	0		Agnew,c	1	0	0	0	1	
Harper,p	3	0	1	0	3		Thomas,c	0	0	0	1	0	
							Ruth,p	2	0	0	0	1	
							a Walsh	1	0	0	0	0	
							bCady	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	30	2	6	27	12		Total	26	1	3	24	14	

a Batted for Agnew in seventh.
b Batted for McNally in ninth.
Errors—Shanks, Agnew.

Washington	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Gharrity, Scott. Three-base hit—Lewis. Stolen base—Gharrity. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Scott, Ruth, McNally. Sacrifice fly—Ainsmith. Double play—Morgan and Shanks. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Washington, 7. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 4; Ruth, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Ruth, 6 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings; Harper, 3 and 1 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Ruth, (H. Milan.) Struck out—By Harper, 6; Ruth, 1. Wild pitch—Harper. Passed ball—Ainsmith. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Moriarty and O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Hooper,rf	3	0	0	1	0		Menosky,lf	3	1	1	1	0	
Barry,2b	3	0	1	0	3		Shanks,ss	3	0	0	3	1	
Hoblitt'l,1b	5	1	1	14	0		Milan,cf	4	1	2	1	0	
Lewis,lf	3	0	0	3	0		Rice,rf	4	1	1	3	0	
Shorten,cf	3	1	1	1	0		Foster,2b	4	0	2	1	3	
Scott,ss	4	0	1	3	5		Gharrity,1b	4	0	0	7	1	
McNally,3b	2	0	0	0	1		Leonard,3b	4	0	0	1	2	

'RAMBLER ROSE' OPENS THE EMPIRE

Julia Sanderson and Joseph Cawthorn in a Tasteful Musical Comedy.

ADA MEADE THE PEPPER-BOX

Story and Music on Approved Model, with Many Bright Lines.

RAMBLER ROSE, a musical comedy in three acts. Music by Victor Jacobi. Book by Harry B. Smith. With Julia Sanderson and Joseph Cawthorn. At the Empire.

Rosamond Lee ..... Julia Sanderson
Joseph Guppy ..... Joseph Cawthorn
Gerald Morton ..... John Goldsworth
Marcel Petipas ..... Stewart Baird
Timothy Briggs ..... George E. Mack
Willis ..... George Egan
A Farmer's Boy ..... W. H. Bentley
Angele ..... Ada Meade
Lady Cloverdale ..... Kate Sergeanton
Claire ..... Ethel Boyd
Blanche ..... Doris Predo
Dora ..... Wilma Walton
Tita ..... Gladys Siddons

The Empire Theatre, long sacred at this season to John Drew, was opened last night by Julia Sanderson and Joseph Cawthorn in a musical comedy pleasantly entitled "Rambler Rose." Miss Sanderson was the Rose, and through three acts she rambled after John Goldsworth, who succumbed at last to her persistent charm, abetted by jealousy of a trumped-up rival.

Rose was disclosed as a boarding school girl who paid for her tuition by serving as general drudge. The only bright spot in her existence lay in the fact that the blue gown which symbolized her servitude was some ten shades handsomer than the clothes of her fellow-pupils, the chorus. Strangely enough, this fortune stood by her through the evening; for when, in the second act, she followed her adamantine swain to his studio in Paris, she fell into a gypsy costume for the masked ball which was a wonderful moonlight shimmer of silver and blue.

And here fortune began to smile also upon her heart. Cupid, allied with the green-eyed monster and Harry B. Smith, the librettist, began to open the eyes of Mr. Goldsworth. The final scene, in the Casino garden at Deauville, showed that, as always in the theatre, the combination of love and jealousy is irresistible. It is a pleasant enough story, and Miss Sanderson sang and danced very pleasantly indeed; but one was obliged to look elsewhere for the touch of novelty.

Novelty is not precisely Mr. Cawthorn's middle name; but, thanks to Mr. Smith, he has an abundance of neat verbal turns and shrewd observations, which never failed to give fresh delight to the audience. Really, one forgets from time to time how racy and authentic Mr. Smith's persiflage can be. And from time to time perhaps Mr. Smith also forgets it. Or perhaps the occasional fault lies in the fact that no comedian is at hand as finished in method and as breezy in personality as Mr. Cawthorn. Be that as it may, this comic understudy of Miss Sanderson's lover proved capitally diverting and kept the house from reflecting overmuch on the familiarity of other items in the evening.

Perhaps the most novel and finished bit in the performance was "Poor Little Rich Girl's Dog," which Mr. Cawthorne, having confessed to an absence of voice, frankly recited. The program credits the "words and music" to Irving Berlin. Mr. Berlin still has the music. If it is as charming as the words it is a valuable possession.

The genuine surprise of the evening was scored by Ada Meade. She made her first appearance in the studio scene in the second act, and sang a song, with a chorus of models, which quickened the pulses of the audience as they had not been quickened before. It was a much-needed dash from the pepper box, and Miss Meade was recalled again and again. Unfortunately her part—that of an "actress" who distributes minor favors at schedule prices, and makes up to an old Brazilian for his money—was drawn along conventional lines, never really funny, and thereafter the impression languished. But certainly it is due to the play and to the audience to give Miss Meade a second opportunity in the final act.

John Goldsworth and Stewart Baird played contributory parts with distinction. George E. Mack did what was possible with the familiar character of the rich Brazilian. The music, by Victor Jacobi, was pleasant and tuneful, but about as originaly as the plot and general characterization.

Bernhardt Begins Last Week Here.

Sarah Bernhardt's final week in New York began yesterday, and large audiences greeted her at the Knickerbocker at both matinée and evening performances. In the afternoon Mme. Bernhardt played "La Mort de Cleopatre" and in the evening she appeared as Joan in "Le Proces de Jeanne d'Arc" and as the heroine of "Vitrail," a slender dramatic episode which she added to her repertory about a year ago. The same programs will be followed at the two performances today.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Tyrone Powers, who has been acting exclusively for the films for the last four seasons, will return to the stage to ploy the title role in "Chu Chin Chow," coming to the Manhattan Opera House next month. The part was acted in London by Oscar Asche, the author.

Holbrook Blinn has been engaged to stage Ernest Wilkes's play, "Broken Threads," which the Pacific Theatre Corporation will soon offer here. Cyril Keightley and Francis E. Byrne will head the cast.

The opening of "The Family Exit" will take place on Wednesday of next week, instead of Tuesday.

Nora Bayes last night began a week's tour of the training camps by singing for the conscript army at Yaphank.

GRANVILLE AT THE PALACE.

Bernard Granville, transformed from a dancer in the "Follies" to a private in the Seventy-first Regiment, heads the program at the Palace this week in an act which has recruiting as its main purpose. Granville is accompanied by Earl Carroll, also a recent addition to the army, and about twenty-five of his comrades. Drills, songs, and a recruiting speech make up the offering, and the naïvete of a majority of the soldiers does much to make the proceedings amusing.

Ray and Gordon Dooley have taken unto themselves a third member of the family, William by name, and the result is a hilarious offering, which embraces much of the well-known Dooley material. Lucille Cavanagh remains for a third week of dancing, and the bill also includes the Avon Comedy Four and Bonita and Lew Hearn.

"The Conqueror" Shown on Screen.

"The Conqueror," a film based on the life of Sam Houston, began an engagement last night at the Globe heatre. The already romantic story of Houston's career is enhanced for screen purposes by a villain and a happy ending, and the result is good movie entertainment and at least reasonably accurate history. William Farnum impersonated Houston.

Stage Folk to Help Red Cross.

Daniel Frohman was Chairman yesterday of a record gathering of stage celebrities called together to discuss the national pageant of the Red Cross at Rosemary Farm, Huntington, L. I., on the afternoon of Oct. 5. A program was laid out, and rehearsals will commence at once. Viola Allen was one of the retired stars who attended. E. H. Sothern came from Litchfield, Conn., and Mrs. John Alden Carpenter from Chicago for the meeting. There were addresses by Mr. Frohman, Thomas Wood Evans, director, and Evan Evans, business direct r of the pageant.

Some of the well-known actors and singers present were Mme. Frances Alda, Ethel Barrymore, John Barrymore, Blanche Bates, Alice Brady, Richard Bennett, Barney Bernard, Holbrook Blinn, Louis Calvert, Mrs. John Alden Carpenter, Alexander Carr, Miss Hazel Dawn, Harry Davenport, Miss Mario Doro, Miss Josephine Drake, William Faversham, Miss Irene Fenwick, Miss Emma Frohman, Miss Grace Goodall, Miss Grace George, Miss Kitty Gordon, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Ben Ali Haggin, George Hassell, Shelley Hull, Mrs. James K. Hackett, Miss Julie Hern, Miss Louis Glosser Hale, Mrs. H. B. Harris, Miss Gladys Hansen, Miss Rita Jolivet, Miss Clara Joel, Miss Louise Kelley, Howard Kyle, Miss Grace La Rue, Wilton Lackaye, Major Wallace McCutcheon, Reginald Mason, Miss Edith Wynne Mathison, Miss Florence Malone, Henry Mortimer, Miss Maud O'Dell, Miss Julie Opp, Miss Adelaide Prince, Miss Dollie Quackenbos, Miss Marjorie Rambeau, Mrs. Rambeau, William Rock, Miss Zelad Sears, Vincent Sorrano, E. H. Sothern, Frederick Truesdell, Ernest Truex, Miss Olive Tell, Miss Rose Winter, Miss Helen Ware, Miss Peggy Wood, and Douglas Wood.

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PARIS. 5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Present their
FIRST AUTUMN SHOWING of FASHIONABLE FURS
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SMART SERGE DRESSES
for Street and Afternoon wear
TAILORED SUITS IN STRICTLY PLAIN AND DRESSY EFFECTS
FROCK SUITS CONSISTING OF DRESS WITH COAT TO MATCH
INFORMAL and HOSTESS GOWNS
THEATRE and DINNER GOWNS
STREET COATS for Town wear
LIMOUSINE and MOTOR COATS
EXQUISITE WRAPS
also introducing
New Models in French Hats

WOMEN OF NEW YORK
There Are Three Roads to
Happiness
DUTY LOVE AMBITION
TO GET THE RIGHT ANSWER, GAZE INTO THE CRYSTAL AND GET IT FROM THE LIPS OF
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
IN EYES OF YOUTH AT
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE, 39th St., East of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
$1.50 MATINEE TO-MORROW.

Park Theatre Columbus Circle, 59th St.
TO-MORROW, 8:15 P. M.
WORLD-PICTURE BRADY-MADE
RASPUTIN
True Story of Russian Revolution.
PRICES 25c & 50c

TRES BEANS—LET'S GO!!!
SEE THE WORLD'S BEST SKATERS IN THE
REAL ICE SHOW
AT THE
GOLDEN GLADES
TO-NIGHT
Society's Latest Fad That Zip-Zippy
DINNER SHOW AT 7:30
THAT MARVELLOUS MIDNIGHT PARADE AT 11:30
MAY-NO-VEMBER FARM Hartsdale, N. Y. NOW OPEN Back to the farm dinners. Phones: 1660-1471 Wh. Plains
DANCING 8 P. M. BALCONADES
GRILLED FOOD A SPECIALTY MAIN RESTAURANT
Thomas Healy's
Phone Col. 9900
RESERVE TABLES NOW

Hotel Hargrave
West 72nd Street, Between Broadway and Columbus Ave., Running Through to 71st St.
Central Park One Block.
Subway, Elevated, Bus Lines and Surface Cars within a half block.
Comfort, refinement and luxury combined with very moderate rates.
300 Rooms—250 Bathrooms
Extra large rooms and closets. Suites from 1 room and bath to 10 rooms and 8 baths.
The Hargrave guest has the satisfaction of enjoying the best food at the lowest prices of any high class New York hotel.
Carefully Selected Clientele.
Transient Rates, $2 Per Day Up
Leases, furnished or unfurnished.
Eugene Cable, Manager

HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS
305 West 98th, Near B'way.
Two Minutes from Subway Express Station, One-half Block from 'Bus.
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Newly furnished suites of from 2 to 5 rooms and bath, with or without kitchens, from $60 to $150 monthly, depending upon the location and size of apartments. No leases required.
Attractive restaurant. Table d'hote and a la carte. Best of food at one-half usual charge.
Hotel service complete and equal to service of best hotels.
Schuyler Arms is situated between Riverside Drive and West End Avenue, affording immediate access to Riverside and Central Parks.

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Broadway 85 to 86 St., N. Y. City.
LARGEST & MOST ATTRACTIVE MIDTOWN HOTEL
Subway Station at 86th St. Corner
Apartments to Lease, Furnished or Unfurnished
2 to 6 Rooms; 1, 2 & 3 Baths
All the Comforts and Advantages of the Leading New York City Hotels at Moderate Rates.
Within a Short Distance of All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES FOR EITHER ONE OR TWO PERSONS:
Room with private bath, $3 to $4 day.
Parlor, bedroom and bath, $4.00 to $7.50 day.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY & 50TH. Evgs. at 8.
MATINEE TODAY, 50c to $1.50
PASSING SHOW OF 1917

48TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. BEGIN. 8:30. TOM'W EVE. Seats Now
GEORGE BROADHURST'S New Comedy
OVER THE 'PHONE
FIRST MATINEE THURSDAY.

A SHOW FOR THE YOUNG AND THE PURE, "MAYTIME" AT THE SHUBERT.

BOOTH 45th, W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
"De Luxe Annie"
A Novel Mystery Play—Recommended by the Leading New York Dramatic Critics.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER
"REALLY FASCINATING."—Dale, in American.

39TH ST. THEA., Nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. $1.50 Mat. Tom'w, 2:20.
ALLEN DOONE in "LUCKY O'SHEA," By Theo. Burt Sayre.

IF YOU WANT TO LEARN THE NEW DANCE, "JUMP JIM CROW," SEE "MAYTIME" AT THE SHUBERT

44th ST. Thea., W. 2d Week of New York of B'way. Premiere Engagement. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. at 2:15.
SAN CARLO GRAND OPERA CO.
Tonight, Carmen; Wed. Mat., Barber of Seville; Wed. Eve., La Gioconda; Thurs., Lucia; Fri., Cavalleria-Pagliacci; Sat. Mat., Tales of Hoffman; Sat. Eve., Aida. Prices 50, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. Boxes $2.50.

BIJOU 45th, West of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
MARY'S ANKLE

THE MOST FRAGRANT MUSICAL SHOW IN TOWN, "MAYTIME" AT THE SHUBERT.

453d Time
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse W. 48th. Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
Soldiers & Sailors in Uniform Half Price.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:00. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2.
A MUSICAL SHOW BOTH FOR THE YOUNG AND THE ROUNDER!
The Messrs. SHUBERT Present
A PLAY WITH MUSIC
MAYTIME
with Charles Purcell and Peggy Wood & William Norris.

CASINO B'way & 39th Street. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
Elisabeth Marbury & Lee Shubert offer
LOVE O' MIKE
SECOND SEASON IN NEW YORK.

DEBUTANTES AND YOUNG PEOPLE: DO NOT FAIL TO SEE "MAYTIME" AT THE SHUBERT.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
ANOTHER SMASHING BIG MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS BY THE AUTHORS OF THE FAMOUS "OH, BOY!"
LEAVE IT TO JANE
Prettiest Chorus in New York.

ASTOR Broadway & 45th. Evenings 8:30. $1.50 Mat. Tom'w 2:30.
THE VERY IDEA!!
Ernest TRUEX Richard BENNETT
"Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.

MORE CHARMING MUSIC THAN IN ANY OTHER SHOW IN TOWN, IN "MAYTIME" AT THE SHUBERT.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
"OH, BOY" "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Evs. Sun

IF YOU WANT TO REVEL IN ROMANCE, SEE "MAYTIME" AT THE SHUBERT.

CORT Thea., 48th, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Popular Mat. Tom'w 2:15.
WILTON LACKAYE in THE INNER MAN

STANDARD B'way & 90th. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TO-DAY. 25c & 50c.
Oliver Morosco Presents THE BRAT with MAUDE FULTON
Next Week CLIFTON CRAWFORD in "HER SOLDIER BOY."

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10,15,25c
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
EVELYN NESBIT and RUSSELL THAW in "REDEMPTION."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way Every Eve. at 8:15
George M. Rosener, Peggy Brooks, "Neglect," Lloyd & Whitehouse, and five others.
All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50.

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Private Bernard Granville; Ford Sisters; H. Marshall; Ray. Gordon & Wm. Dooley; Bonita & Hearn; Avon Comedy 4 & Lucille Cavanagh.

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MAE MARSH in "Polly of the Circus"
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Also GREATER VAUDEVILLE.
Mat. Today, 15, 25c. Evgs. 25, 35, 50c.

B'way, 42d RIALTO
ELSIE FERGUSON in "Barbary Sheep."
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LAST WEEK MATINEE TOMORROW All Seats 50c to $2
Ziegfeld Follies
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
THE TARKINGTON-STREET COMEDY
THE COUNTRY COUSIN
With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE
"Will make a million dollars."—Globe.

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:15.
"HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE, with
Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, Wm. Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.

ALADDIN and the Wonderful Lamp

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Ev. 8:20 MAT. TOM'W.
FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS
A Tailor-Made Man
with GRANT MITCHELL

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
This Way Out
A New Comedy by FRANK CRAVEN.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
JULIA SANDERSON JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the New Musical Comedy, RAMBLER ROSE

HUDSON THEATRE, WEST 44TH ST. Matinee Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
THE MUSICAL FARCE
'GOOD NIGHT PAUL'
"Laughs Enough To Make Ten Shows."

FULTON THEATRE, Broadway & 46th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
The MESSRS. SHUBERT ALKER Present WHITESIDE in THE PAWN
A Play of Today
"Scored a decided success."—Eve. Journal.
"Mr. Whiteside gave an admirable performance distinguished for its restraint, poise and cunning."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
Polly With a Past

LYCEUM W. 45th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
The Lassoo
by Victor Mapes. Co-Author of "The Boomerang"

ALADDIN and the Wonderful Lamp

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
Daybreak
by JANE COWL and JANE MURFIN

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th.
LAST WEEK BERNHARDT
Positively Only Engagement in N. Y. City.
TODAY MAT. "CLEOPATRE."
Tonight, "Jeanne d'Arc" and "Le Vitrail." Wed. & Thurs. Mats., "Hecube." Wed. & Thurs. Nights, "The Star in the Night" and "Camille." Popular Prices, Mats., 50c to $1.50, Evs., 50c to $2

ELTINGE THEA., W. 42d St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1917.

KERENSKY AND KORNILOFF.

KERENSKY should at all hazards have avoided a break with General KORNILOFF. They are both strong men, they are both patriots, the same motives actuate them, both want to make Russia free and strong, and KERENSKY, like KORNILOFF, is convinced that the first step toward freedom and strength must be deliverance from the peril of anarchy and utter disorganization which now besets the Russian people. Russia has need of their united strength, and KERENSKY's dismissal of General KORNILOFF from his army command because of the General's demand that the civil and military power be surrendered into his hands is very likely only the beginning of a period of new and perhaps more violent disturbance in Russia.

The rupture between the two men occurred at the Moscow Conference upon a question as to which KORNILOFF was in the right. The General insisted that discipline in the army could be restored only by the re-establishment of extreme penalties for cowardice and treason at the front. The demoralization of the army was evident from the moment when the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, insisting upon the establishment of democratic principles in the regiments, authorized the soldiers to form committees to deliberate concerning orders issued and determine whether they should be obeyed, when the death penalty was abolished, when the soldiers were encouraged to feel that they were every inch as good as their officers and might dispense with salutes and all forms of courtesy. The inevitable result followed when the Russian troops abandoned their great gains in Galicia and ran away, when they began their foolish fraternization with the German soldiers, and in the case of some regiments made what they called a separate peace with the foe. The army, in short, became a worthless instrument. KORNILOFF sought to rebuild its strength and make it again a force for the defense of Russia.

KERENSKY could not afford to quarrel with KORNILOFF on such an issue. The comparison of his own achievements with what KORNILOFF sought to achieve is fatal to his reputation. He has for some time exercised greater power than any man in Russia, but in spite of what was at first gained by his bravery, his ability, and his inspiring example, it must be confessed with all regret that Russia is worse off than when he assumed power, not exactly as a dictator, but as head of the Government exercising more power than any other man or institution in Russia. The retreat in the south has not been stayed. Riga has been lost, and there, too, some of the Russian troops ran away, although others made a stand against the Germans. Conservatives have been driven from the Ministry. There have been riots in Petrograd, the Bolsheviki has been more impudent than ever, the Council shows few signs of returning sanity, the disorganization of railway traffic has not been cured, but has become worse, until there is great alarm because of the inadequate means for food distribution, and preparations are being made to remove a large proportion of the population of Petrograd to other towns and cities, not so much, it appears, for fear of German capture as because of the scarcity of food at the capital. Meanwhile, the ruble exchange has fallen rapidly, until in this market it marks a depreciation of nearly 70 per cent. Confidence in the ability of Russia to save itself and continue the fight against the common enemy has sunk to so low a level in the allied countries that neither England nor France nor the United States has now anything more than a faint hope that Russia may again become a factor in the war.

Since KERENSKY has failed and KORNILOFF did propose measures fundamental and primarily essential to the salvation of Russia, it is difficult to resist the belief that the wrong man has been removed in Russia. This belief is confirmed by consideration of the forces which, respectively, are arrayed in support of KERENSKY and of KORNILOFF. KERENSKY, with all his patriotism and recent exhibitions of sanity, cannot altogether escape the implications and influences of his political origin as a Social Revolutionist. Dr. C. HAGBERG WRIGHT, in the Contemporary Review for August, points out that the revolution in Russia naturally took its character from the nature of the forces which brought it about. It was largely the work of Social Democrats and Social Revolutionists, and "a revolt which placed power in "the hands of these men was not a "victory for constitutional govern- "ment—it was a victory for the Red "Flag." Socialism and the class struggle are leading Russia straight to perdition. KORNILOFF represented a reaction, not toward the old autocracy of the Czar but toward order and reason. His communication to KERENSKY demanding that civil and military power be given into his hands was delivered by Deputy LVOFF, who represented an organization of the Duma's members, of Moscow industrial interests, of many Conservatives who at the Moscow Conference were supporters of General KORNILOFF.

It was their purpose to check the work of the forces of destruction that brought Russia so near to the brink and begin the work of rebuilding in the only way, probably, that now would save the country—by the authority of the strong hand. Things have gone so far in the usual senseless way of revolutions that in all probability order will be restored in Petrograd and throughout Russia only when the "Little Corporal" of this revolution comes to the fore. Certainly there will never be peace and order in Russia, there will never be a beginning of a workable Government, to say nothing of the further prosecution of the war, until the mass ignorance responsible for the beginning of the socialistic class struggle at this dangerous moment has been sent about its business and the affairs of the country have been put into the hands of conservative men of intelligence, of reason, of firmness, and of patriotism that regard the welfare of the whole, not of the part.

The immediate outcome will depend chiefly upon the action and power of KORNILOFF. If he has the support of a considerable part of the army he may be able to defy KERENSKY and turn the tables on him in a way that will put the Government of Russia into safer and stronger hands than have yet controlled it. There need be no fear that he would seek the restoration of the autocracy, although that cry would, of course, be raised against him by the fanatical Socialists. The danger is, of course, that the ignorance of socialism and German intrigue will so divide the army that KORNILOFF will find himself without sufficient backing to enforce his will.

STARVING ENGLAND.

The figures which we published yesterday in Mr. GRASTY's London cable dispatch clearly demonstrate one thing and strongly suggest another. They demonstrate that the submarine campaign, Germany's "last card," cannot starve out England this year or the next. They suggest that, if starvation is to be the conqueror, Germany will be starved before England will. The net loss to the shipping of the world since the year began is about three and a half million tons, which is about 437,000 tons a month. This is a long way from a million tons a month, and it is a long way from anything that will really bring England within reach of starvation. The average is lowered by the small showing made in January, but that is made up by the great spurt the submarines made in April. As for February, the submarine activity and success were as great then as in March and greater than in August, though August had five weeks and February only four. The last two months were the poorest, in the showing made by the submarines, since January, the poorest since the war on the shipping of the whole world was officially declared. A new spurt, a dead-lift effort, is expected in September, but at best it will not go above the record month of April, and will be succeeded by the inevitable relaxation to which the records of the successive months have accustomed us in such cases.

At this rate England, while doomed to hardship, is safe from starvation. But Germany is not. "In this respect "the Lord of Creation has granted our "prayers," said the Kaiser at Riga; but the blockade is constantly tightening, and the time is at hand when the convenient neutral will cease to hand over furtively the supplies he gets from us. Whether Germany starves or not, she is already closer to it than England is, and as time goes on she will not get further away. If neither of them starves, yet the German plan for starving England, the "last card," is a demonstrated failure, and in the race for food it is not Germany, but England, that leads; nor is there any way in sight to take her lead away from her.

AN APPEAL TO THE SOCIALISTS IN AMERICA.

The majority of the American Socialist Party has been a steady partisan of Germany since the beginning of the European war. Since the American declaration of war, it has steadily labored against the United States. A minority comprising its ablest and most respected members has seceded from it because of this unpatriotic course. Some of these leaders just returned from the Minneapolis meeting of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy have united in an appeal, written by Mr. JOHN SPARGO, to all American Socialists to "perform "their duties loyally as citizens of this "Republic, and to put all their energy "and strength, all their ardor and en- "thusiasm, at the disposal of our Gov- "ernment, so that the war may be "carried on to a rapid and victorious "conclusion."

The Socialists are reminded that this war against "ruthless aggression and oppressive tyranny" was forced on the United States; that lasting peace, which the Socialists seek, can be attained only by the victory of the allied democracies over the allied autocracies; that German militarism is the last fortress of reaction; that only by its overthrow can the way be opened to peace, "freedom and democracy, "international fraternity and social- "istic co-operation."

The German Social Democrats, proscribed and persecuted for years, coming to such strength after the repeal of the coercive laws in 1890, were as much opposed to the army, led by feudalists, as to the "capitalistic State" and the monarchy. For how many years did the Socialist Deputies refuse to hurrah for the Kaiser at the end of the Reichstag sessions; for how many years did they rage against the Kaiser and his puppet Ministers, the army, and all things Prussian; for how many years were they regarded as the enemies of GOD and man.

They were mollified gradually after 1900. When they voted for the National Defense bill in 1913, with the apology that it involved the direct taxation of property, and so was good socialism, they showed that, whether they knew it or not, they had gone over to the enemy. The "international" legend was erased. They were genuine Germans, they were faithful servants of the Kaiser, as the war has proved them to be. They followed docilely Junkerthum. They are still fighting for it in the field, and being duped by it at home.

The German Socialists are not to be blamed for being good Germans, however bad the cause they espoused. We leave to the American majority Socialists to explain why they, too, are good Germans, instead of being good Americans. "Socialists of America," says Mr. SPARGO, "join your local branches "of the American Alliance for Labor "and Democracy." Doubtless the Americans among them will.

THE ENEMY'S GROWING NEED.

There are additions every day to the accumulated evidence that Germany and Austria have not enough food, metals, or coal, and that strict enforcement of our export embargo is cutting down their imports of supplies from neighboring neutrals. Dispatches from Berlin to not unfriendly newspapers in Denmark say the Government has decided to take bronze statues from parks and other public places for munitions. A Berlin journal publishes the assertion of its correspondent in Munich that orders for confiscation of statues have already been issued in Bavaria. There are busts of the Kaiser and Crown Prince which should not be spared. In Austria, a Prague newspaper says, the pipes of church organs are now to follow thousands of church bells into the melting pot. Sweden is sending to this country a commissioner who will ask for American coal in exchange for high-grade iron ore. Germany has taken millions of tons of this ore during the war, virtually paying for it with coal, but shortage of coal prevents additional shipments of it, even at the cost of losing the ore required for large guns and other war material. Germany needs copper. Our exports of metals, even those sent to South America, must be carefully guarded.

Shortage of food in Germany and Austria is frequently reported in the current news. It has caused the expulsion of foreign residents or visitors from Budapest, and many persons confined in Hungarian prisons have been set free because the Government was unwilling to feed them. Letters taken from Austrian prisoners by the Italian Army say many in Trieste and other towns are dying for lack of nourishment. Potatoes, sugar, coffee, and oils cannot be bought at any price. It appears that only temporary relief was gained by taking the food supplies of Serbia. Thousands have died of hunger in that country, owing to the loss of grain, vegetables, and cattle. This has also been the fate of a great many prisoners in Austria. Germany feels the sharp reduction of her food imports from the northern neutrals, a reduction caused by suspension of our shipments to them and by the partial failure of their crops.

It is understood that the Export Council's Administrative Board is not inclined to modify its recent decision. Enforcement of it was shown last week, when licenses for bunker coal and cargo were withheld from a Danish steamship about to sail with several hundred passengers. Scores of loaded Dutch ships and several from Norway are still held at our ports. Indications of growing internal weakness in Germany and Austria support the board's commendable determination to prevent exports that would or might indirectly help the enemy.

WHY MIDDLE WESTERNERS LEAVE HOME.

If it were not for the Presidential and ex-Presidential approval which breaks the way for a new play recounting the none too novel story of how the virtuous and pure-hearted Middle West triumphs over rum-soaked and unrepentant Long Island, one might suspect another subterranean Teutonic plot to divide the nation against itself and promote intestine strife. As it is, one may only hope that Mr. ROOSEVELT's forecast will be fulfilled and that service in a draft army may in some way promote a fusion of elements which our dramatists have done their best to portray as essentially irreconcilable.

We have seen a good many of these plays founded on the ancient saying that "GOD made the country and man made the town," written by authors themselves not unfamiliar with urban life. And passing over other objections which might be made to dramas of the type, it may be permissible to point out at least one feature in which they are notably untrue to life. The Middle Western hero, after confuting the Eastern caitiffs, goes back home to the Middle West to live happily ever after. If there were any statistics on immigration and re-emigration between Indiana and Ohio and the metropolis, they would probably show a heavy balance against the playwrights. Middle Westerners, like natives of any other region, when they come to New York, very often come to stay.

Why do they stay? Mr. TARKINGTON, who may be presumed to know the Middle West; Mr. STREET, who may be presumed to know Long Island, offer no explanation whatever for a phenomenon familiar enough in life, if not in literature. It cannot be that Middle Westerners love the metropolis for its wicked ways; for are they not Middle Westerners, to whom wickedness is ex hypothesi abhorrent? Nor can they have been driven from home by ears too tender to endure the rhotacism of their native clime, for few sounds are more distasteful to the Hoosier than the paragogic "r" which some residents of the North Atlantic seaboard will add to harmless words such as "law." Here is a subject for the sociologist, if not for the dramatist. People do come from Indiana and Ohio to live in New York, pace the dramatists and the fifteen-cent magazines; and, having come, they usually stay. Can it be that they like it?

Well, if it can be, nobody is going to write a play to that effect. Hoosiers and Long Islanders both thank GOD that they are not as other men are; but whereas the naïve native of the Middle West is pleased to think that he is better than the rest of the universe, the New Yorker cheerfully pays two dollars and a half to see a play which tells him that he is infinitely worse. To ask playwrights to ignore this condition from mere sentimental fidelity to the truth, would be too much; for its accurate study we must depend on some such organization as the Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Institute, or the National Americanization Committee.

UNCONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

United States Marshal MCCARTHY and the police did a good job in breaking up a meeting of so-called conscientious objectors on the east side. The meeting was opened by a comrade of ALEXANDER BERKMAN, and EMMA GOLDMAN was on the list of speakers. These eminent names sufficiently indicated the purposes of the conventicle. Opposition to government in general and the United States Government in particular is the profession of BERKMAN and GOLDMAN, sentenced to the penitentiary not long ago for their favorite diversions.

Marshal MCCARTHY heard these speakers attack the Government, the Conscription act, the motives of Congress, and then he stopped the proceedings, regarding the speakers' utterances as seditious. There will be no more meetings of that sort while he is Marshal. The men present were asked for their registration cards, which many of them could not show. A threatening crowd gathered outside, and the reserves had to be called out. In short, this meeting of unconscientious objectors was in the hands of anarchists and Socialists. It was attended by many apparent shirkers. It was a nucleus of disorder. Not moral or religious conviction, but want of patriotism and wealth of pro-Germanism inspired and characterized it. It was an assembly of objectors to the United States and the war.

Former Justice HUGHES has pointed out that the constitutional authority of Congress to call any one able to serve to service "is not limited by "any qualification arising from re- "ligious beliefs or moral convictions." He quotes the opinion of Mr. Justice HARLAN, that a man "may be com- "pelled by force, if need be, against "his will and without regard to his "personal wishes or pecuniary inter- "ests, or even his religious or polit- "ical convictions, to take his place in "the army of his country." The sincere owners of tender pacific consciences may be set to some other work of war than the army; but boundless are the opportunities which respect for tender pacific consciences offers to the evasion of conscription. Cowards, shirkers, men who hate not war but war with Germany—to these there must be no mercy. Marshal MCCARTHY's collection of conscientious objectors is but another of the innumerable devices to help the enemy and hamper the United States in the war. Objectors who want to save their skins or save Germany are likely to find the Government scornful of the niceties of their convenient inward monitor.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Late, but It's Not Too Late.

This is not the best of times for making in this city a systematic, organized effort to hasten the education in Americanism of that great body of the city's inhabitants who either are of foreign birth or have hitherto lived more or less secluded from the normal influences of real American life. The reason why it is not the best time is not because the task is unimportant; only one other task—the winning of the war—is more important. The reason is not because some time in the future will be better; in spite of all the present distractions, no time in the future will be better and delay will make them all worse. It is not the best time simply because the best time was and will remain in the past, before the problem of the unassimilated immigrant and his unassimilated descendants had become as great as now, and therefore could have been solved, if not easily, at least more easily than now.

But past neglect of an obvious duty, though it imposes penalties that cannot be escaped, increases, instead of diminishes, the obligation to perform that duty, and most commendable, therefore, is the determination of our various civic officials and societies at last to take up the work of saving the resident alien from himself—of helping him to become something more and better than a distrustful and often hostile stranger in a land that remains strange to him—a land where he is among us but not of us.

The originators of this belated—but not too belated—campaign to Americanize America have wisely realized that their undertaking needs for success something more than good intentions—that the soldiers who enlist in this war, as in others, must have knowledge and training before they go into battle. That realization is quite the most promising feature of the case as it stands, for the so-called foreign colonies in the city will never be changed to mere temporary homes for the newly arrived immigrant that would have an excuse for being, from the permanent abiding places which for too many they too often are, until their nature is thoroughly understood and the right means of effecting the rapid removal of their occupants have been found. Pressure as well as persuasion must be brought to bear on these colonists, and they must be convinced of the truth that as long as they remain apart from their neighbors in language, customs, and ideas most of them will be less well off here than they would have been had they remained at home.

Forgetting Patriotism for Profit.

Fully justifiable complaint is made by the parents, relatives, and friends of the young men now starting for the training camps that some of the tradesmen dealing in those minor articles of a soldier's equipment which are not supplied by the Government are exploiting them ruthlessly by charging for the articles in question prices not warranted by the cost of manufacture and distribution.

Nobody likes to haggle over purchases of this kind, and in very many cases there is no time, before the departure for France or the training camp of the young man in whom a special interest is taken, for a long search through the shops for one where the determination to make the utmost possible profit is less in evidence. These facts are realized by conscienceless tradesmen, and they are taking full advantage of conditions created in part by necessity and in part by sentiment to make these purchasers pay anywhere from twice to four or five times what would be reasonable prices for the few—the pathetically few—things that a recruit is allowed to carry in addition to the accoutrements listed in the army regulations.

It is upon the possession of these things, however, that the soldier is dependent for the modicum of comfort attainable by him in mitigation of the inevitable hardships and tediums of life in camp and at the front. In many instances they can be given to him only by friends not too well supplied with money, and what they cannot buy he must do without. The matter, though not one of first importance, by any means, is yet not a trivial one, and it deserves immediate attention.

The sort of attention that would be most satisfactory was illustrated at Port Jefferson on Sunday, when a resolute army officer who had received a hint of robbery in progress walked up to a bus loaded with soldiers and asked where they were going and what they were to pay for the ride. They told him that their destination was less than a mile away and that the charge was $1 each. Thereupon that officer ordered the men out of the bus and told the driver of it that if seen in that vicinity again his professional career would come to a sudden and permanent conclusion. Those were not the exact words used, but that was their meaning, and his particular method of exploiting soldier needs at Port Jefferson ceased at once.

The dealers who are making like unconscionable charges for the articles that go in a kit bag—and for the kit bag itself—cannot be reformed in quite the same summary way, but that it cannot be done is a pity.

An Episode of War in Herkimer.

Before the drafted men in the Second Herkimer District started for camp last week the people of the vicinage took care to express their appreciation of the young soldiers and their feeling of obligation by assembling to give them an enthusiastic farewell. Of course, the occasion being what it was, there were speeches, and of course, the place being Herkimer, the chief oration of the day was delivered by former United States Senator WARNER MILLER. His qualifications for the task were several, and included not only the ability to make a good speech, but the special right to address soldiers that is possessed by one who in his vigorous old age could tell the boys before him that in other days he had himself marched off to war, and therefore could speak with knowledge of what their experiences were going to be.

The Senator said all the things that should be said at such a time. He preached the sound doctrine of patriotism, and he told what the war was about, why the United States was in it, and that courage and a good cause made victory certain. Incidentally he utilized the opportunity to make some decidedly forceful remarks about a local organization recently formed in the county, by name the General Nicholas Herkimer Homestead Association.

The Senator's objection to it rested on the fact that nobody could belong who was not also a member of the German-American Alliance, and, in his quite openly expressed opinion, a group so limited was the reverse of American, for, he said, he had yet to hear of a single instance when the members of that alliance had "resolved against the despotism of Prussia or in favor of the liberties of America." The second half of this criticism will hardly stand now, but the first half does. Senator MILLER, as he told the soldier boys, is himself of German descent, so he isn't prejudiced against Germans as such, but his dislike for exclusion from any body of Herkimer's residents is easily understandable.

THE TIGHTENING BLOCKADE.

The United States Can Act Where England Cannot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Danish liner Oscar II., which was to have left this port on Saturday for Copenhagen with 600 passengers and probably as large a cargo as she could carry, is being detained here by order of the United States authorities, who have refused to grant export license and permit to load bunker coal, although her Captain is nursing in his pocket British Letters of Assurance, granting him free passage through the blockade.

This piece of news may convey little to the mind of the casual observer. By those, however, who, like myself, have stood by and watched the huge steamers of that company pouring foodstuffs by the hundreds of thousand of tons into the free harbor of Copenhagen, and being forwarded directly to Germany, this action on the part of the American Government is looked upon as significant of a change in the blockade policy of the Allies and as one of the preliminary steps to the more drastic measure to which, sooner or later, President Wilson will have to resort if we expect to "eliminate completely American foodstuffs from the German diet"—the closing up of the North Sea.

It is the opinion of a popular magazine writer who has just returned from a trip for observation in neutral countries. "So long as America was a neutral country," writes Isaac Marcosson, "the blockade was a thorn in Great Britain's side and could not be effectual. Now that we are lined up in the great war, the chief obstacle to a complete tieup of the North Sea is removed. It is only by this means that food and supply smuggling into Germany can be stopped for good."

It is the first time that a neutral ship is detained at an American port under such conditions; it is a sign that the Government commandeering of all neutral vessels in port is fast becoming a probability; it is a timely warning to those money-grabbing neutrals that the "game is up" and that no more food will be allowed to be imported by them for the sole purpose of reselling it to Germany at a profit that would make the biggest Wall Street plunger green with envy.

De Forenede Dampskibselskab of Copenhagen, to which the Oscar II. belongs, has been instrumental in feeding Germany to a greater extent than any other shipping company. It owns a splendid fleet of fast steamers, averaging 10,000 tons each, the largest steamers plying between this port and Scandinavia. Their capacity was taxed to the utmost when, during the first year of the war, they carried to the free port of Copenhagen over 100,000,000 pounds of bacon and lard, 60,000,000 pounds of cocoa, 15,000,000 pounds of oleo oil, and 33,000,000 pounds of dried fruit. Before the war Denmark imported only, from all sources, 2,000,000 pounds of bacon and lard, 4,000,000 pounds of cocoa, 4,000,000 pounds of oleo oil, and 6,000,000 pounds of dried fruit. With such a ready customer as Germany at hand, it is not hard to imagine to whom these goods were finally destined.

Does England ignore these facts so that not only does she not interfere with this trade but even grants safe conducts across the sea to their ships and supplies their bunkers with her best Welsh coal? England knows the facts but cannot act with a strong hand. Captain Cold, the very able and cunning head of the company in Copenhagen, at the beginning of the war, so cleverly bound England by agreements with his firm that now, although conditions have changed, England is pledged to respect those agreements, her hands are tied, and whatever happens she must live up to her obligations.

Today, the mighty United States is at war with Germany, and is well determined to prevent its own people from feeding the Germans. Before a single pound of food is allowed to be shipped on board any of these ships, Captain Cold may well be asked to give a reply to this question: "Why have your steamers so completely enjoyed immunity from attacks on the part of German submarines?"

A RESIDENT OF TWO YEARS IN SCANDINAVIA.
New York, Sept. 8, 1917.

Mayors of Woman Suffrage Cities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a strange anomaly for Mayor Mitchel to favor woman suffrage. Mayor Mitchel believes in good government and has given New York one of the best administrations in its history. No woman suffrage city in the country can compare with New York as to government, and Mayor Mitchel is not the type of man elected where women vote. Compare him with Mayor Thompson of Chicago, Mayor Gill of Seattle, Mayor Rolfe of San Francisco, or Mayor Moyer of East St. Louis, who all openly favor the forces of disorder and sedition in their respective cities. The New Yorkers who want a City Government like that of Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle, or East St. Louis will undoubtedly vote for woman suffrage.

MARGARET C. ROBINSON.
Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 8, 1917.

THE ELDERLY PATRIOT.

What busy times are these for those
Who are alive and feel and know the truth!
It seems to me I have returned to youth—
The splendid things that youthful days disclose—
And how I scorn today the calm repose
That yesterday I praised—I well along
Life's middle way! The war has saved me nobly!
I was doomed! All thought me work-worn, under-strong,
And so made easy hours that, now, I see,
Would have been fatal. In the throes
Of patriot interest, how my soul awakes
To shame the flesh grown atrophied and numb!
Today the war note on my spirit breaks,
Finding strength rampant—age now overcome!

LURANA SHELDON.

AMBULANCES FOR RUSSIA.

Red Cross Sends 125 to Equip One Army Corps.

An immediate shipment of 125 motor ambulances and automobiles to Russia as part of its program to give effective assistance to that country was announced yesterday by the Red Cross. This is the third Red Cross shipment since the departure of the commission of which Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago is the head to that country. Drugs, medical supplies, and surgical apparatus of a total value of $400,000 already have been sent.

The Red Cross announced that ambulances were needed by the Russian armies almost more than any other form of relief. On the eastern front only 6,000 vehicles to transport the wounded are in operation, while on the French front, only a third of its length, there are more than 75,000 ambulances. The ambulances and automobiles now being shipped will equip one Russian army corps with five complete ambulance sections.

"Each section," the Red Cross announcement set forth, "will include fifteen motor ambulances, one autobus for transporting slightly wounded, one kitchen trailer, and one dressing station car. In addition, each section will have two touring cars for the use of officers, three light delivery trucks, one repair car carrying necessary tools and extra parts, and one extra car for gasoline fuel."

CROPS RUINED BY FROST.

Corn and Garden Yields Hurt in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 10.—Light to killing frosts are reported from all parts of the State today, according to the statement from officials of the local Government Weather Bureau. In some sections in the northern part of the State the temperature was so low as to cause ice to form.

Persons well acquainted with crop conditions assert the corn in this section needed at least two and in some cases three weeks of rather warm weather, and considerable damage may have been done.

In Southeastern Minnesota and Western Wisconsin it is reported that the frosts were so heavy as to seriously damage corn and totally destroy the garden crops.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Light frosts were reported today from several points in Western New York. Near East Aurora it reached the propotions of a "killing frost," and truck farms, especially tomato fields, suffered heavily. The Weather Bureau has issued warning of further frosts tonight. The lowest temperature recorded here last night was 41 degrees.

DELAY TRANSFER INQUIRY.

Companies Obtain Postponement with Ransom Ready to Go On.

The inquiry by the Public Service Commission into the applications of the surface railroad companies of Manhattan and Brooklyn for permission to charge 2 cents for transfers, which was postponed until yesterday, has been again postponed until Nov. 12. When the applications were filed with the commission in May the companies said that they were caused by "dire necessity."

When counsel for the companies asked yesterday for further delay, William L. Ransom, chief counsel for the commission, reported that the commission was ready now to go on with the inquiry and that it always had been ready to hear the companies try to prove their need for financial relief.

The electric railways of the State that are seeking permission from the up-State Public Service Commission to increase their rates of fare have issued a pamphlet to the public, in which they say:

"Not half of the up-State trolley companies in New York are earning even their fixed charges, and twice as many are failing to earn fixed charges."

URGES USE OF CORNMEAL.

Cheaper and More Nutritious Than Wheat, Says Hoover.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Cornmeal, even at the present high prices, is cheapest of nutritious foods, according to Herbert Hoover, who in a statement urged more general use of meal for making bread.

"There is twice as much nutritive value in a dollar's worth of cornmeal as in a dollar's worth of wheat bread at the present prices," said Mr. Hoover, "and corn must play a very important part in the conservation of wheat products. There are four bushels of corn raised in this country to every one of wheat, and corn meal is as good for food as is wheat."

Increased use of fish as a food also is urged. America's fish consumption, it is shown, is 18 pounds per capita annually, against 65 in England, 67 in Canada, 52 in Sweden, 44 in Norway, 39 in Denmark, and 37 in Portugal.

SITE FOR INDIAN MUSEUM.

Trustees Announce Gift Which Gives Them Control of Block.

Through a gift the Trustees of the Museum of the American Indian-Heye Foundation have obtained control of the triangular block on Washington Heights, bounded by 150th and 151st Streets, St. Nicholas Avenue, and St. Nicholas Place. There are only five parcels on the block. Last Spring the museum received as a gift from Archer M. Huntington the property at the junction of St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, a three-story dwelling, and, with the transfer of the other four parcels, they now control a plot fronting 119.10 feet on St. Nicholas Place, 200.11 feet on St. Nicholas Avenue, 9 feet on 150th Street, and 52.10 feet on 151st Street. The site is admirably placed for a museum, having light on all sides, but no definite plans for its disposition have been made as yet by the Trustees.

From Magistrate Corrigan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of yesterday you published a courteous editorial article expressing the fear that my candidacy for District Attorney would tend to the re-election of Mr. Swann. May I point out to you my reasons for thinking your belief unfounded?

You say "the Fusion line will be held solidly together" and that "there will be a very strong tendency among the supporters of Fusion to vote the ticket throughout." If this is true then I shall take few votes from Mr. Ransom and your fear is groundless. Frankly, however, I do not agree with this view, though I still do not think my running will help Mr. Swann. For the first time in a city election the new form of ballot will be used and each voter will be obliged to mark his individual choice, irrespective of the head of the ticket. I do not think that there are many men so stupid as to argue that, because they believe Mitchel or Hylan will be a good Mayor, therefore Ransom or Swann will be a good District Attorney. I believe that there are about as many intelligent voters in the one party as in the other, and that these voters will be glad of a chance to take the District Attorney's office out of politics.

Tammany Hall no longer represents the Democratic or any other political party. Under its present fatuous leadership it is nothing but a money-making machine for a small group of men, who have come to look upon it as their private property, without regard to the welfare of the organization or the wishes of the rank and file. Many members of the organization know this to be true and, while they might vote for Mr. Swann in preference to a machine Republican, I am sure they will welcome the opportunity to vote for any man they believe honest and competent, if he is independent as well.

For years those of us who really believe in government by the people have been fighting to procure an election law which would give the people who think for themselves a chance to express their preference at the polls, and I feel that we now have such a law and that my candidacy will give it a fair test. It is not consistent to urge the passage of a law designed to give the Independent candidate an equal chance with the machine candidate and then to advise the first man who seeks to avail himself of this law not to do so. J. E. CORRIGAN.
New York, Sept. 9, 1917.

RED CROSS TAKES NAVY LEAGUE WORK

H. P. Davison Accepts Proposal Made by Secretary Daniels to Aid Sailors.

NO MENTION OF FEUD

Policy of President Wilson Quoted as Authorization for Elimination of Old Organization.

The American Red Cross, acting upon the suggestion of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, announced yesterday the formation of naval auxiliaries to be identified with Red Cross chapters throughout the country in the collection of relief supplies for the men in the navy. The work to be performed by the naval auxiliaries will be similar to that performed by the Navy League, which recently angered Secretary Daniels by charging that an explosion at Mare Island had not been properly investigated, and whose officers and representatives are still barred from warships and naval reservations, notwithstanding the charge was later withdrawn.

Although neither Secretary Daniels's letter to the Red Cross nor H. P. Davison's reply, announcing the formation of the naval auxiliaries, referred to the controversy, it was taken for granted last night that the extension of the work of the Red Cross indicated that Secretary Daniels was determined not to resume friendly relations with the Navy League.

In announcing the establishment of the naval auxiliaries, Mr. Davison said that E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia had been named Chairman of the new department, and that an advisory committee of women would be named by Mr. Daniels this week.

Daniels Appeals to Red Cross.

Mr. Daniels, in his letter to the Red Cross asking it to assume direction of the collection of supplies for the navy, said that the co-operation of the Red Cross was especially desired, owing to President Wilson's wish that all American war relief agencies be centralized under the Red Cross. This was his letter:

Dear Mr. Davison: For some months a large number of patriotic women of the country, animated by a desire to add to the comfort of the fine body of youths who have enlisted in the navy, have been sending useful gifts of their own make. Some of these good women have done this work through the Red Cross and others through different organizations. It has been suggested that it would be wise if the Red Cross, the only national relief organization having official recognition, be asked to extend its large sphere of usefulness by taking over entirely the direction of this laudable work of sending tokens of good will from willing workers to the men in the navy by creating a naval auxiliary of the Red Cross.

I am sure the country fully approves the statement of the President, that "recent experience has made it more clear than ever a multiplicity of relief agencies tends to bring about confusion, duplication, delay, and waste." In every European country volunteer aid has been rendered "under a well organized central body." The Red Cross is the body to which the whole country looks. To its appeals the people are ready to respond generously because, as President Wilson recently said: "With its catholicity and its democracy the Red Cross is broad enough to embrace all efforts for the relief of our soldiers and sailors, the care of their families, and for the assistance of any other noncombatants who may require aid." With this broad foundation, with a record of efficiency, I feel sure the workers of the country who are particularly interested in the men who wear the naval uniform will be glad if the Red Cross will increase its benefactions by this natural and proper addition to its noble service.

If your organization can do this, the Navy Department and the navy in all its units and the one hundred million Americans who are proud of their navy will give cordial aid and hearty co-operation. Trusting that this suggestion will meet your favorable consideration, I am sincerely yours,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Mr. Davison Accepts Charge.

In response to Secretary Daniels Mr. Davison sent the following letter outlining plans for the naval auxiliaries:

My Dear Mr. Secretary: Your favor of the 1st inst., in which you express the hope that we can favorably consider that the Red Cross extend its present organization for the purpose of creating naval auxiliaries to lend their efforts particularly to navy work, duly received.

The Red Cross, as you know, makes no distinction between the navy and the army in its work, our entire facilities being alike at the present time at the disposal of both branches of our Government. We have given your letter our most careful thought, desiring to carry out your wishes in every way possible, and the following plan suggests itself to us as the most practical for accomplishing the results indicated in your letter as desired by the Navy Department.

In all communities where Red Cross chapters are organized, ladies who desire to work especially for the navy shall be invited to organize and become an auxiliary of the Red Cross under the following conditions:

1. The name of such auxiliary shall be in each community the —— Naval Auxiliary of the American Red Cross.

2. In each community the Naval Auxiliary shall affiliate with the present local organized unit of the Red Cross and shall report to and be responsible to the Executive Committee of the chapter of the Red Cross or the branch, as the case may be.

3. Naval Auxiliary may maintain separate headquarters, or it may combine with the headquarters of the local Red Cross work in any manner that may be determined upon by the Chairman of the Naval Auxiliary in question and the Executive Committee of the chapter or the branch under whose jurisdiction it is.

4. The rules governing naval auxiliaries shall be the same as the rules governing the present Red Cross auxiliaries.

The name of the auxiliary shall be descriptive of its membership and affiliation, and shall not be that of a person.

The purpose of the auxiliary shall be to carry out one or more specific lines of Red Cross work as prescribed in the certificate of organization.

The auxiliary must have at least ten members. All officers and members of committees shall be members of the American National Red Cross and of the chapter or branch within whose jurisdiction the auxiliary is located.

The auxiliary may be affiliated with the branch to which it is tributary or may be placed directly under the jurisdiction of the chapter.

What Red C

LIFE ON A TRANSPORT AS A PRIVATE SEES IT

College Boys, Cowboys, Elevator Boys Leavened in One Lump Between Decks.

ENLISTED MEN'S HARDSHIPS

They May Not Smoke After Dark and Must Cheer Boxers Pianissimo —Play Cards Only for Love.

By a New York Times Volunteer.

SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE, Aug. 28.—This is a real account of life aboard an American transport. It is all very well for the accredited correspondents, who cross de luxe, to send back a cheery message to the effect that, except for a few cases of mumps, a pleasant time was had by all, but if you want to know what transport life is really like you must ask a private who has lived it in the bowels of a converted liner, meditated upon it in the long, tranquil hours of midnight sentry duty, and jotted it down in his optimistic, freshly acquired diary between exercise and boat drill, between mess and boat drill, between inoculation and boat drill. Here, then, are some brief notes of life aboard a nameless American transport which set sail from an American port some time in August to cross a certain widely known ocean.

We foregathered from the four quarters of the United States, meeting for the first time at the pier, as, weighted down under our equipment, harnessed in our blanket rolls, and staggering under our bulging barrack bags, we toiled slowly up the formidable gangways. We all looked pretty much alike that day, and it was not until we had put out to sea, and the swarming hive had settled down under the subduing pressure of strict military discipline, that any one of us could realize what an extraordinary miscellany of men had come aboard.

Those lean fellows lounging there at the base of the rigging are unmistakably cowboys, and probably from Oklahoma; standing against the rail beside them, a student of Matisse is talking with a weather-beaten trainer of prizefighters; the actor who enchanted New York with his brilliant and fastidious performance of the Daffodil in "The Yellow Jacket" is now, with equal skill, charging along the promenade deck, leading a small squad armed with brooms to clean out the gutter. That man washing his mess tin in some no longer useful dishwater is smoking a Union League club cigarette in his own right and bestowing one, apparently, on an ex-elevator boy of his acquaintance. Way forward on the forecastle deck, their heads silhouetted against the twilit sky, a group of Princeton boys are singing "Forward March" much as they sang it last Fall in the Palmer Stadium back home. There are some men reading in what is left of the afternoon sunlight. One has a small copy of "Fluent French Phrases," or some such treatise, by which he is invading for the first time the mysteries of "je suis, tu es and il est." Next to him a man is poring over the last issue of "Breezy Stories," and the man beyond is deep in Browning's "The Ring and the Book." You never can tell. And when the lights go down and the hush falls on the ship they break into little groups, to whisper of this or that, to talk of the American League, or theosophy, or Frances White, or any subject under the sun except the war. That they leave to those who are on the outside looking in.

They have all weathered the voyage well, philosophically setting down the limitations on their comforts to the exigencies of a great country in a still greater hurry. Some grumbling there is, to be sure, but it is a little like the grumbling of boys at boarding school, when, for the seventh successive day, it is prunes again for breakfast.

No Smoking After Sundown.

Of course there have been bitter hardships. It is a bitter hardship, for instance, to have to stop smoking at sundown, but it would never do to have a thousand or so of cigarette tips glowing away until the dim gray transport took on the air of a golden galleon. It is a bitter hardship, also, for some to go merely as members of an impromptu jazz band to the dances where the officers and nurses foot it featly in the main saloon. But greatest privation of all, you are sternly forbidden aboard a transport to yell excessively at the hushed boxing matches between the engineers and a hospital corps, say. You may not join in the feathern-lunged cries by which one naturally expresses one's emotions in such an hour. You are not allowed to roar out, "Paste him wan in the puss"—or, at least, not too many of you at once. You may not even say "Attaboy" in chorus. It is very hard.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, (some of them,) and the nurses take up the first and second cabins. The troops are packed below in quarters that accommodate about 150 each, dim lit dormitories that vaguely recall at night the opium den scene in "The Man Who Came Back," the men sleeping in tiers of three except for those sufficiently alert to take up their shelter-halfs, ponchos, blankets and life-preservers and stake out an early claim for six feet each of deck space. After sundown the decks are literally carpeted with men in olive drab, those sleeping forward on the forecastle deck being prudent enough to lash their shoe laces to the iron work lest they roll off in the dark of the moon and be forever ranked as deserters.

Sunrise Bath Under the Hose.

On deck, too, the men spread out for mess unless the day be rainy, supplementing the regular fare with such delicacies as they can find at the canteens aboard or as they may have smuggled on, deep down in their barrack bags. On deck, also, the men bathe. At least in one transport they bathe on deck, emerging at chill sunrise to dance uneasily in front of a streaming hose wielded by a deckhand, whose rich reward for his trouble is the pleasure of filling with salt water the occasional shoes left carelessly within his reach. Sometimes you may see an entire battery being drenched at one moment; it is like a much multiplied picture of the old swimming hole.

There is a good deal of work aboard a transport. The various detachments have their organizations to perfect en route, and in the quondam smoking-room of happier days there can now be heard the click of many typewriters. Then there is the big business of keeping the troops fed and of keeping them and the ship herself clean. There is plenty of work to do, between boat-drills and inoculations.

But it is not all work. There are amusements aplenty—mostly cards. There are some rather frenzied games of craps and black-and-white accompanied by bent heads, groans, curses and heathenish incantations. Or, rather, there were such games, until word of them went aloft, and there came down an ominous order forbidding all gambling of any kind. Then there are rubbers of bridge, played with the understanding that the winners will dine some time at the expense of the losers at some boulevard café somewhere in France. There are tournaments, too, of bridge and pinochle, leading toward prizes offered by the commanding officer. It is no easy thing, by the way, to play cards with the deck as a table when the wind is taking such an interest in the game that it is madness to let a card out of your hand for a moment. Just when you have bid no trumps, you are likely suddenly to lose three aces and an unguarded king.

Then there are entertainments worked up for the hour before sunset. A group of volunteer vocalists is likely to assemble any evening in the forward spar deck and burst into song. Last night it may have been a minstrel show given by the two hospital units. The night before it was a vaudeville bill with every artist a graduate nurse—a triumphant success, by the way, with gum drops and cigarettes thoughtfully provided for the sentries who could not come. For those who could come there was, among other things, one hilarious number that burlesqued the officers at morning exercise.

Every Group Has Its Mascot.

There should be a paragraph, too, about the pets, for every group has its mascot. There are some amiable bulldogs in sight at times, a wisp of a gray kitten and an absurd morsel of a puppy—variously known as Liberty and Gumdrop—who have added much to the gayety of the village by learning to walk for the first time on a rolling deck. But best of all, some of us think, is Hardware, the mascot of a certain base hospital, which was smuggled aboard by the simple device of drugging her mildly and carrying her on asleep in a haversack. When the Saratoga was rammed—for some of those aboard had originally set sail on that luckless old craft—the French cook, who had kept a fatherly eye on Hardware in camp, went calmly to the depths of the ship to rescue "le petit chien de bonne augure." Hardware appears to have enjoyed her second voyage, and yet there must have been times when the military life palled somewhat, for there are two charges of attempted suicide against her. Each time she plunged from her bunk, only to dangle gasping by her chain until the French cook, pausing in the midst of his shaving or in the midst of a song by Massenet, would rush forward crying: "Mon Dieu! mon Dieu! il faut garder la morale."

So it goes—between boat-drills. Of these there are many, and they come so often that, when the day arrives to don life-preservers and keep them on for the rest of the voyage, the familiar signal brings every man to his post in a few moments. Those who are assigned to rafts rather than to lifeboats are allowed to make themselves grotesque and bulky in the celebrated life-saving suits. When, in the early hour before sunrise, a procession of these strangely-clad, heavy-footed beings appears in the ghostly half-light, it resembles nothing in the world quite so much as the entrance of the gods in "The Gods of the Mountain."

Sister Transports Near at Hand.

And from our post by boat or raft, though the tension may have been visibly increased by the alarms of those with a keen sense of rumor, we can look comfortably across the little patch of water to the nearest transport. It seems like a friend, so close at hand. It seems no further away than the distance of the Knickerbocker from the Times Building back home, although, in reality, you cannot distinguish the faces of the men on her decks. But it is near enough to make these voyages unlike any that Americans have known before. For there is nothing lonesome about them.

It is a great thing to come up on deck in the early morning and watch the sister ships of the little gray, slow-moving armada emerge "in gradual beauty and significance" as the light comes out of the east. And it is a still greater thing one day to watch, from amid the jostling, jubilant throng on the forecastle deck, the first appearance far ahead of us of the fleet destroyers come to welcome us and guard us all the rest of the way.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS AGAINST SENATORS

Active Party Man Calls a Convention to Ask Stone and Reed to Resign Their Posts.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 10.—The move to force United States Senators William J. Stone and James A. Reed to resign has taken definite form in Dunklin County.

Thomas R. R. Ely, former State Senator and an active Democrat of Southeastern Missouri, has issued a call for a convention of Democrats to be held at Kennett Saturday to condemn the course pursued by Senators Stone and Reed and ask their resignations. Notice of this was received here by Democratic officials today by wire.

For several days Governor Gardner has been urged by many Democrats to call a State gathering to condemn Stone and Reed, but he has so far declined, and bases his action upon the ground that both Senators were elected by the people, and if they have gone contrary to the wishes of the people, it is for the people to act.

POPE ASKS AMERICAN HELP.

Seeks to Prevent the Expulsion of Priests from Mexico.

ROME, Sept. 10.—The Vatican has asked the good offices of the American and British Governments in behalf of the priests and religious orders in Mexico who are threatened with expulsion from that country.

The Vatican gives the assurance that there is no reason justifying such a measure.

Mrs. L. B. Winslow Left $421,223.

The estate of Mrs. Laura B. Winslow, who died Oct. 31 last and was the widow of General Edward Francis Winslow, U. S. A., was appraised yesterday at $421,223, the bulk of which was in securities, valued at $413,515. Mrs. Winslow, who was the legatee under her husband's will, gave $216,775 to her husband's namesake and nephew, Edward Francis Winslow. She left $12,000 in cash and valuable personal effects to her companion, Louise Pache, and a life interest in $25,000 to her niece, Laura W. Barerre. Pictures and valuable furniture were given to the Holy Trinity Church in Paris for use in its rectory.

C'Brien-Weightman Wedding Today

Miss Mary Weightman, a niece of Mrs. A. F. Richardson of 45 East Seventy-sixth Street, and Esmond Paul O'Brien, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, whose engagement was announced on Sunday, will be married this forenoon at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Only the immediate relatives are to witness the ceremony.

Mrs. Orson Hoyt, a cousin of the bride, is to be the matron of honor, and Morgan J. G. O'Brien is to be his brother's best man.

A bridal breakfast at the Ritz-Carlton will follow the ceremony.

Engagements.

Mrs. Frederick Charles Prentiss of this city announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Frederica Carlotta Prentiss, to John Theodore Hanemann, son of the late Henry William Hanemann and Mrs. Hanemann of 301 West Eighty-fourth Street. Mr. Hanemann is an architect, and a member of the American Institute of Architects, Columbia, and Squadron A Clubs.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Mrs. Katharine Delano Adams Brandreth of 68 West Ninety-first Street to Lieutenant Francis W. B. Walton of the British Royal Navy, who is now somewhere in the North Sea. Mrs. Brandreth is a daughter of the late George S. Adams, and first met her fiancé while visiting in Bermuda a year ago. She was the wife of Major John Breckinridge Brandreth, but they were divorced about two years ago. Lieutenant Walton is a descendant on the maternal side of William Shakespeare.

Mrs. William E. Cochrane has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Florence Cochrane, to Major Edward D. Andery, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who is now stationed at Norfolk. The wedding is to take place on Sept. 29, at Richmond Hill, L. I.

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TAKES UP BIG DEALS OF LAND COMPANY

Swann Investigates Financial Transactions Preceding Neponsit Concern's Sale to City.

COLER OPPOSED PURCHASE

Former Controller Says Municipality Once Refused to Buy for Half What It Paid Later.

District Attorney Swann began yesterday to investigate large financial transactions of the Neponsit Realty Company, which occurred shortly before the Neponsit company sold to the city in 1913 the 248 acres of Seaside Park at what was said to be a high profit to the Neponsit company, in which ex-Senator W. H. Reynolds owned an interest.

Records obtained by the District Attorney's office showed that the Neponsit company issued bonds for $900,000, three-fourths of which were purchased by the Realty Associates. The rest it was said were purchased by Remsen Johnson, President of the Neponsit company.

Officials of the Neponsit company have explained that this money was raised, after it had been settled that the city was to buy the 248 acres, in order to improve the property retained by the Neponsit company adjoining the land sold to the city. The District Attorney's office, however, will examine the books of the Neponsit company to establish in detail the use to which this money was put.

Another investigation which will be started today is to discover whether there were any further sudden changes in tax assessment rates for the holdings which the Neponsit company retained after the sale of Seaside Park to the city. Records have been obtained which show that tidewater land which the Neponsit company wanted to purchase from the State dropped in value nearly 50 per cent on the assessment records immediately before the transaction and that the property which the Neponsit company wanted to sell to the city increased 1,000 per cent. in four years, in the estimation of Queens County tax officials. The records now will be examined to ascertain whether assessment figures shrunk after the sale of the park and lightened the tax of the Neponsit company on the property which they retained.

Ex-Controller Bird S. Coler testified yesterday that the city in 1909 had refused the offer of 400 acres of the Seaside property for $1,000,000, or $2,500 an acre, which was less than half the price per acre paid by the city four years later. He said also that at an earlier date the property had been offered to the city at $600 an acre, but the city had refused it. Mr. Coler said that while he was Controller he had opposed the purchase because of a flaw in the title. He said that the United States Government claimed the land and that the Federal land laws seemed to support the Government contention. He said that George W. Wickersham, when he was United States Attorney General, had given it as his opinion that the land belonged to the United States.

An authoritative explanation of this matter was made to the District Attorney's office yesterday. The history of the United States Government's claim was that the United States had objected and asserted title when the Neponsit company attempted to eject a number of Government life-savers from the property. The company, however, agreed to cede seventeen acres for Government purposes. This was accepted by the Government in a compromise agreement, which is understood to have quenched the Government's claim to the remainder of the property.

Joseph Cassidy, the "Curly Boss," who recently spent a term in Sing Sing for selling a judicial nomination, will be called before the Grand Jury on Wednesday. In 1904, when he was Borough President of Queens, he became active in urging the purchase of Seaside Park by the city. He will be asked to tell the history of the original negotiations which fell through.

WILL URGE COURTS TO STOP SEDITION

Movement Planned to Induce Magistrates to Deal Severely With Soap-Box Orators.

Assistant District Attorney Minton, who is aiding the Grand Jury in its investigation of the seditious and treasonable utterances of certain soap-box orators, yesterday invited Chief Magistrate McAdoo and Cleveland Moffett, a writer who has been instrumental in breaking up several meetings where the speakers attacked Great Britain and the Conscription act, to confer with him today relative to a more vigorous prosecution of offenders in the future. It is not unlikely that both men will be asked to appear before the Grand Jury and give the members the benefit of their knowledge.

While Mr. Minton would not discuss the subject, it is understood that an effort will be made to induce the Magistrates throughout the city to deal more severely than heretofore with seditious speakers. From a list furnished by Deputy Police Commissioner Leon Godley, containing the names of all those arrested for alleged derogatory remarks since the severance of relations with Germany, it appears that a few Magistrates have been lenient in dealing with offenders, ferquently discharging them. In many instances where the defendant was found guilty sentence was suspended. Some of the cases cited in Commissioner Godley's list are as follows:

May 26—Peter Warmer arrested, charged with having urged his hearers to disobey the laws. Discharged by Magistrate Koenig.

June 6—A. Tubin arrested, charged with urging young men not to join the army. Discharged by Magistrate Fuchs.

June 8—Thomas Wright arrested at Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Alleged that he advised audience to take the same measures against the United States as the people of Russia did against the Czar. Discharged by Magistrate Marsh.

June 18—Robert Spector arrested at Madison Avenue and 106th Street on a charge that he referred to soldiers as "dirty bums." Suspended sentence by Magistrate Fuchs.

July 6—Thomas Hazlewood, arrested on a charge of using disrespectful language in referring to the United States. Discharged by Magistrate Marsh.

July 9—Mrs. Agnes Bohan arrested on a charge of urging young men to resist conscription. Discharged by Magistrate Groehl.

Aug. 17—Frank Klumb arrested an a charge of using abusive and vile language in referring to soldiers. Discharged by Magistrate Cobb.

Assistant District Attorney Minton pointed out that the fact that these offenders either were discharged or received suspended sentences was no reflection on the Magistrate who heard the cases.

"We have plenty of laws on the statute books under which to act," Mr. Minton said. "If the Magistrates will only be more severe we will soon put persons who malign our President and attack our institutions and laws where they belong."

Judge McIntyre of General Sessions, who requested the members of the Grand Jury to take up the investigation, also intimated yesterday that the Grand Jury probably would file a presentment urging the City Magistrates to endeavor to work more harmoniously with the Police Department and District Attorney's office in suppressing street corner orators who make seditious remarks.

Hiram Conibear, Rowing Coach.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 10.—Hiram Conibear, a famous rowing coach, for ten years in charge of the rowing crews of the University of Washington, was killed in a fall from a plum tree in the rear of his home near the university. Mr. Conibear differed from the coaches of rowing at Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and other universities in that his knowledge of aquatics was limited when he commenced his duties ten years ago.

FINANCES OF RUSSIA DECLARED SOUND

Nekrasoff and Bernadski Take an Optimistic View of the Country's Situation.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 7.—The fall in the rate of the ruble, the decline in production, the steady rise in prices throughout Russia, and the enormous output of paper money have induced in many quarters an extremely pessimistic view of the present financial position of Russia.

In respect to the purely financial position, such pessimism is not justified. The Russian Ministry of Finance is developing a businesslike policy, and is obtaining the co-operation and advice of the ablest financial experts in the country without regard to party ties. M. Nekrasoff is now Minister of Finance, but as much of his time is necessarily devoted to general politics, a great deal of responsibility falls on his assistant, Professor Bernadski, the well-known economist. From Nekrasoff and Bernadski I have received the following statement of their views on the present financial position of Russia:

The first point noted is the satisfactory character of the revenue returns. The income tax, for instance, which only recently has been introduced, is coming in far better than could reasonably have been expected, considering the present extraordinary circumstances.

The number of taxpayers is increasing and the amount of the returns is steadily swelling, so far without any necessity for the application of stern compulsory measures. The same may be said of the revenue from the industrial and war profits taxation.

These facts indicate that despite the perturbed political situation the financial apparatus of the country is retaining its vigor. Direct taxation is supplemented by increased taxes on such articles as tobacco. Steps are being taken to declare Government monopolies for trade in sugar and other articles of mass consumption. The proposals have been approved by financial experts and met with general approbation at the Moscow convention. Certain hardships in present incidence of taxation will be eliminated by technical emendations in the laws, and there is every reason to believe that Russia, now free and sober, will bear the increased burden without flinching.

The huge war expenditure obviously cannot be met by direct taxation, and Russia, like other countries, is compelled to have recourse to loans. Nekrasoff and Bernadski fully recognize the generous support accorded to Russia by her allies, and at the same time point out that the Russian money market has proved itself able to absorb an absolutely unprecedented amount of internal loans. This fact alone constitutes good ground for the expectation that Russian exchange will recover with much greater rapidity than is generally expected.

The liberty loan issued by the Provisional Government met with a satisfactory response. The amount already taken up is $1,750,000,000, a sum exceeding the total Russian budget before the war. Subscriptions to the Liberty loan are still coming in. It is true the loan has been financed to a certain extent by the banks, but the amount of private subscriptions is very large.

The bulk of internal indebtedness incurred owing to the war consists of short treasury bonds discounted by the State Bank in the open market. The issue of these bonds has led to a considerable increase in the issue of paper money, amounting up till now to $750,000,000. This figure, if compared with the issue of paper money in some other countries, should not arouse undue anxiety, as to the future of the ruble, and the ruble note is a debenture secured by the enormous natural resources of Russia, a country covering one-seventh of the globe, with a population of 170,000,000.

The high prices are to be explained not so much by the large issue of paper money as by the exceptional scarcity of goods and by the defective organization of distribution. The heavy fall in imports and the temporary decrease in output have created a situation in which there is very little to buy and much money to buy it with. Under such conditions prices naturally go up. It is to be hoped, however, that increase in production in the near future will check this rise.

The unfavorable foreign exchange proves very little beyond the fact that this country cannot export its produce. The great fall in the export of grain, timber, &c., cannot be made good by the export of foreign securities, owing to the fact that hitherto Russia has not invested abroad. The prices that have been paid for foreign currency have been chiefly determined by the scarcity of that currency.

The unfavorable tendency of foreign exchange has brought about the usual result high prices always induce to pay fancy prices for everything. That is the motto of the modern millionaire. Why not, therefore, fancy prices for currency? It is to be regretted that many business men, panic-stricken by internal struggles and temporary lack of order, have joined in this rush for foreign currency. The rise in prices has again brought in fresh buyers.

The fact is that what has happened recently with foreign currency is just what will probably happen with the Russian ruble in the near future. When the rate of the ruble rises there will be a rush to buy rubles. That faith in the ruble still exists is shown by foreign subscriptions to the liberty loan.

The financial position of Russia, declared Nekrasoff and Bernadski, in conclusion, is very far from being alarming. It is serious, as is the case in every country engaged in the world war, but there is every prospect that before long the Russian democracy will restore order in its own country, and a splendid economic development will reward Russia and her friends for all their sufferings.

Obituary Notes.

DAVID S. YEOMAN, a real estate dealer and formerly owner of the Williamsburg Cork Works in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 312 Macon Street, Brooklyn, aged 69 years. He belonged to the Montiefio (N. Y.) Masonic Lodge and Fraternity Council, R. A.

ROBERT S. MARRYOTT, a member of Acanthus Lodge, No. 710, F. and A. M., died at his home, 690 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

HENRY BULLWINKLE, who was a member of the Fifth New York Regiment, known as the Duryea Zouaves, during the civil war, died on Saturday at his home, 11 Melville Place, Union Course. He was 84 years old.

JOHN B. FAY, 41 years old, a locomotive engineer, for many years in the employ of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, died on last Saturday at his home, 2,707 Bridge Ave., the Bronx. He was a member of Unity Council, No. 326, Knights of Columbus, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Mrs. GUSSIE P. LANNING, wife of William A. Lanning and a member of the Central Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at her home, 705 Macon Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. LILLIAN M. THORNE, wife of George B. Thorne, who is Superintendent for the John Murray Trucking Company, died at her home, 180 Sunnyside Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

Mrs. MARTHA THOMPSON, mother of Frederick Thompson, the builder of Luna Park at Coney Island and the Hippodrome, died yesterday at the Polyclinic Hospital, following an operation. Mrs. Thompson was 77 years old.

Mrs. ANTONINA SANZONE, wife of Semone Sanzone, a manufacturer of shoes, died of heart disease on Saturday at her home, 2,952 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN CONING MIDDLETON, who came to this country two years ago from England to take charge of financial interests, died on Saturday at the Radium Sanitarium in his fifty-eighth year.

Ex-Sergeant HENRY L. BOYLES of the United States Army died yesterday at his home in Whitestone in his seventieth year.

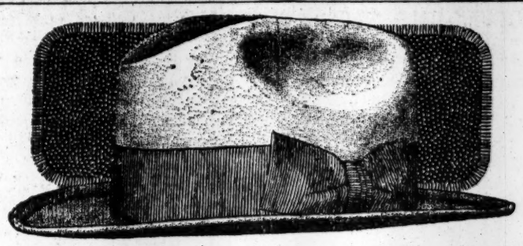
FREDERICK B. WOOLLEY, 58 years old, a farmer of Springdale, L. I., died suddenly at his home on Sunday.

RAMON NADAL, a wealthy sugar planter of Porto Rico, died yesterday afternoon at the German Hospital, following an operation, in his sixty-third year.

Dr. HENRY A. SALMON, a practicing physician and head of the firm of H. A. Salmon & Co., druggists, died yesterday at his home, 147 West 105th Street, in his sixtieth year.

JAMES JORDAN, 74 years old, for many years a member of the firm of Jordan & Moriarty, furniture merchants, died suddenly yesterday.

MAX ROTH, a shirtwaist manufacturer of 1,115 Broadway died yesterday at his home, 600 West End Avenue, aged 46 years. Mr. Roth owned shirtwaist factories at Stamford, New Haven, and Hartford, Conn.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NONE BETTER MADE

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

BERKOWITZ—SCHRANK.—Miss Anna Schrank, 128 Lewis St., announces her engagement to Charles Berkowitz, 124 East 4th St., Saturday, Sept. 8, 1917.

BERMAN—ALTKRUG.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Altkrug announce the engagement of their daughter, Sylvia, to Albert Berman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Berman.

Married.

PHILLIPS—GIFFORD.—On Sept. 8, at Nantucket, Mass., by the Rev. C. L. Mallory, Alice Congnahan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Gifford, to James Laughlin Phillips of Washington, D. C.

Brooklyn.

VERY—WATT.—Sept. 8, Virginia M. Watt to Henry P. Very.

Died.

ACKERMAN.—Hannah, dearly beloved mother of Harry, Isidore, Hattie Phillips, and Carrie. Funeral private, Sept. 14, 11 A. M., from Rinaldi's Funeral Parlor, 208 Lenox Av. Omit flowers.

ANDERSON.—On Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, 1,081 Park Place, Brooklyn, Mary Judd, wife of William Anderson, in the 81st year of her age. Services will be held at the New York Avenue M. E. Church, New York Av. and Bergen St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 12, at 2:30 P. M.

BURHANS.—On Sunday, Sept. 9, at her residence, Warrensburg, N. Y., Helen Barreus Burhans, widow of the late Fredrick O. Burhans, in the 85th year of her age.

CANNING.—On Sept. 9, Michael J., beloved husband of Alice Canning, (nee Markey.) Funeral from his late residence, 1,477 Lexington Av., on Wednesday at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Francis De Sales, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

CAREY.—On Sunday, Sept. 9, in his 78th year, Samuel Carey, son of the late Samuel Thomas and Mary de Peyster Carey. Funeral from his residence, Wave Crest, Far Rockaway, on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 12, at 2:30 o'clock. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station, 33d St., at 1:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet the train on arrival at Far Rockaway.

CONNELLY.—On Sept. 9, 1917, Sarah, nee Loughrey, widow of the late Daniel Connelly and beloved mother of Sister M. Madeleine, O. S. D.; Peter J., and Eleanor G. Funeral from her late residence, 19 West 107th St., Wednesday, Sept. 12, at 10:15 A. M. sharp. Solemn requiem mass at Church of the Ascension, West 107th St. Interment Calvary.

CUSHMAN.—On Sept. 10, in his 63d year, Frederick Cushman. Funeral from his late residence, Darien, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 12, upon arrival of 1:06 P. M. train from Grand Central.

DONOVAN.—Catherine. Funeral from John J. Fox's chapel, 1,908 Bathgate Av., Tuesday at 10 A. M. Nova Scotia papers please copy.

DUFFY.—William Duffy, on Aug. 8. Married 1891, for 30 years a partner in the brokerage firm of A. C. Morgan & Co., retired for six years, and recently connected with the Bankers Trust Co. of New York. His father, John F. Duffy, a prominent member of the New York Stock Exchange. Mother, Margaret Drunin. His wife, Alice Forester Lent Duffy, daughter of William David Lent, a New York merchant, who died two years ago. William Duffy leaves one child, William Gardner Lent Duffy, born in 1894. William Duffy went into the office of H. T. Morgan & Co. at the age of 15 years, in which firm his father, John F. Duffy, was a partner, and later became a partner in the firm, which was changed to A. C. Morgan & Co. His uncle, John Duffy, was Sheriff of Westchester County. Had three brothers and one sister: Frank, deceased, formerly Assistant Corporation Counsel; Charles P., physician, residing at present in California; John V., in a supply business on Staten Island; his sister, a nun, Marie Paula, stationed at Mount St. Vincent. William Duffy was a life member of the Catholic Club and New York Athletic Club; formerly a member of the New York Club, Staten Island Club, Fencers' Club, Riding and Driving Club, Jerome Park Club, Downtown Club. Funeral Wednesday. Solemn high mass Blessed Sacrament Church, Broadway and 71st St.

JORDAN.—Sept. 10, James Jordan, aged 74 years, of the firm of Jordan & Moriarty. Funeral services at the residence of his brother-in-law, John J. Perkins, 342 West 27th St. Time later.

JUNK.—At Hempstead, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1917, Annie Junk. Funeral service at her late residence, William St. and Jerusalem Av., Wednesday, Sept. 12, at 1 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

KAUFMAN.—On Sept. 10, 1917, Samuel Kaufman. Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 11, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 605 West 161st St.

KELSEY.—On Sept. 6, 1917, Ernest Westervelt, of 3,920 Broadway, City. Funeral service will be held at the North Presbyterian Church, 125th St., near Broadway, on Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1917, at 1:30 P. M. Ithaca papers please copy.

KELSEY.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 45 Cedar St., New York.—It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of the society of the death on Sept. 6, 1917, in New York, of their late associate, Ernest Westervelt Kelsey, No. 1,696 on the roll.

DE WITT CLINTON FALLS, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

LORING.—Stella Leland Loring. Funeral Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 11, 1917, 130 West 138th St., at 2 o'clock. Interment at Mount Hope Cemetery. Funeral private.

NADAL.—Ramon, of Porto Rico. THE FUNERAL CHURCH. Campbell, 1,970 Broadway.

OPPENHEIMER.—At East Orange, N. J., on Sept. 10, 1917, Herman Joseph, beloved son of Adolph and Eva Oppenheimer, (nee Wolf.) Interment Tuesday, Sept. 11, at Mt. Neboh Cemetery, private.

ORDWAY.—At Philipse Manor, N. Y., Sept. 9, Edward, aged 55 years. Services at the residence, Farrington Av., Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 11, at 3 o'clock. Interment in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. Boston papers please copy.

PARMLY.—Ceremonies in honor of Professor Charles Howard Parmly, late head of the Department of Engineering in the College of the City of New York, will be held in the Great Hall of the College at 11 o'clock this morning.

RIDGWAY.—On Sept. 9, 1917, Minnie A., beloved wife of George A. Ridgway. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 161 Maple St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 11, at 8 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—John Knowlton. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell's.) Tuesday, 11 o'clock.

ROGERS.—Suddenly, on Sept. 10, 1917, Charles R. Rogers, for many years factory superintendent at Long Island City for the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. Funeral service at 153 East 44th St. on Tuesday at 8 P. M. Interment Colebrook, Wisconsin.

ROSENSTOCK.—William McKinley Lodge, 840, F. and A. M.—Brethren are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Mark Rosenstock, from his late residence, 522 West 157th St., Wednesday, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock.

HARRY H. HARRIS, Master.
JOSEPH ROTHSCHILD, Secretary.

Died.

SALMON.—Henry A., M. D., beloved husband of Miriam, (nee Lowenbaum,) father of Herbert and Elise, and brother of Bertha Oppenheim, on Monday, Sept. 10. Funeral Wednesday at 2 P. M. from 147 West 105th St. Please omit flowers.

SILLERY.—On Sept. 9, 1917, Henry H. Sillery. Funeral from his late residence, 76 West 103d St., Wednesday, Sept. 12, at 9:30, thence to Church of Ascension, West 107th St. Automobile cortege.

THOMPSON.—Martha Jan Thompson, in her 77th year, beloved mother of Frederic Thompson and Ida M. Hamlin. Service THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., (Campbell Bldg.,) Wednesday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Interment convenience of family.

WADE.—On Sept. 10, Anna O'Byrne Wade, at her home, 328 Alexander Av., Bronx, beloved daughter of Ida O'Byrne and the late Dr. William J. O'Byrne. Requiem mass at St. Jerome's Church Wednesday, 10 A. M. Funeral private.

WILKENS.—On Monday, Sept. 10, Dorothy Wilkens, beloved mother of Minnie Converse, in her 76th year. Funeral services at the chapel of Jacob Herrlich's Sons, Inc., 332 East 86th St., on Tuesday at 8 P. M. Interment private.

WOOLLEY.—Suddenly, at Lakeville, L. I., on Sunday, Sept. 9, 1917, Frederick B. Woolley, in the 58th year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Dutch Reformed Church, Manhasset, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1917, at 2:30 P. M.

BARRISCALE.—Elizabeth, 307 Columbus Av., Sept. 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COLLINS.—Edward, 1,242 Morris Av., Bronx, Sept. 9.

COONEY.—Matthew, 500 West 133d St., Sept. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DIEHL.—Louise, 1,843 Cruger Av., Bronx, Sept. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HOGAN.—Daniel J., Sept. 9, aged 33. Funeral 161 8th Av.

HOGAN.—Irene, 25 West 123d St., Sept. 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HUNT.—Mary E., 687 Bergen Av., Bronx, Sept. 9. Funeral today.

MALONEY.—Hannah, 209 West 15th St., Sept. 9. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

OAKLEY.—Emily D., 208 West 105th St., Sept. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SCHEIDLER.—Louis, Jr., 2,033 Chatterton Av., Bronx, Sept. 8.

SHEA.—Helen, 1,779 Lexington Av., Sept. 9.

SHOALES.—Agnes E., 224 West 44th St., Sept. 8. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

AIKEN.—John J., 924 Atlantic Av., Sept. 8. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BRIER.—Johathan, Sept. 8. Funeral 19 Putnam Av. today, 2 P. M.

DOYLE.—Jennie, 134 Cumberland St., Sept. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FOSTER.—Charles W., 733 Herkimer St., Sept. 9. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

GALLAGHER.—Mary T., 270 Gelston Av., Sept. 8, aged 40. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GOODMAN.—Richard C., 18 Herkimer Court, Sept. 9, aged 76.

HAGNETT.—Edward F., 1,760 Nostrand Av., Sept. 9, aged 52. Funeral service today.

HAYDEN.—May A., 533 8th St., Sept. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HOLMES.—Thomas H., 239 Prospect Park West, Sept. 10, aged 18. Funeral notice later.

HULL.—Wylie P., 650 Crescent St., Sept. 9. Funeral service today.

IREMONGER.—Sarah, 3,216 Farragut Road, Sept. 9. Funeral service today.

KIERNAN.—Eliza, 315 Winthrop St., Sept. 8, aged 84. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MARRYOTT.—Robert S., 690 Prospect Place, Sept. 9. Funeral private.

PEARSALL.—Mildred B., 177 9th St., Sept. 8. Funeral private.

POWELL.—Alice, Coney Island Beach and 22d Av., Sept. 8.

QUINLESS.—Martin B., 147 Somers St., Sept. 9, aged 74. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RILEY.—Hugh, 912 Gates Av., Sept. 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

STAMM.—Ludwig M. E. Hospital, Sept. 9, aged 71. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

THORNE.—Lillian M., 180 Sunnyside Av., Sept. 8.

**Hoboken, Jersey City

In the National Army

Reports received yesterday from seventeen exemption boards in the city showed that 600 men had been enrolled in the new national army. The draft situation to date in the city is shown in the following table:

Districts.	Quota.	Enrolled to date.	Needed to fill quota.
Bronx	22	4,712	4,445	267
Brooklyn	66	13,764	13,055	709
Manhattan	82	16,356	15,256	1,100
Queens	15	3,035	2,982	53
Richmond	4	754	730	24
Total	189	38,621	36,468	2,153

DISTRICT NO. 8.
391 East 149th Street.
QUOTA, 240. ENROLLED, 240.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Michaus, Henry M., Jr., 531 E. 150th St.
Daney, William, 542 Brook Av.
Ersal, Caesar, 485 College Av.
Orlando, Anthony J., 513 Courtland Av.
Guaragna, Giovanni, 635 Morris Av.
McGowan, John R. J., 679 Wales Av.
Goldstein, Bernard, 1,001 E. 151st St.
Bakste, Isidore, 523 E. 148th St.
Gazzola, Louis, 308 E. 146th St.
Mullins, Joseph, 448 E. 149th St.
Barisano, Michael, 256 E. 151st St.
Lang, Charles N., 858 E. 149th St.
Loesch, Fred W., 508 St. Ann's Av.
Maconi, Vincenzo, 236 E. 146th St.
Weber, Harry, 737 E. 152d St.
Leonelli, Leonella, 649 Jackson Av.
Pallischi, Giuseppe, 835 E. 148th St.
Rice, John F., 581 Concord Av.
Maher, Peter, 618 St. Ann's Av.
Lucone, Louis, 540 E. 149th St.
Eriekson, Evert, 524 E. 149th St.
Friedman, Max, 795 E. 151st St.
Shlerin, Peter A., 285 E. 146th St.
Bauchenine, Gacke, 259 E. 151st St.
Biasantini, Frank, 480 College Av.
Dorfman, Morris, 552 Brook Av.
Gross, John, 535 St. Ann's Av.
Kaplan, Samuel, 580 Concord Av.
Low, William F., 2,795 Third Av.
Piacentuio, Antonio, 489 College Av.
Costello, Sabato, 635 Morris Av.
Jackson, Frederick R., 598 Courtland Av.
Tamietti, Peter, 608 Jackson Av.
Garner, Benjamin, 686 Tinton Av.
Kieser, John, 506 Wales Av.
Cheraky, Kopell H., 550 Union Av.
Fertig, Araham, 634 E. 156th St.
Fiochetta, Alesio, 480 College Av.
Edelstein, Louis, 456 E. 149th St.
Ducciti, Lomgi, 281 E. 149th St.
Nugent, Thomas, 608 E. 153d St.
Di Lecce, Nicolo, 341 E. 146th St.
Nobel, Samuel D., 672 Union Av.
Hayes, Thomas A., 288 E. 146th St.
Barcelona, Carmelo, 237 E. 151st St.
Cucchirelli, Salvadore, 302 E. 148th St.
Mule, Giuseppe, 635 Morris Av.
Cranfield, Jacob, 608 Prospect Av.
Saracino, Francesca, 289 E. 150th St.
Olsen, George M., 601 Eagle Av.
Cats, Marcus, 535 E. 149th St.
Fiore, Charles P., 608 Union Av.
Yenol, Michael, 281 E. 149th St.
Cattello, Giuseppe, 240 E. 148th St.
Calicci, Salvatore, 240 E. 148th St.
Sugarman, Harry, 644 Wales Av.
Applebaum, Julius, 428 E. 149th St.
Lovitch, Jacob, 629 Tinton Av.
Hurkhardt, George, 521 E. 149th St.
Rewarda, Samuel, 753 E. 152d St.
Buschman, Asthur, 421 E. 148th St.
Santacroce, Felipe, 287 E. 150th St.
Ellenbogen, Herman, 665 Union Av.
Espenna, Raphael., 523 E. 149th St.
Ambrosalli, Antonio, 231 E. 151st St.
Astuto, Vincenzo, 244 E. 151st St.
Callahan, Frank C., Elberon Post Office, Elberon, N. J.

DISTRICT NO. 11.
165th Street and Tinton Av.
QUOTA, 203. ENROLLED, 203.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Mandels, George D., 982 Union Av.
Kodas, George, 702 E. 161st St.
Essing, Charles, 1,011 Tiffany St.
Cohen, Isaac, 901 Prospect Av.
Levine, Max, 884 Cauldwell Av.
Belenzweig, Irving, 944 E. 165th St.
Corrao, Sebastian, 482 E. 162d St.
Waldburger, John, 807 Cauldwell Av.
Lipper, Irving, 980 Tinton Av.
Rothstein, Henry, 1,000 Kelly St.
Krugman, Frank, 1,010 Rogers Place.
Chartrand, Ludgar, 872 E. 162d St.
Winett, Alexander, 974 Union Av.
Lugatch, Joseph, 1,010 Simpson St.
Semmel, Samuel, 115 St. Rockaway Park.
Ribner, Max, 806 Cauldwell Av.
Schleber, Harry, 825 E. 163d St.
Archer, Harold, 1,052 Rogers Place.
Brenkstone, Jack, 757 E. 161st St.
Milano, Raffeal, 976 Rogers Place.
Harris, Albert, 1,032 Prospect Av.
Marcus, William, 978 Union Av.
Gell, Harry, 903 Prospect Av.
Maiano, Elra, 1,109 Intervale Av.
Gates, Charles, 1,014 Tiffany St.
Zwickler, Abraham, 898 Union Av.
Engel, Robert, 804 Forest Av.
Komerow, Benjamin, 818 E. 163d St.
Neoman, Martin, 877 Trinity Av.
Tatman, Bert, 900 Trinity Av.
Gilman, Henry, 881 Tinton Av.
Harms, Fred, 895 E. 164th St.
Siegel, Ira M., 850 E. 167th St.
Sierskowitz, David, 858 Cauldwell Av.
Bischon, Irving, 1,030 Intervale Av.
Ott, Samuel, 1,080 Tiffany St.
Barns, Philip, 814 E. 163d St.
Prensky, Louis, 900 Trinity Av.
Fox, Harry, 822 E. 163d St.
Siegel, Abraham, 873 E. 163d St.
Feldman, Charles, 885 Westchester Av.
Broecker, Abraham, 907 Tinton Av.
Kopiloff, Morris, 1,010 Rogers Place.
Ehrenfeld, Abraham, 825 Tinton Av.
Schwartz, Harry, 972 Tiffany St.
Sachs, Paul, 905 Union Av.
Stern, Myron, 1,063 Union Av.
Gaibo, Larry, 816 Jackson Av.
Lynch, George R., 866 Cauldwell Av.
Susman, Jack, 853 Forest Av.
De Nisco, Fiore, 914 Jackson Av.
Cromie, James Mill, 1,068 Tinton Av.
Cohen, Leo, 818 East 163d St.
Blanchet, Roger, 872 Rogers Place.
La Cascio, Charles, 842 Trinity Av.
Short, Jack, 1,010 Rogers Place.
Starwick, Jack, 1,017 Intervale Av.
Berber, Sam, 1,054 Tiffany St.
Nesar, Charles P., 884 Prospect Av.
Salvatore, Philip, 816 Jackson Av.
Ree, Hugh, 894 Forest Av.
Capian, Julius, 826 Cauldwell Av.
Thamer, William, 903 East 166th St.
Lauritsen, Herman, 690 East 161st St.
Hahn, Francis, 706 East 165th St.
Juskowitz, Arthur, 1,015 Tiffany St.
Simers, Harry, 928 Forest Av.
Shields, George K., 925 Jackson Av.
Cary, Frank, 921 Union Av.
Vero, Ralph, 1,032 Stebbins Av.
Barach, Julius, 901 Prospect Av.
La Forge, Ralph, 859 Jackson Av.
Walsh, Francis, 654 East 163d St.
Bach, Isaac, 860 Cauldwell Av.
Morris, Lester J., 700 E. 167th St.
Rosenberg, George, 851 E. 163d St.
Gluck, George, 948 Union Av.
Baer, Isaac, 891 Forest Av.
Ellinger, Leonard, 815 Union Av.
Broder, Michael, 907 Tinton Av.
Lowenlien, Martin, 921 Trinity Av.
Simon, Benjamin, 910 Union Av.
Friedman, Max, 891 Union Av.
Cleffen, Casper, 858 Cauldwell Av.
Tenberg, Max, 1,078 Kelly St.
Seager, David, 970 Tinton Av.
Sternberg, Morris, 825 E. 161st St.
Turanscavo, Joseph, 80 W. 181st St.
Topper, Nathan, 754 E. 161st St.
Noonan, Peter, 918 Forest Av.
Lazarus, Milton, 823 Tinton Av.
Cannenberg, Sidney, 948 Union Av.
Cohen, Henry, 823 Trinity Av.
Stein, Victor, 910 Jackson Av.
Deutsch, Oscar, 1,054 Kelly St.
Kaplan, Harry, 903 Prospect Av.
Ryan, John, 1,018 Fox St.
Goldstein, David, 903 Union Av.
Epstein, Maurice, 1,003 Tinton Av.
Emrich, Grover, 1,074 Tiffany St.
Stolofsky, Jacob, 1,017 Intervale Av.
Shapiro, Benjamin, 822 Trinity Av.
Schwartz, Hyman, 870 Tinton Av.
Weinstein, Marcy, 930 Prospect Av.
Claus, Erwin, 804 Jackson Av.
Zeifer, John, 893 E. 166th St.
Riveria, Salvatore, 702 E. 161st St.
Simpson, Frank, 1,036 Stebbins Av.
Henie, Arthur William, 902 Trinity Av.
Cine, Carmelia, 709 E. 161st St.

DISTRICT NO. 13.
851 East 169th Street.
QUOTA, 243. ENROLLED, 243.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Kustrinsky, David, 1,466 Wilkins Av.
Fein, Arthur, 703 Jennings St.
Straub, Nathaniel J., 1,550 Minford Place.
Kiley, Michael J., 747 E. 168th St.
Herman, Abraham, 1,518 Charlotte St.
Fischer, Harry, 1,445 Boston Road.
Smith, Maurice, 1,409 Crotona Av.
Schuman, William D., 1,420 Prospect Av.
Chlupsa, Siegfried, 1,413 Prospect Av.
Smith, Charles J., 1,409 Crotona Av.
Livingston, Ralph W., 1,079 S. Boulevard.
Bonin, Joseph, 1,850 Fulton Av.
Eldenbaum, Sol., 1,560 Wilkins Av.
Fuchs, Bruno, 1,814 Prospect Av.
McKeever, John T., 1,825 S. Boulevard.
Kolman, Louis, 500 E. 169th St.
Muller, Clarence, 870 E. 169th St.
Anderson, Otto William, 1,548 Minford Place.
Bemblich, Joseph, 1,379 Franklin Av.
Holmstrom, Nicholas, 1,800 Lyman Place.
Ubeck, Edward, 1,278 Fulton Av.
Spinard, Morris, 1,428 Wilkins Av.
Losow, Charles, 853 E. 170th St.
Kallenbrun, John R., 672 Crotona Park East.
Bernstein, Philip, 1,295 Fulton Av.
Jackson, William F., 1,440 Boston Road.
McGrail, Thomas A., 1,248 Franklin Av.
Resnikoff, Dave, 1,412 Wilkins Av.
Parcella, Louis, 3,458 3d Av.
Parbier, Max, 1,295 Fulton Av.
Sokoloff, Maurice M., 1,411 Clinton Av.
Schwartz, Jacob, 1,414 Prospect Av.
Landsman, Alexander, 630 E. 170th St.
Stockel, Samuel, 1,295 Fulton Av.
Stugin, Max, 1,610 Charlotte St.
Flexman, Charles, 1,827 Bristow St.
Stein, Harry, 1,852 Clinton Av.
Gordon, Hyman, 1,490 Crotona Park East.
Herbert, August G., 1,424 Boston Road.
Jacobs, Irving, 1,220 Boston Road.
Glants, Samuel, 1,580 Minford Place.
Rodman, Joseph, 1,874 Boston Road.
Dronsick, Isidor J., 854 E. 170th St.
Behan, Jack, 1,404 Wilkins Av.
Rasch, Claus William, 3,494 Third Av.
Hertzberg, Louis, 853 E. 170th St.
McKay, Thomas, 582 E. 170th St.
Holden, Louis, 1,979 Union Av.
Schneider, Gustave E., 1,153 Boston Road.
Ladin, Samuel, 1,440 Crotona Park East.
Pinchook, Benjamin, 1,468 Wilkins Av.
Schreckinger, Samuel, 1,535 Milford Place.
Dunkley, Vlon, 1,418 Crotona Av.
Mazer, Joseph, 1,536 Seabury Place.
Lyle, Clarence, 1,362 Prospect Av.
Furst, Ignats, 3,712 Third Av.
Turansky, Benjamin, 1,470 Wilkins Av.
Kutik, Harry, 1,282 Stebbins Av.
Rodin, Harry, 1,409 Prospect Av.
Kaplan, Samuel, 1,185 Fulton Av.
Brudney, Harry, 1,258 Franklin Av.
Nachemey, Prosper, 1,481 Prospect Av.
Bendel, Jacob, 1,426 Stebbins Av.
O'Connell, John Joseph, 1,826 Fulton Av.
Sachs, Norman E., 800 Jennings St.
Weisenberger, Morris, 1,278 Boston Road.
Conti, Angelo, 800 Freeman St.
Kandel, Isidore, 1,890 Prospect Av.
Bergere, Harry Bernard, 1,580 Seabury Place.

DISTRICT NO. 14.
QUOTA, 216. ENROLLED, 119.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Sullivan, Patrick J., 1,420 Vyse Av.
Siegel, Harry, 1,800 Hoe Av.
Rudnick, David, 1,728 Bathgate Av.
Seibel, Charles, 907 E. 176th St.
Pransky, Samuel, 1,827 Hoe Av.
Robbins, Mark E., 102A E. 167th St.
Marks, Samuel, 1,800 Intervale Av.
Wanne, Gustav, 1,442 Charlotte St.
Price, Abraham, 983 Home St.
Madec, Frank, 1,522 Bryant Av.
Kurchin, David, 1,101 Westchester Av.
Haas, Fred, 1,478 Crotona Place.
Lapp, Alfred, 1,218 Vyse Av.
Gunsburg, Paul, 3,880 Third Av.
Harma, John W., 1,802 Hoe Av.
Gross, Milton, 1,101 Westchester Av.
Talner, Moses, 1,474 Bryant Av.
Richter, Aaron, 1,826 S. Boulevard.
Golden, Morris, 540 Claremont Parkway.
Del Baino, Anthony F., 1,481 Hoe Av.
Olsen, Emil M., 1,433 Longfellow Av.

DISTRICT NO. 94.
143 Baxter Street.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Milone, Patsy, 68 Bayard St.
Hor, Lee, 8 Pell St.
De Angelo, Alfred, 50 Mulberry St.
Barbieri, Eugene, 214 Canal St.
Mooney, Jerome E., 72 Spring St.

DISTRICT NO. 103,
269 East Fourth Street.
QUOTA, 220. ENROLLED, 202.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Kupperberg, Morris, 817 E. Fourth St.
Brankitz, Benjamin, 240 E. Fourth St.
Goretsky, Meyer, 4 Hancock Place.
Greenberg, Isadore, 80 Essex St.
Gof, Louis, 619 Fifth St.
Rosenthal, Meyer, 270 Third St.
Feiner, Morris, 80 Essex St.
Hurstein, Sam, 200 Seventh St.
Eisenberg, Max, Caldwell, N. J., care of Handelman.
Sinar, Benjamin, 845 Third St.
Heilmberg, Justus, 234 Third St.
Richman, Hyman, 858 Third St.
Bernstein, Sam, 246 E. Fourth St.
Sternberg, Joseph, 741 Fifth St.
Swerschkenbaum, Sam, 402 Third St.
Stern, Frank E., 722 Sixth St.
Weinrob, Sam, 647 Fifth St.
Nerenstein, George, 260 Third St.
Beckman, Isa, 230 Third St.
Schrier, Isadore, 220 Second St.
Whitman, Philip, 105 Rivington St.
Levin, Hyman, 752 Fifth St.
Steinhandler, Hyman, 817 E. Fourth St.
Pilnol, Fred, 270 E. Fourth St.
Kats, Morris, 232 Third St.

DISTRICT NO. 104.
269 East Fourth Street.
QUOTA, 220. ENROLLED, 220.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Mauler, Samuel, 99 Av. C.
McManus, Walter, 135 Av. B.
Arnold, Henry, 890 E. Eighth St.
Schmissel, Philip, 258 Seventh St.
Lautberg, Frank, 126 Av. C.
Gordon, Abraham, 705 E. Ninth St.
Lehrer, Chas., 632 E. Ninth St.
Bernstein, Nathan, 620 Sixth St.
Staub, Samuel, 270 Seventh St.
Weinberg, Solomon, 632 E. Ninth St.
Unger, Adolph, 858 E. Eighth St.
Diogrow, Jake, 826 E. Eighth St.
Kornfeld, Benj., 81 Av. C.
Platsner, Edward, 210 Seventh St.
Drutman, Aaron, 100 Av. C.
Munro, George, 204 Seventh St.
Disick, Jack, 803 E. Eighth St.
Friedlander, Harry, 858 E. Eighth St.
Stelcher, Aaron, 636 E. Ninth St.
Ensig, Harry, 405 E. Second St., Brooklyn.
Lakel, Morris, 643 E. Ninth St.
Milowitz, Herman, 227 Lewis St.
Kramer, Sol, 1,800 Third Av.
Berkowitz, Phillip, 115 St. Mark's Place.
Tauscher, Louis, 611 Sixth St.
Moichel, Leon, 205 Rodney St., Brooklyn.
Berkowitz, Isidore, 110 Av. C.
Lefkowitz, B., 155 E. Second St., Brooklyn.
Tansman, Max, 108 Av. A.
Pollack, Lo. Ig., 806 E. Eighth St.
Feisenger, Nathan, 721 Sixth St.
Fuchs, Wm., 120 Av. C.
Roth, David, 210 Seventh St.
Pavelchick, Samuel, 99 Av. C.
Welser, Harry, 806 E. Eighth St.
Rabinor, Solomon, 416 E. 10th St.
Tekowsky, Max, 640 Sixth St.
Mechcowitz, Adam, 864 E. 10th St.
Yerasky, Joseph, 824 E. Eighth St.
Pisch, Morris, 801 Seventh St.
Gordon, Harry, 705 E. Ninth St.
Jacobowitz, 402 E. 10th St.
Meclowitz, Louis, 153 Av. B.

DISTRICT NO. 152.
821 East 164th Street.
QUOTA, 239. ENROLLED, 166.

MAN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Gamdolphi, Reynold, 814 E. 166th St.

DISTRICT NO. 161.
315 East 119th Street.
QUOTA, 213. ENROLLED, 188.

MAN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Lasgravinese, Pietro, 312 E. 112th St.

U. S. ARMY OFFICERS'
Uniforms and Equipments

Provide yourself NOW with articles needed for winter wear:
Overcoats, Shoes, Sheeplined Trench Coats, Raincoats,
Blankets, Woolen Underwear, Puttee Leggings,
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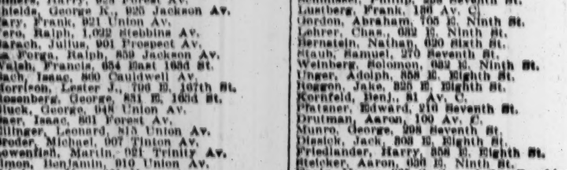

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COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Electric Launch Co< Bidwell.
Gurdick<D & H Co.
Bernstein<Fox.
Linkoff<Third Av Ry.
Darmano<same.
Boyle<same.
Messer<Morgenroth.
Babincsak<Del & Hudson Co.
McHugh<same.
Schimmelman<N Y City Int Ry.
Diange<Berwind White Coal Co.
Bergman<Shkulnick.
Fletcher<Gouverneur Mtg Corp.
Garbutt<Grubam.
Finck<McGirr.
Buscon<N Y Theatre Co (2.)
Haugh<F W Wright, Inc.
Moore<Eastern Gas Appliance Co.
Re P Pucini & Co.
Rambaud<Van Schaick.
Wells<Repetti & Co et al.
De Blizedon<Schrenkelsen.
Hanson<Hanson.
Welfish<The Rockafellow Building Co.
Kaidy<Jabbour.
McCarthy<Faile.
Robinson<Burden, Jr.
Murray<Third Av Ry.
Hamburger<Hamburger.
Rockefeller<Union Ry.
Farell<same.
Quinlan<same.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Foster<Schley.
Chelsea Realty Co< Byrd & ano.
Weaver<Wright.
Shattuck<Lion Brewy.
R A Corroon & Co<
Reeve.
Jones<Bananes.
Stainton<Union Ry.
Barrowsky<Belt Line Ry.

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Ex parte business at 10.30 A. M. Excise case.
Re Sisson, (2.)
PART III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—(Extraordinary Term)—Sawyer, J.—Adjourned to Sept. 11.
TRIAL TERM—Part IV.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
James Smith,
James M Graham,
Julia P Ludham,
Mary Wanerka,
Thomas E Holland,
John F Rogers,
Ernestine Josephi.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Ferrer<Guzzetta.
Arrow Motor Co< Machine Co<Ryder.
Brandes<Harrington.
Campbell<Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Birney<same.
Rosner<Levy & Stein.
Pines<Anthos Co.
Rosenthal<Willis.
County Engineer Co< Lowney.
Tieman<Kierman.
Fixel<Frowert.
Greenberg<Karton.
Silberman<Ryman.
Libman<Lash.
Pease & Elliman< Powers.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM.—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Mitchell, J.—Alfred M Heinsheimer, Fifty-third St.—Philip J Schmidt. John M Bowers<Union Holding Co—Charles Birch. Michael Zimmermann< Nicola Bemori—John Mulholland.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Weeks, J.—Motion calendar.
Union Tr Co<Michael.
Schenck<Faecher.
Pfaff<Gogers.
Re Pfaff, (2.)
Densig<Litwin.
Wolf<W G Con Co.
Brown<Lore.
Meyer<Hurland.
Connick<Wilcox.
Liberi<Libert.
Van Huysse<Van Huysse.
Betts<Retter.
Re Porkland.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Weeks, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Backer< Mason et al.—Joseph I. Berry. Same< Reichwein et al.—Charles M. O'Keeffe. Hunsted<Capoano and another—J. George Metz. Remington<Galiani et al.—Henry W. Bowers.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Clark, Jaycox, and Benedict, JJ.—Day calendar at 1 P. M., at 503 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Allen<Wolkoff & ano.
Maher<Cople.
Berlinsky & ano, &c< Leh Val RR.
Petse<Water & Co.
Stevens & ano<Loew & ano.
Randall & ano<Mutchler.
Abrams<Tracy.
Markheim<The Carmen-Sylva Rumanian Restaurant.
Bayer<Hecht.
Kaplan<Starr.
Levy<Spiselman (2.)
Rogers<Carey.
Paynter<Van Alst.
Albert<Bonuck.
Feld<Ziegel.
Sheridan<Newtown Creek Towing Co.
Mero Espoal Corp<
Phenelis Bros &c.
Simon & ano, &c< Schaffner.
Ruane, &c<The North Side Bank, (2.)
Us Title Guar Co< Scheuer.
Korn<Bauer.
Tolkow Bros, Inc< Thatcher & Son.
Mohayed<B H RR.
Horenstein<Nas E RR Smith<Powers.
Levy & ano<Leaf Co.
Levy, &c<Levy Bros China Co.
Holzschlag<Liss & Co

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Riggio<Egan.
Ferrer<Cicogna.
Daly<Stewart.
Rover<Walker.
Roth<Nas & Q Lt Co.
Canton<NY Mun Ry.
Pure Oil Co<Beverly Garage.
NY Mun RR Co<Cantoni.
Re Von Dreele.
Vaughn<Mollelli.
Eastman Mach Co< Lokashofsky.
Gallagher<Perot.
Shankroff<Un Yeast.
Kasdorf<Kasdorf.
Penn Oil Co<Manhat Garage Co.
Anderson<Anderson.
Re E 26th St (Block)
Iverson<Intern'l Ry.
Blum<Summerfield.
Berraus Realty Co< Colman.
Sakalansky<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Askew<B H RR.
Fiefer<same.
Morrell<same.
Wahl<same.
Nielson<N E RR.
Bikkel<same.
Davis<Lopidus.
Saitta<Riggio.
Sawicki<US Fire Ins.
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Burns<John Hancock Life Ins Co.
Polo<Suazzo.
Austin, Nichols & Co< Hoyt Bros Co.
Re Wantagh Water Supply.
Re Talshoff.
East Bklyn Savs Bk< Uihlein.
Hamilton Ins Co<Victorian Land & Imp.
Jackson<J Wanamaker
McCreery<The Fuchs & Lang Mfg Co.
Schaack<Wasserweiler.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.

Rosenberg<Maxim Construction Co.
Daily<Hunter.
Smythe<Smythe.
Pruamark<Fox.
Cobb<Stand Furniture
Zomnir<Zomnir.
Sutter<Sutter.
Sherman<Prospect Bldg Co.
Harway Imp Co<Parrige.
Fevola<Fevola.
Flint<Flint.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 145.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Cropsey J.—At 10 A. M.

Re Matthias J Fohey, alleged incompetent.
Pearlman<Goldstein & ano.
Hilkemeler & ano< Vitulli et al.
Johenning<Thatcher & Son.
Us Title Guar<Raynor
Rafel<Nassau RR.
Spivacque<Cohn.
Carulli<Hughes.
Bishop<Zirinsky & ano
Senner<NY Con RR & ano.
Hanbury<Karpel.
Hartman<Wadsworth.
Mulligan<Saxe & ano.
Riggio<Smith.
Dorsey<NY Con RR.
Wilburger & Clark< Stearns Co.
Marrone<Artale et al.
Schwartz<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Zittloesen<B H RR.
Shapiro<Donnelly.
Giarla<B H RR.
South<Paper Working Machine Co.
Conway<Herd.
Freedman<Chautauqua & Erie Grape.
Daniels<Johnstone.
Heavey<Waterbury.
Schaefer<B H RR.
Curran<Nassau RR & ano.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Margolis<Goodman.
Rodrigues<B H RR.
Donald<McKeon & ano.
Wuh<Nash.
Freitag<Nassau RR.
Senko<Kedrovsky.
Emmen<NY Mun Ry.
Morris<Morris & ano.
Strober<Rosenthal & ano.
Meister<Borino Realty Co.
Sample<Connelly Bldg
Reich<Star Co.
Gebarde<B H RR.
Jankulowitz<B R T.
Kollman<B H RR.
Maels<Kunz.
Tapley<Nassau RR.
Abreu<Edison El Ill.
Lenz<Muller.
Frank<NY Cons RR.
Collins<City of NY.
Keenan<Shed.
Dion<City of NY & ano.
Hughes<Transit Dev. by Co.
Russel<L I RR.
Amrann<Parshalsky.
Bolinsky<City of NY.
Wasserman<BH RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2054.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
John F Conway,
Ann McCluskey,
Philip Abrahams,
Margaret Gill,
Accountings of:
Philenah Cheshire,
Samuel Zurkaur,
Louis Hanson,
Felix Levy,
Pasquale Martino,
Esther Stamper,
James O Prichard,
John J Studwell,
Lucy Miner,
Estates of:
Hugh Kenny,
Lillian Brucatto.

County Court.

CIVIL.—Adjourned for the term.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate:
Bridget Spencer.
Jacob D Bailey.
Edward Ellis.
George W. Robertson.
John de Yongh.
Christian Pederson.
Compulsory acc't'g:
Mary W Brown.
James P Sanders.
Adm'r's acc't'g:
Sarah Berry.
Bridget Loftus.
Maria Jones.
Release of surety:
William C Baxter.
Accounting:
Gerd Martens.
Ex'r's acc't'g:
Emily G Smith.
Mary A Lester.
Bridget Sherry.
Morris Lewine.
William Jay.
Trustee's acc't'g:
Adele L Sampson.
Petition for admi
Sarah A Frost.
Rachael A Glaser.
Edward Tynan.
Andrew Mosko.
Petition for guard'n:
Michoiak minors.
Order to show cause.
Samuel Engelman.
Michael Nasidrowl.
Phoebe J McCloskey.
Motion:
Welcome G Hitchcock.
Motion re trans. tax:
Anna R Overton.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA GROWS.

Exports Jump from $31,000,000 in 1914 to $558,584,000 in 1917.

In a review of Russia's international trade given out yesterday by the National City Bank it was shown that although American exports have increased enormously during the war period, entries here of Russian products have been at a minimum. The figures showed that notwithstanding the rapid growth of American trade with Russia prior to the war, this country supplied less than 10 per cent. of her imports, and took but about 1 per cent. of her exports.

Of Russian exports in 1913, aggregating $760,000,000, over one-third went to Germany, and of her imports of that year, aggregating $687,000,000, practically one-half were drawn from Germany. Great Britain ranked next to Germany as a market for Russian merchandise and as a source of her imports, while the Netherlands held third rank in Russia's export and China third rank in the countries supplying Russian import requirements. According to the bank's compilation, the United States ranked fourth in the countries from which Russian imports were drawn in 1913, and fourteenth in the list of countries to which the exports were sent. Russian official figures showed that merchandise from the United States formed 9 per cent. of the former empire's imports in 1911, 8 per cent. in 1912, and 6 per cent. in 1913.

The total exports from the United States to Russia have grown from $20,000,000 in the fiscal year 1900 to $18,000,000 in 1910, $23,000,000 in 1912, $20,000,000 in 1913, and $31,000,000 in the fiscal year 1914, all of which preceded the beginning of the war. In 1915 the exports to Russia jumped to $61,000,000, in 1916 to $310,000,000, and in the fiscal year 1917 ended June 30, $558,584,000. This increase since 1914, while largely war material, included also railway supplies and material, automobiles, metal working machinery, leather, copper, steel rails, railway cars, wire, and miscellaneous manufactures of iron and steel.

The imports from Russia since the beginning of the war have fallen to an extremely low point, having been in 1913, $29,000,000, in 1914 $23,320,000, in 1915 $3,894,000, in 1916, $5,917,000, and in 1917 $9,484,000.

Calfskins imported from Russia alone amounted in 1913 to $10,000,000 in value, cattle hides over $4,000,000, horse hides $2,000,000, sheepskins and goatskins each about $1,500,000, carpet wool $3,500,000, flax and hemp $1,000,000, India rubber refuse for remanufacture over $500,000, licorice root nearly a like sum, and fusel oil and glycerine about $250,000 each.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The importation of apples into the Commonwealth of Australia is prohibited without the written consent of the Minister of State for Trade and Customs.

The eighth annual convention of the American Manufacturers' Export Association will be held at the Hotel Biltmore on Oct. 10. At that time officers and two Directors will be elected, the latter to serve for three years. Three sessions, one in the evening, will be held.

A cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from the American Consul General at Lyons says that from yesterday on no American butter may be sold at more than 200s. per hundredweight of 112 pounds. At retail butter must not be sold at more than 9d. above cost, plus halfpenny for giving credit or delivery. From Sept. 15 meat may be sold at retail only at such prices as assure that aggregate prices for a fortnight's sales do not exceed actual cost by more than 20 per cent., or by 12½d. per pound, whichever shall be less.

QUEENS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Garretson, J.—Part I., at 10 A. M.

De Milia<Gally et al.
Stefanowitz<Gillig.
Tomashunis<B H RR, (2.
Dalaer<Lorsner.
Straub<Harbor- Light Sewage Co et al.
Heimer<Thomsen (2.)
Widmaier<same.
Di Biasi<Molbegat.
Van Cleef<N Y & Q C Ry Co et al.
Huston, an infant< McQuinness.
McCallum<Martin.
Galvin<same.

Remainder of calendar passed for the day.

Cases will be added to the day calendar each day from the reserve calendar of Sept. 10, 1917.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1697.

INSTRUCTION.

Twenty-third St. YMCA

Practical Training For MEN and BOYS

N. Y. INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY
Preparing for Executive Positions in Business and for C. P. A. Degree —Pace Courses—Evenings only.

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Commercial, Stenographic, Regents and College Preparatory, and Grammar School Courses—Day and Evening, throughout the year.

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Applied English	Textile Course
Credits	Grocers Course
Commercial Art	English for Foreigners
Applied Psychology	
Foreign Languages	

Day School Open. Evening Courses Sept. 24. For catalogs and details of courses write F. P. Lamphear, Educational Dir., 215 W. 23d St., N. Y.

The Ely School
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do not become *manly* by chance. They require the moral and mental influence of just such manly men as comprise Marquand's faculty. College and business preparatory. 2 swimming pools. Only 25 minutes from 42nd street by subway. Send for catalog.
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MARQUAND SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Y. M. C. A., 35 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Reopens Wednesday, October 3rd.
The Veltin School
FOR GIRLS
160 & 162 West 74th St., N. Y.
A Fireproof Kindergarten School Building.
Classes limited to twelve pupils.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
GENERAL COURSE.
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Unusual advantages in French are offered in every class.

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18TH YEAR UNDER SAME PRINCIPAL
Elementary and College Preparation. Military Drill. School diploma admits to leading colleges. Approved by N. Y. Regents' Dept.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING
241 West 75th St. Phone Col. 8894.
Founded 1906. Positively only one at a time with teacher, teaches pupil HOW TO STUDY, and to acquire IN-DEPENDENCE OF TH

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Highest cash paid for high-grade dresses, coats, suits, waists, Sommer, 8 Lispenard St. Telephone 2442 Franklin.

BEAVER.—Raritans 1273, green, navy, black; American 09057, Burella, Peking. Madison Square 1540.

BROADCLOTH AND POPLIN.—Open for taupe broadcloth and taupe poplin. I. & V. Latiro Cloak Co., 45 West 20th St.

BROADCLOTH.—Will pay cash for burgundy, taupe, F. & H., Stevens, botany. Chelsea 1616.

BROADCLOTH, Botany, or F. and H.; will exchange all shades for taupe and Japan blue. Farr. 2308.

BROADCLOTH.—Will exchange botany green for brown and navy. Hast, 104 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH.—Black wanted. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

BURRELLAS.—Americans 09057 cheap. S. Miller & Sons, 127 West 26th St.

CHAMBRAY.—Open for 2,000 dozen chambray rompers. Box 101 Textile Adv. Agency, 1,328 Broadway.

CHAMBRAY—10,000 yards for children's dresses. Write Box 2[illegible], 437 Marbridge Building.

CHEVIOT.—Hug Flagler 24 range, Newhouse 114 range, or any single width coating in brown, blue, and green. Chelsea 2763. Ask for Mr. Rosen.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Cheap; sizes 8 to 14; gingham. W. H. Walker, 116 West 29th.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on snappy cloth coats. Call with samples. 19 W. 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobbers will place stock orders. Call with samples, 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing stock orders on the better grade in cloths. 1st floor, 15 West 28th St.

COATS.—Jobber will place orders on snappy coats. Call, all day, 126 West 22d St., 4th floor.

COVERTS.—Can use quantities; submit samples; lowest price to close. F 149 Times.

CREPE POPLINS 09057, in brown, or exchange for green. Ritter Bros.

DRESSES.—Contractors can show samples velvet, silk, and serge street dresses of the better grades; daily 9 to 12; stock orders given. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on ladies' serge and satin dresses; bring own samples; large orders placed. 22 West 26th St., fourth floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors on ladies' dresses, silk and cloth; big user; bring samples. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—Large jobbers placing stock orders on party dresses; samples daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Jobbers placing orders on silk and serges. Spirt & Kutner, 1,265 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Will pay spot cash for jobs on Fall dresses. Spirt & Kutner, 1,265 Broadway.

GINGHAM.—Renfrew plaid; quantity no object; also green chambray; will pay cash. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st St.

LACES—Vals. and warp; open for large quantities; submit samples. V 99 Times.

MEN'S SHIRTS.—Blue chambray duster cloth. W. H. Walker, 116 West 29th St.

MIXTURES.—Will buy any quantity light and heavy weights, all makes, spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Telephone 9697 Spring.

MIXTURES.—Fisher, Kennedy, style 3400, 400, all shades, opening price. Spring 6278.

PEAU DE CYGNES—Dark shades, any quantity; 77½c for cash. Call 42 East 20th St., after 4 P. M.

POMPOM—Burgundy, or exchange for green and taupe; also 09010 poplins in burgundy, or exchange for black. Ritter Bros.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS.

Our Fur Buyers,

Mr. H. A. Koch and

Miss M. Lewis

of LEWIN-NEIMAN CO., Pittsburgh

will be in New York tomorrow, (Wednesday,)

at our office, 470 Fourth Ave., TO BUY

$10,000 worth of NEWEST FURS for SPOT CASH.

Call with samples, or Tel. 5412 Mad. Sq.

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Auctions.

For money advanced on a large stock of Oriental Rugs

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell Thursday, September 13, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, New York City, a very fine line of

ORIENTAL RUGS

such as

Persian, Babylonian, Beloochistan, Sarak, Kermansha, Camel's Hair, Chinese, Sarook, Kurdistan, Shirvan, Cashmere, etc.,

and others too numerous to mention. Inspection Wednesday, September 12, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Auctioneers.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Buyers' Wants

POMPOM.—American woolen in Pekin and other high shades. Neugass Bros., 71 W. 23d St.

POM-POMS.—Will buy black, navy, amythest, taupe, Pekan. Madison Square 7845.

POM POM, all colors wanted; cash. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st St.

POMPOM—11050, Bickly Cohen 372, ¾ chevliot, Pekin velour. Merit Co.

POM-POMS.—Open for all shades. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

POPLIN.—Will buy for cash 100 pieces black and navy P. P. L. or 767 poplin; price must be reasonable. Barash, 30 West 20th. Chelsea 7903.

POPLINS, Broadcloths, Burellas; spot cash. Chas. Kolinsky, 1,269 B'way, Room 712.

POPLIN.—9958 Amoskeag or similar. United Skirt Co., 12 West 21st St.

SERGES.—Will buy any quantity navy and black, all makes, spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Telephone 9697 Spring.

SERGES.—Open for quantity Whitman's 104. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

SILVERTONE, Pekin, navy, beetroot; will pay cash. Greeley 5553.

STEVENS MIXTURES.—We pay cash for Stevens mixtures No. 2767, in all colors. Schwartz Bros., 150 West 22d St.

VELOURS.—Taupe 15002 or 0359 or similar light weight; pay spot cash. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St. Farragut 9154.

VELVET.—Jobs and remnants of velvet, light colors and white. V 66 Times.

WOOLENS.—Will buy any quantity suitings and coatings, spot cash, all makes. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Telephone 9697 Spring.

WOOLENS.—F. & H. velour 751 taupe; will pay cash. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th.

WOOL PLUSH.—Chase's or Sprouck's green; also 09057 burgundy. Hast, 104 West 27th.

Offerings to Buyers

BATHROBES.—Children's, ladies', large assortment; reasonable prices. Subin, 36 West 20th St.

BLANKET CLOTH, suitable for coats, bathrobes, &c.; large quantity; fine patterns. New York Mfg. Co., 900 Broadway. Spring 7350.

BROADCLOTH—F. & H. and botany, all colors; $2.17½ net; also W. S. velours and Gilbert's serge 8200. Madison Square 7428.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, black, navy, and brown; also black and navy mannish serge. Phone 3824 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany or F. & H.; will exchange all shades for taupe and Japan blue. Farragut 2368.

BROADCLOTH and poplin suits on the rack for immediate delivery. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th.

BROADCLOTH.—Steven's black broadcloth below market prices Madison Square 4300.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany in all shades. Telephone Madison Square 5344.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and botany, all colors. Stuyvesant 8240.

BROADCLOTH.—Green, botany, $2.10 net. Madison Square 1036.

BURELLAS.—American, all shades, opening price; also wool Jersey. Far. 2840.

BURELLA.—Buckley & Cohen's 372 and 700, all shades. Phone 4234 Farragut.

BURELLA.—American 09057, at a price. Call Madison Square 5348.

CHIFFON VELVETS.—$2.50 and up. Heinsheimer Bros., 621 Broadway.

CLOTH—American Iron Fom. A. B. Julliard, 9000-8 436 B Oxford; 6717 Zibeline. Rothstein & Nelson, Farragut 4717.

COATS.—We are working full speed on five exceptionally good sellers in broadcloth and plush coats; they sell on sight. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Big line corduroy, cashmere, Bedford cords, white only; jobbing trade. United Infants Wear Co., 462 Broadway. Spring 3714.

COATS—1,000 plush and broadcloth coats to close out; reasonable prices. Ulin Brothers, 55 East 11th St. Phone Stuyvesant 3046.

COATS.—See our stouts, auto and street wear coats. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS.—Better kind, contractor, own material; latest styles; jobbing prices to retailers; 10-day accounts. L 136 Times.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, latest models, at low prices. Call and convince yourself. Joe Scorostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS, SUITS.—Exceptional line; wonderful values; see our specials. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS—Jobs children's plush and cloth coats; half price. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

COATS, SUITS.—Our best styles; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Children's and ladies' coats, to close out. M 62 Times.

COLLAR SUPPORTERS.—500 gross, job lot; carriage covers, sacrifice. Kohn, 468 East 147th.

COMBS.—Horn, celluloid, and rubber. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 16th. Stuyvesant 4945.

COTTON.—Bleached short staple absorbent cotton, 2,000 pounds weekly, 10 cents pound; thirty bales ready. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

COTTON GOODS.—Manufacturer closes out linens, voiles, ratines, khaki, crepes. Orchard 2749.

CREPE METEORS, crepe de chines, and washable satins, all colors, immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-6.

DRESSES and Silk Skirts.—Big bargains in satins, taffetas, and poplins, from $2.50 up; immediate delivery and all latest Fall models. Milton Skirt Co., Inc., 450 4th Av. Madison Square 3870.

DRESSES.—Serges, satins, and crepe meteors, $8.50 to $18.50; stocks for immediate delivery; special assortment of large sizes always on hand. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Popular price; serge and silk dresses for immediate delivery. Phil Mark & Co., 71 West 23d.

DRESSES.—Wool Jersey, serges and silks for immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Silks and serges, for immediate delivery. Frank-American, 50 West 22d.

DRESSES, $3.75, assorted wool and serge; fine styles, Queen Costume, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES—Serge and satin, for immediate delivery. Bild-More Dress, 6 West 20th.

DRESSES, 100 serge and satin, to close, cheap. Nivel, 151 West 38th.

DRESSES—Job silk and serge, to close out. Lepanto, 22 West 26th.

FRENCH SERGES.—36, 41, 47, 50, and 54 inch French and storm serges, all colors. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th.

FUR.—Sidney Blumenthal's 3-inch strips Hudson seal and Salts nutria for sale. Farragut 292.

GABARDINE.—Good quality, brown and green, $1.65 net. Murray Hill 3778.

GEORGETTES, meteors, wash satins, duchess, all grades, colors; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

HABUTAI.—For sale, 11 Mme. selected; immediate delivery. Phone 9871 Mad. Sq.

HOSIERY.—Have large quantity hosiery, underwear, overshirts, notions, &c., for export. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 10th. Stuyvesant 4945.

KERONIE.—Sidney Blumenthal, $8 net. Farragut 4808.

KERSEYS.—Metcalf's 9100, Stursberg-Schell, black, Metcalf's 482, Joel's 9700, vel. Greeley 4377.

KNIT GOODS—Hosiery and underwear, ladies', children's, infants' and men's, below market. J 228 Times Downtown.

KNIT GOODS.—Cash clearance knit goods and sweater samples. ABA, 38 West 32d.

LININGS.—Quilted, all colors, 27½c; Venetians, plain and fancy, cheap. Sidney Blumenthal 50-inch crushed mole, 10%. $4. Greeley 4378.

MERCERIZED PLUSH, Pearsons; white chinchillas, astrachans, Oxford coating, satins, cheap. Farragut 9812.

NET.—150 pieces white 21 whole $.35; 50 pieces chiffon, nile, light blue, pink and maize at 42½ cents. I. B. Skudowitz & Bro., 129 West 29th St.

PAJAMAS.—To close out at $9 per dozen. Beacon Pajama Co., 45 West 16th St.

PANNETTE.—L. C. Chase, all colors, can be had for reasonable price. Madison Square 2786.

PEAU DE CYGNES.—Selling below market price; also piece dye satins. G 130 Times.

PLUSH.—Salts colored esq., brown, green, taupe, Blumenthal 50-inch beauty fur, mole, fitch, and beaver; $5. Greeley 4378.

PLUSH.—Peco, salts, velour du Nord. Madison Square 3121.

POIRET TWILL.—Five pieces Forstmann-Huffmann Poiret twill cloth, black, at $1.67½ net cash. J. Cohn & Co., 1,210 Race St., Philadelphia, Penn.

POM-POMS.—American gold, magenta, and green, oxfords, Ethan Allen 5428-2 at $1.57½, less 6%; Sidney Blumenthal & Co. 10-V-XW mole at $6.25; Hudson Bay plush $6.75. Telephone Greeley 48.

POMPOM.—Brown only, off price; also American 09057, all colors, opening price. Gram. 2517.

POPLIN.—Pacific 36-inch, all wool, $1.02½ net. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th.

RAINCOATS, Raincapes; large stock on hand, close out cheap. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

RIBBONS.—Jacquard weaves, assorted widths, black, white, tan; suitable for hat bands, shoe laces, and dress trimmings. Artistic Weaving Company, 141 West 36th St.

Offerings to Buyers

SERGES.—Will close out Garfields, 510, $1.02½; 121A, $1.50; Amoskeag 7120, $1.45; U. S. serges, $1.82½; W. F. X., $1.40; Dobson's velours, 119, $2 net cash. H. O., 183 Times.

SERGE.—Hamilton 5500, 54-inch, sponged and shrunk, $1.12½ net cash. Phone Madison Square 1872.

SERGE.—Garfield 519 tan; rookie, gray, and navy, for sale. Joseph Durst, 1,333 Broadway.

SERGE.—Tan storm serge, 50 inches wide, below market price. Madison Square 9078.

SERGE.—Botany French serge 11433, all shades. Simon, 44 East 32d.

SERGE.—Have 4 pieces of navy serge, 505 Gere mills. Gramercy 5498.

SERGES—Whitman 1210, all shades below market price. Farragut 3990.

SILKS—Black taffeta, $1.00, any quantity; Eagle 084 crepe de chine, $1.15. Cordwain Mills, 30 E. 21st St.

SILK NETS.—72-inch, all colors; immediate delivery. Herbert B. Lederer Co., 135 5th Av. Gramercy 4190.

SKIRTS.—Wonderful values in striped and plain taffetas; also satins; $2.50 and up. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SKIRTS—All wool, French serge, poplin, silk, $5.25; better kind; close out. Pan-American Skirt Co., 5 West 45th.

SKIRTS.—Wool and fancy cloth skirts to close, $12 dozen. Ford, 151 West 30th.

SKIRTS, silk, fancy and plain silk, $2.50 up. Queen Costume, 149 West 36th.

SNAP FASTENERS, finest quality only; carded or bulk, for export or dealers, Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., Inc., 1,075 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 1807 Williamsburg.

SNAP FASTENERS—Best quality, spring, size, 1 bulk. M 72 Times.

SOL SATIN.—At a price. Call Madison Square 781.

SPRING SNAP FASTENERS, $2.75 gr. gr. carded. Reinhard, 32 Union Square. Stuyvesant 1696.

SUITS.—American burellas, peau de cygne lined, $10.90. Irving Cloaks, 1,328 Broadway.

SUITS.—Pleated burella, all colors, $9. Excello Mfg., 127 West 17th.

SUITS to close out reasonable. Kessler & Gottheif, 10 East 33d.

SWEATERS.—Job lot of coat sweaters at sacrifice. Reeves, 1,657 Broadway.

TAFFETAS.—Teltram and Meyer fancy taffeta for sale; very cheap price. Farragut 4820.

TAFFETAS, crepe de chine, georgette meteors. Altman & Tynan, 257 4th Av. Gram. 1240.

VELOURS.—Talbot V 14 green, black, burgundy, $2.00; Sarconia, black only, $1.50. Levensohn & Satz, Mad. Sq. 1265.

TRICOTINE VELOUR, Buckley and Cohen quality 700, all colors, $1.75 regular. Madison Square 9388.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight Burgundy and taupe. Rosengargen, 11 East 31st St.

VELOURS.—American 11050 and K 544, to close out; very reasonable. M 61 Times.

VELOURS.—0359, 11050, 13046, 15002, 15020, 13045, assorted colors. Mad. Sq. 3121.

VELOUR.—American Woolen Co. K 544 and 11050. Telephone Madison Square 5344.

VELOUR—F. & H. 7575, all colors, $2.17½ net. Farragut 4868.

VELOURS and kersey, all colors, for sale. Chelsea 6018.

VELVETEEN and narrow wale corduroy, 36-inch wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller & Bro., 95 Bleecker st. Spring 5969.

VELVETEENS.—Imported, all widths and all colors, worrall dye; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 3445 Gramercy.

VELVETEEN.—Twill back velveteen for sale, 24 inches wide, all colors; special low price. Farragut 4820.

VELVETEEN. — Shorts in plain and twill backs; assortment of all colors. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEENS and Velvets, extra fine quality, cheap; also astrachans. Farragut 9811.

VELVETS—Black; will close out at sacrifice. S. Simon, 137 West 27th.

WAISTS.—Georgette, regular colors and styles, $3 — original prices $3.75. 544 Broadway, first floor.

WOOL PLUSHES.—Am. Stroock, Mianus, H. & H. fancy stripe plush and bafinseal. Greeley 4379.

YARNS.—Woolen knitting, for army, navy, Red Cross. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Ladies', misses' coats; high-grade man with acquaintance among retail trade; can connect with sub-manufacturer working for best houses in city; excellent opportunity; full particulars essential; commission. M 35 Times.

SALESMAN.—Out of town, carry excellent line of house dresses as side line; commission only. Answer, stating territory covered, J 279 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 20, wishes position as salesman with strong line of dresses for city. M 58 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...6@5¼ per cent. for the best names.
Saturday...5¾ " " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Burlaps Getting Very Scarce.

Active buying in this market of late has intensified the scarcity of burlaps here, particularly the heavier goods. Especially scarce are 10;-ounce, 40-inch goods, the nominal price for which was 15¼ cents yesterday. Sales were made in a pretty fair way on 10-ounce burlaps of the same width, the price being 14¾ cents. Business also was done on 8-ounce 40s at 10¾ cents, and at the close some holders were asking as high as 10.90 for them. For 7½-ounce, 40-inch cloths the quotation was around 10.75 to 10.80 cents. No business has yet been done at that figure, however, so far as could be learned. No great change was reported in conditions existing in the leading primary markets.

Brings the "Movies" to Furs.

Cleopatra's galley slaves and members of Caesar's legions will appear in new roles next month at the sale of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, which begins on Oct. 15, when they will lay aside their oars or swords, as the case may be, and assume the duties of call men. Call men are the persons who attend the buyers at the sales, being a kind of cross between a private secretary and a general factotum. For the coming sale they will be recruited, as was the case at the last one, from the "movie" supers who haunt the studios in this vicinity from day to day in the hope of getting into the "fillums." At the last sale these men filled their parts so well that it has been decided to give the idea a return booking.

Gray Goods Demand Was Fair.

Buyers showed more than a passing interest in offerings in the local gray goods market yesterday, but some stretch of imagination would be required to say that trading was active. Heavy goods came in for more attention than has been the case of late, large sales of 2.75-yard drills having been made for delivery in the next sixty days at 15¾ cents. Business also was done on 5-yard 48 square and 56-60 sheetings and, while the prices were not given out, it is understood that they were below the recent high figures paid for these goods. Among the features of the printcloths were the attempts of buyers to get out 38½-inch 64-60s at less than 9 cents for delivery in the first half of 1918. Buyers also were trying to get nearby contracts of these goods at 9 cents and, while there was said to be some doubt if first hands actually had sold them at that price, it was further said that a firm bid might bring the goods out. Attempts to get 39-inch 68-72s under the figures asked by the mills also were seen during the day. Closing mill spot prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s...13¾c; 39-inch, 64-60s...9¼
39-inch, 76-76...12¼c; 39-inch, 64-64...9c
39-inch, 68-72s...10¾; 39-inch, 60-56...8¾c
39-inch, 56-44s...7½; 39-inch, 60-48s...8½
38½-inch, 64-64s...9¾; 39-inch, 64-60...7c

They Still Hesitate.

According to a number of women's suit manufacturers, retail buyers are still considerably in doubt as to just what they want. The smaller retailers are said to feel that prices and styles are not such as to warrant their making any large commitments just now, though a majority of the larger retail merchants are buying in most cases just as they always have—carefully, but liberally. However, it is felt that within a very short time this hesitancy must give way to action of some sort, or the Fall season will find many of the retailers with no merchandise to offer their trade. Warning is also given that those who hang back too long will find the manufacturer unable to promise satisfactory delivery.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Tel. 7707 Mad. Sq. 464 Fourth Avenue

FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Leo. L. Doblin Co.

BUSINESS RECORDS.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MAX ZEISLER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Zeisler, trading as Crescent Tire Company and Imperial Auto Supply Company, dealer in auto supplies, 1,771 Broadway, with branch at 95 Chambers Street, by the following creditors: Auto Hardware and Equipment Company, $500; Buckner Auto Supply Co., Inc., $200, and Jesse H. Wasserman, $300. Judge Mayer has appointed Francis Gilbert and Francis L. Kohlman receivers, in joint and several bond of $15,000. The liabilities are said to be about $125,000 and the assets about $50,000.

MELODEGRAPH CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Melodograph Corporation, manufacturer of phonographs, 142 West Fourteenth Street, by the following creditors: Max Zeichner, $5,000; Julius Hammel, $550, and Maurice Friedberg, $30. The liabilities are said to be about $19,000. An assignment was also made to Isidor Wasservogel.

BERNARD GEIST.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Bernard Geist, trading as B. Geist & Co., manufacturer of dresses, 143 West Thirtieth Street, by the following creditors: Siegel, $302; B. Silberstein, $13, and E. Goodman, $300. The liabilities are said to be about $18,000 and the assets about $7,500. Judge Mayer has appointed Francis L. Kohlman receiver, in $9,000 bond.

ARNOLD A. GREENFIELD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Arnold A. Greenfield, manufacturing furrier, 27 West Twenty-fourth Street, by the following creditors: Harold L. Klein, $240; E. S. Wheeler, $478, and D. E. Horwitz, $346.

JACOB WOLDMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Woldman, manufacturer of men's and boys' pants at 23 East Broadway, by the following creditors: S. Brinn & Bros., $500; M. Schiller & Co., $84, and Meyer Siegler, $172. Liabilities said to be about $12,000 and assets $2,000. An assignment was also made to Max E. Sanders.

ALBERT SONBERG of 859 Whitlock Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,227 and no assets.

M. S. LADIES' TAILORS AND IMPORTERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the M. S. Ladies' Tailors and Importers at 896 Fifth Avenue by the following creditors: Tessie Kornhauser, $1,000; Helen Hahn, $150, and the Kaldophen Fur Company, $85. Liabilities said to be $3,000 and assets $1,500.

AARON SACHS, manufacturer of clothing at 52 East Broadway, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,553 and assets of $4,225.

CHARLES WILKENLOH, a butcher at 2,192 Eighth Avenue, has filed schedules in bankrupcty, with liabilities of $1,900 and assets of $605.

JOHN WHYTLAW COMPANY, INC., cotton goods, at 357 Fourth Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $122,808 and assets of unknown value. Among the largest creditors are William Iselin & Co., $69,750; E. P. Gleason's Son, $6,708; Charles Brown & Co., $2,913, and B. F. Bailey & Co., $2,642.

RICHARD O'CONNOR and JOHN W. FOSTER.—Judge Mayer has appointed Myle J Holley receiver for Richard O'Connor and John W. Foster, individually and as copartners, trading as Suburban Printery at 1,837 Park Avenue, in $1,000 bond.

SAMUEL T. WRIGHT, Rockville Centre, Nassau Co., N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $3,953.52; assets, $973.15.

BARNABY FURNITURE CO., INC., Stapleton, S. I., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $90,981.07; assets, $36,912.42.

HENRY FINKELSTADT, Roosevelt, Nassau Co., N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $1,611.20; assets, $1,463.01.

DAVID & MAX SCHLOSS, 396 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, have made an assignment to Joseph Barba, 2,371 Arthur Avenue, New York City.

BENJAMAN COHEN, 2,617 Mermaid Avenue, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Morris I. Lewin, 117 Bay Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 10.—Herman Osborne, mechanic, 25 Dresden Street, Springfield, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court this afternoon. His liabilities amount to $98,398, and the assets are estimated at $5,500. There are about twenty unsecured creditors, the principal ones being the Bridgeport Window Hardware Co., Bridgeport, $90,000, for a decree of the Superior Court, and W. W. Case of Springfield, $2,500, for notes for money loaned.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 10.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today by Mathew Story Clark, druggist, Butler, Penn. Liabilities, $10,444.20; assets, $3,390.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Myers Advertising Agency filed a petition in bankruptcy today. Liabilities, $14,088; assets, $3,950.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Allen, Jack—D. Stetter.....$170.02
Alsop Non-Reusable Bottle Corp.—A. P. Anderson.....7,935.94
Adler, Rudolph R.—A. Dinner.....279.41
Bellevue Wet Wash Laundry, Inc.—Red Seal Mfg. Co., Inc.....551.29
Behagen, Robert—City of New York, costs.....107.85
Baird, Robert R.—H. S. Sisson, Commissioner.....1,820.25
Columbus Wet Wash Laundry Co., Inc. —State Industrial Commission of the State of New York.....1,155.73
Coale, Tiernan S.—J. E. Linde Paper Co.....116.45
City of New York—M. Isaac.....242.56
E. Tannenbaum Realty Corp.—A. G. Brown.....274.65
Eckel, Mary—G. J. Brunk.....115.11
Ferguson, Cora—W. H. Cornell.....759.97
Ferguson, L. Perry—Freeport Bank...504.29
Ferguson, Cora B.—Same.....557.45
Fleischman, Louis W.—W. L. Fleischman.....274.91
Fraenkel, Eugene J.—Phoenix Mfg. Co., Inc.....142.37
Four Hundred and Sixty-one Eighth Avenue Co., Inc., John O. Devlin, and John A. Larkin—Wright Lumber Co., Inc.....114.21
Fried, Lena, Eastern Garage—Polack Tyre & Rubber Co.....157.63
Graff, Joseph—C. Bates.....1,529.57
Goldstein, Samuel—City of New York, costs.....109.35
Irving Cummings Pictures, Inc.—A. O'Huhn.....864.91
Same—H. Ascher.....188.81
Kelly, Luke J.—Simplex Automobile Co., Inc.....206.97
Lenox Arcade, Inc., and Israel E. Bohrer—Travelers Insurance Co.....292.48
Lenkel, Emilie—K. J. Schmidt.....240.66
Mutual Profit Realty Co.—W. M. O'Connor.....653.71
Meltzer, John—D. Yellin.....522.15
Mackenzie, Cameron—C. Eppleur.....296.71
Murray, Leon S.—R. P. Rumsey.....148.48
Naumann, Alfred A.—A. Wolfschlag..118.51
Polatchek, Rose—J. M. Spar & Co., Inc..145.05
Perrin, Charles L.—J. A. Fordyce..356.41
Palotal, Martin—Phoenix Mfg. Co., Inc..140.90
Richards Apparel Co.—Silverman & Eisenberg.....151.36
Rotella, Pietro—C. Milano.....111.41
Rector Gas Lamp Co.—J. C. Lehmann et al.....14,912.01
Smith, Albert E.—P. Viscelina.....136.03
Simpson, Miss M.—McCreery & Co., Inc..121.91
Sugarman, Louis—L. Flasch.....115.22
Van Loan, William J.—D. W. Lewis..202.71
Thirty-eight West Fifty-ninth St. Co.—Electric Meter Corp.....163.48
Ward, Theodore H.—R. McPherson.....186.81
Watervliet Chemical Co.—United Paperboard Co.....102.98

In Bronx County.

Amerman, Corydon M.—Southern Boulevard Railway Co.....$20.72
Amerman, Christian—Same.....40.72
Brown, John H.—424 St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av. R. R.....12.72
Bernstein, Ella—Union Railway Co.....30.92
Bohan, Charles—Same.....37.72
Droge, Herman—R. McAllaster.....591.96
Garry, Minerva—Southern Boulevard Railway Co.....37.72
Hartingson, Max—Union Railway Co...37.72
Hamarnik, Frank—Same.....47.72
Same—Same.....57.72
Kirkwood, Christina—Same.....37.72
Le Mien, Gertrude—People's Clothiers, Inc.....112.22
Rose, Max, and Isaac Hautman—M. Edelstein.....488.72
Stahl, Manuel—Union Railway Co.....37.72
Schultz, Moses—S. Spagat.....132.65
Welpin, Louis, Solomon Lagovitz, and David Davidson—M. I. Elsfeldt.....1,081.04

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Hubert, Adelbert G.—W. H. Dennis, Dec. 6, 1912.....$226.47
Kaskel, Paul, George J., and Clarence, (Paul Kaskel & Sons)—W. B. F. Rogers, May 10, 1911.....2,845.08
McBreen, Peter—Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, costs. Dec. 15, 1915..154.90
Osborn, Guy—Charter Construction Co., Sept. 25, 1914.....195.36
Manhattan Railway Co.—M. Reich, Aug. 10, 1917.....117.21
Same—Same, June 27, 1916.....100.87
Same—Same, May 2, 1917.....100.18
Senegra Co.—National Cash Register Co., Jan. 3, 1917.....465.02
Reohr, Charles D.—C. F. Bassett et al., June 16, 1915.....253.41
Stolts, Julius W., as President—Export Corporation, Ltd., April 5, 1911....119.41
Westchester Street Railroad Co.—P. Sottini, administrator, Jan. 29, 1917...4,638.38
Gans, Adolf—A. Meyer, April 3, 1908, reversed.....1,294.45

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALTOONA—Kline Bros.; Miss E. Noel, muslin underwear; J. Scheeline, clothing; J. A. Baird, notions, toilet goods; Miss A. Szink, laces, embroideries; 24 E. 20th.

ATLANTA—J. Frosin, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; Mrs. D. B. Varden, art goods, yarns; 24 E. 20th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. R. Reid, silk dress goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—W. Koch Importing Co.; E. H. Zeller, foreign goods; imperial.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; W. Stone, gloves, hosiery, knit goods, underwear; 2 W. 37th.

BIRMINGHAM—Burger Dry Goods Co.; S. Phillips, waists, millinery, cloaks, suits; 1,150 B'way.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss O'Neill, waists; 25 W. 33d.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Horan, negligees, kimonos; Miss Nelson, misses' dresses; Miss Jansen, toilet articles; Miss Gilman, children's dresses, coats; Mr. Lyford, furs; Miss Kaleski, neckwear; F. Phillips, ladies' coats; Mr. Silberman, lace goods; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Mr. Michaels, leather goods; Miss Vincent, ladies' suits; basement buyers: Miss Kasanof, neckwear; Mr. Koch, millinery; Miss Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Schroeder, undermuslins; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Tripp, skirts; Mr. O'Brien, coats, suits; Miss Hahn, leather goods, jewelry; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Rearion, kimonos, corsets, house dresses; Mr. Cooper, general buyer; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; 1,150 B'way.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; W. M. Lichtenstein, men's furnishing goods, hosiery; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. J. Pendergast, silks; F. A. Fuller, furs; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; A. W. Chandler, furs, basement; E. A. Brown, auto livery; J. T. Reed, women's hosiery, knit underwear, basement; F. E. Ruggles, children's hosiery, knit underwear; C. B. Hurd, women's hosiery, knit underwear; H. Owens, ribbons; Miss M. J. Kelley, trimmings; Miss F. M. White, misses' coats, skirts, basement; A. G. Sanborn, silk waists, sweaters; Miss C. C. Sweeney, misses' suits, dresses; D. E. Walsh, wash goods; S. A. Campbell, handkerchiefs; C. H. Berry, small wares; S. E. Emery, petticoats, cotton underwear; T. O'Donnell, women's tailored suits; R. J. Trimble, petticoats, cotton underwear, basement; J. O. Day, millinery, basement; P. Keefe, misses' coats. Mr. Lachur, Mr. Turner, Mr. Fife, Mr. Hess, Mr. Gallant, Mr. Kane, Mr. Mullhern, Mr. Carey, representing; 482 4th Av.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. Lennenhuber, jewelry, silverware; P. F. Brett, hosiery, underwear, gloves, knit goods; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. Lennenhuber, jewelry, silverware; P. F. Brett, hosiery, underwear, gloves, knit goods; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO—William Hangerer Co.; E. H. Mills, furs; Mrs. F. C. Mellon, infants' wear; D. Scholl, hosiery, merino underwear, gloves, knit goods; W. Mutter, flannels, blankets, comforters; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; E. H. Hammet, boys' clothing; 220 5th Av.

BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; Miss M. Sturdivant, favors, stationery; 220 5th Av.

BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; J. C. Dooley, silks; 31 Union Square.

BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; W. A. Stumpf, linoleums; J. J. Glaser, knit underwear, hosiery; 470 4th Av.

CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; Mr. Doherty, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

CENTRE, Texas—Urdong Brothers; N. I. Urdong, silk, serge dresses; 1,123 Broadway, Room 905.

CHICAGO—G. Bernard; G. B. Friend, ready-to-wear; 1,133

PROSPECTIVE RAILROAD "MELONS"

The recent "melon" cut by the C., B. & Q. R.R. gives timely interest to the question of what other roads have prospects of paying large extra dividends out of their accumulated surplus earnings.

Our Statistical Department has discussed this matter in a special treatise, which will be sent to investors on request.

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Write for folder R-102 just published showing comparisons of interest returns.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Move Irregularly, but Reflect Better Feeling—Fewer Steel Orders.

The stock market yesterday indulged in the familiar reaction after a week of declines and showed numerous gains throughout the list. Most of the industrial issues were strong, the railroads but little changed and public utilities weak. The improvement in the money position, as evidenced in the recovery in the surplus reserves, helped to give a better tone to trading and call money loaned freely at 4½ per cent., after opening at 6.

With the turn in prices activity fell away and the day's business was only moderate. A good deal of interest was aroused by a delayed confirmation of the report circulated some days ago that the United States Government had contracted for the delivery of 75,000,000 pounds of copper at 25 cents a pound. American Smelting, Anaconda, Chino, Kennecott and Utah all profited by the news, but transactions were not greatly stimulated by it. It is not certain that this price, made to apply in a particular case, will prove to be the price to be paid for metal bought for this Government and the Allies, but the Street was inclined to believe that the final figure will be close to that announced yesterday. The iron and steel shares were generally stronger. American Car and Foundry sold up 2½ points, Bethlehem 3¼, Gulf States 2 and Steel Common ½. A hint of the unfavorable bearing which the high cost of coal and oil is having upon the gas companies was seen in a drop of 6 points in Brooklyn Union and of 3½ in Consolidated Gas.

The bond market continues heavy and inactive, except for the Liberty 3½s and municipals, for both of which there has been a very good demand in anticipation of the October 1 tax payments. The Liberty Bonds on active dealings yesterday almost reached par, a block of $50,000 selling at 99.98 and $548,000 at 99.96. An interesting measure of the extent to which standard corporation issues have declined is furnished by the present position of the average price of forty important issues. This stood at the close yesterday at 81.42, which is exactly the lowest price made in 1914 shortly after the reopening of the Exchange, and the lowest price on record.

The United States Steel Corporation's monthly figures of unfilled tonnage showed orders on hand Aug. 31 of 10,407,000, with a decrease of 437,000 tons as compared with the total on hand July 31. This is the fourth successive decline from the record total of 12,183,000 tons shown at the close of April. The falling off is natural in the light of the waiting attitude which business has adhered to pending a settlement of the Government's price and the provision for war requirements. A year ago the unfilled orders totaled 9,960,000 tons, but the capacity of the mills has so increased that the present unfilled business on the books is not greatly in excess of what the trade considers a normal volume.

LONDON MARKET SUBDUED.

Foreign Exchange Is U..settled by Latest Political News.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Foreign exchange was unsettled today by the latest political news, rubles depreciating to 300. Swedish exchange was easy and nominal, but inquiries indicated an easy feeling among traders.

The stock market was subdued under the weekend news. Although there was no weakness in British securities, there were few buying orders, except for Australian bonds. Russian bonds were weak on the latest developments and Argentine rails were easy. Rubber and oil stocks were steady, while American securities were dull throughout.

Money was plentiful and discount rates were quiet.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62f. 40c. for cash. Exchange on London, 27f. 18c. Five per cent. loan, 88f. 5c.

International Nickel Stock Listed.

The Governor of the Stock Exchange, at a special meeting yesterday placed on the trading list $38,112,900 common and $5,802,400 preferred stock of the International Nickel Company. Last week the voting trust which had formerly held the Nickel shares, and had its certificates listed on the Exchange, expired. The Governors called a meeting hastily at 9:30 o'clock to list the stock, otherwise International Nickel would technically have been off the board when the market opened.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 6 | Renewals 4½
Low ..... 4 | Last 6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5	Sixty days	5½
Ninety days	5¼	Ninety days	5½
Four months	5½	Four months	6
Five months	5½	Five months	6
Six months	5½	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2½@2¾
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 90 to 90 days ..... 2¾@3
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@3¾

Commercial Paper.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days 4¾
4 to 6 months 4¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7555	$4.7555	+0.0006
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.78¾	5.78¾	5.78¾	..
Cables	5.78¼	5.77½	5.77½	..
Rubles—				
Demand	16.85	15.50	15.70	—1.15
Cables	16.50	15.65	15.85	—1.15

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand	Cables.
	on Checks.	
4.8665 London	4.7555	4.76¼
5.1826 Paris—	5.78¾	5.77½
China—		
Honkong	79.00	79.25
Peking	124.00	124.25
Shanghai	117.00	117.25
19.295 Greece	19.50	19.55
40.19 Holland	41.87½	42.06¼
32.44 India—		
Bombay	33.00	33.50
Calcutta	33.00	33.50
5.1826 Italy	7.77½	7.76¾
49.54 Japan—		
Kobe	51.00	51.25
Yokohama	51.00	51.25
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.80 Russia	15.70	15.85
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	33.60	33.85
Copenhagen	30.50	30.70
Christiania	30.65	30.85
19.295 Spain	22.15	22.30
South America—		
42.41 Rio	25.15	25.25
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.00	43.10
5.1826 Switzerland	4.71¾	4.69¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.71¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $402,958,541; balances, $30,775,800; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $168,776; Federal Reserve credit balance, $52,612,147.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .9375.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 40½d, up 1d; in New York, 97¾c, up 1c; Mexican dollars, 77c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$4,366,669	$36,014,055
Ord.—Int. rev.	12,124,520	106,945,078
Income tax	1,558,248	15,285,221
Miscellaneous	4,209,026	21,924,113
Total receipts	$22,198,463	$179,866,468
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rcts.	62,482,168	390,551,197
Excess of tot. disburse. over tot. rcts.	47,185,623	678,006,842
Expenditures	$84,380,624	970,417,606

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	432,598	1,172,865	348,671
Year to date	130,190,697	116,086,067	101,567,687

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
10⅝	11½	100	Advance Rumely	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅝
..	..	100	Ajax Rubber	62	62	62	62	+1½
..	..	67	Do., odd lot	60	60	60	60	..
3⅝	3¾	2,400	Alaska Gold Mines	4¼	4¼	3½	3⅝	—⅛
2¼	2½	400	Alaska Juneau	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
24	24½	600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+¼
85½	87	400	Am. Beet Sugar	85	86¼	85	86¼	+1½
72½	73	3,700	Am. Car & Fdry	71	73	71	72½	+1½
112⅞	115¼	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	+½
95	97	200	Am. Express	95½	95½	95½	95½	+½
12¼	12¾	100	Am. H. & Leather	12½	12½	12½	12½	..
52	53½	1,800	Am. International	53¼	53⅞	53	53	..
22⅞	23	1,300	Am. Linseed	23½	23½	22¾	22¾	—1
57	58½	100	Am. Linseed pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	..
61½	62	1,100	Am. Locomotive	61⅞	62¾	61	62¼	+⅝
101½	102½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	103	103	103	103	+1½
12¼	12¾	300	Am. Malting	.12	12½	12	12½	+⅛
63½	64½	500	Am. Malting 1st pf	63⅞	64½	63½	63½	+¾
95¾	96¼	6,750	Am. Smelt. & Ref	96	97	94½	96¾	+2
96	97	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	96	96¾	96	96¾	+⅝
67½	68	400	Am. Steel F'dries	68	68	68	68	—¼
109½	110¼	200	Am. Sugar Ref	111¼	111¼	110	110	+⅝
115	115¾	6,200	Am. Tel. & Tel	116½	117⅛	114¾	116	+1
100	101	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	100	100	100	100	..
46⅝	47¼	700	Am. Woolen	46¾	47	46¾	47	..
18	18⅝	15,800	Am. Zinc L. & S	18	18	18	18	..
70	71⅛	200	Anaconda Copper	70½	72¾	70	71½	+1
60	65	200	Associated Oil	60½	60½	60½	60¾	..
96¼	97¼	800	Atch., Top. & S. F	97	97½	96½	96⅞	+⅝
95½	96¾	900	At., Gulf & West I	95¾	97½	95½	96⅞	+¾
58	61	100	At., G. & W.I.pf.x d	58½	58½	58½	58½	+¼
59	59½	1,700	Baldwin Loco	58½	60¾	58½	59	—¼
66¼	66⅞	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	66¾	68	66¾	66¾	+⅛
93⅛	97½	100	Barrett Co	94	94	94	94	+1
104	105½	400	Bethlehem Steel	104	105¾	104	105¼	+2⅝
98	103	30,700	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	102	103¾	101¾	102¼	+1
8	9	300	Bklyn Rap. Tra.x d	61	61	61	61	+¾
29	30	100	Bklyn Union Gas	101	101	99	99	—6
40¼	40¾	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+⅛
45½	46	100	Butte & Superior	30	30	30	30	+⅛
26	28	300	California Packing	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	+¼
82⅞	83¼	100	California Pet. pf	45¼	45¼	45¼	45½	+1½
83⅜	83½	2,700	Central Foundry	27½	27½	27½	27½	+1½
56½	57	300	Central Leather Co	82¾	83¾	82¼	82¼	—2¼
9⅝	9⅞	400	Cerro de Pasco	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¼	+⅝
63½	63⅝	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	56⅞	56⅞	56½	56½	+⅝
104⅝	105	600	Chi. Great Western	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
25⅝	26	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	63¼	63¼	63	63¼	—¼
63	64	2,400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	105¾	105¾	105	105	—¼
		900	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	26⅛	26⅛	25¾	25¾	—⅝
52¼	52¾	700	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	64	64	63¼	63¼	—⅝
17⅞	17¾	2,400	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	52	52¼	52	52¼	+⅛
54	54½	1,900	Chile Copper	17¼	17¾	17¼	17⅝	+⅛
44¼	44½	200	Chino Copper	53⅞	54¼	53⅞	54	+⅛
39	39¼	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	45¼	45¼	45¼	45½	+1¼
35½	39	200	Columbia Gas & El	40	40	39¼	39½	+1¼
100½	101	1,900	Comput. Tab. Rec	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	—2⅛
90	91	500	Consolidated Gas	104	104	100¼	100¼	—3½
11	12	100	Con. Int. Cal. Min	12	12	12	12	—1
90	91	500	Continental Can	91	91¾	91	91	+1
25	26	8,700	Corn Products Ref	26¾	27¼	26½	26⅝	..
200	200	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	96	96	95¾	96	..
25,000	25,000	25,000	Crucible Steel	70	70⅝	68¾	69½	+½
4,100	4,100	4,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	30¼	31½	30¼	31	+½
900	900	900	Cuban Am. Sugar	170	170	170	170	+1
1,200	1,200	1,200	Distillers' Secur	101¼	102	101¼	102	+1
100	100	100	Dome Mines	25½	26⅛	25½	25⅞	+½
450	450	450	Elk Horn Coal	10	10	10	10	..
2,700	2,700	2,700	Erie	25	27	25	26	+1
600	600	600	Erie 1st pf	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20½	+⅛
500	500	500	Gaston, W. & W	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	+⅞
5,900	5,900	5,900	General Electric	37⅞	38	37⅝	38	+⅛
19,500	19,500	19,500	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	140	141	138	138	—2
100	100	100	Gen. Mot. pf. t. c	97	98¼	95½	96¼	+⅞
200	200	200	Granby Consol	83½	83½	83½	83½	+1½
800	800	800	Great Northern pf	79	80	79	80	..
3,200	3,200	3,200	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	103¼	104¼	103¼	104¼	+½
200	200	200	Greene-Cananea	33¼	34⅛	33½	33½	+½
100	100	100	Gulf States Steel	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+½
100	100	100	Haskell & Barker	101	101	101	101	+2
3,100	3,100	3,100	Inspiration Copper	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	+¼
100	100	100	Interboro Consol	53¼	54⅞	53	54	+1
100	100	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	—⅛
5,000	5,000	5,000	Int. Mer. Marine	100½	100½	100½	100½	+⅛
12,800	12,800	12,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf	29¼	30	29	29	—⅛
3,400	3,400	3,400	Int. Nickel	87	87	87	87¾	+⅛
3,600	3,600	3,600	Int. Paper	35¼	35¾	34⅞	34⅞	+⅛
300	300	300	Kelly Spring Tire	30¼	31½	29¾	30½	+⅝
2,600	2,600	2,600	Kennecott Copper	45	45	44¼	44⅞	+⅞
1,100	1,100	1,100	Lackawanna Steel	40⅜	41¼	40	41	+1
200	200	200	Lehigh Valley	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	+1½
1,650	1,650	1,650	Liggett & My. x r	60¾	61	60¾	61	—¼
1,500	1,500	1,500	Liggett & My. rgts	200	200	200	200	..
4,100	4,100	4,100	Louis. & Nash	1	1	1	1	⅛
800	800	800	Mexican Petroleum	120½	120½	119	120	+⅛
2,000	2,000	2,000	Miami Copper	91	92	90¼	91¼	+⅞
1,100	1,100	1,100	Midvale Steel	35½	36¼	35½	36¼	+1
200	200	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	52¾	53⅝	52¾	53¼	—⅛
2,958	2,958	2,958	Mo. Pacific tr. ctfs	5	5	5	5	..
1,100	1,100	1,100	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. ctfs	29	29¼	28¼	28¼	—½
2,500	2,500	2,500	Nat. Cond. & Cable	49¾	50¾	49¾	50¼	—½
400	400	400	Nat. Enam. & St	30¾	31¾	30¾	31½	+⅛
200	200	200	Nat. Lead	38¼	38½	38	38	..
100	100	100	Nat. Lead pf	51	51	51	51	..
900	900	900	Nevada Con. Cop	22	22¾	22	22¾	..
500	500	500	N. Y. Air Brake	120	120	117¼	117¾	—2⅞
2,200	2,200	2,200	N. Y. Central	77¼	77¼	76⅝	76⅝	+¼
100	100	100	N. Y. Dock	17	17	17	17	—1
4,500	4,500	4,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	26¼	26¼	24½	24½	—1½
100	100	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	19½	19½	19½	19½	—½
100	100	100	Northern Pacific	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	—⅛
400	400	400	Nova Scotia S. & C	96	96	94½	95	—1
200	200	200	Ontario Mining	48½	49¼	48½	49	+1
1,700	1,700	1,700	Ohio Cities Gas	6½	6½	6½	6½	..
800	800	800	Owens Bottle Mach	89½	89½	89½	89½	+½
100	100	100	Pacific Mail	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+⅛
1,900	1,900	1,900	Penn. R. R	52	52	51¾	51¾	+⅛
500	500	500	Do., odd lot	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	+⅛
600	600	600	Peoples Gas, Chi	70¼	71	70¼	70¼	—⅝
100	100	100	Pere Marquette	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+⅛
200	200	200	Pierce-Arrow	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+⅛
1,200	1,200	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal	50⅜	51⅜	50⅜	50⅜	+⅛
300	300	300	Pitts. Coal pf	87¼	87¾	87	87	+⅛
800	800	800	Pitts. & W. Va	27	27	27	27	..
300	300	300	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	61	61	61	61	..
900	900	900	Pond Cr. Coal ctfs	23	23	23	23	..
2,000	2,000	2,000	Pullman Co	133	133	133	133	—1
1,800	1,800	1,800	Quicksilver pf	1	1	1	1	—⅛
7,700	7,700	7,700	Ray Con. Copper	26¾	27	26¾	26¾	..
3,800	3,800	3,800	Reading	82	83¾	82	83½	+⅛
400	400	400	Rep. Iron & Steel	80¾	81¾	80¾	81¼	+⅝
200	200	200	Royal Dutch t r	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	+⅛
300	300	300	St. Louis-San Fran	14¾	15	14¾	15	—⅛
200	200	200	Savage	60	61	60	61	—⅛
500	500	500	Saxon Motor	13½	13½	13	13	—⅛
2,800	2,800	2,800	Sears, Roeb. & Co	150	159⅝	158	158⅝	—⅝
800	800	800	Sinclair Oil & Ref	38¾	38¾	37½	37½	—⅛
2,400	2,400	2,400	Southern Pacific	91¼	91⅞	91¼	91⅝	+⅛
500	500	500	Southern Railway	27	27	26¾	26¾	—⅛
1,000	1,000	1,000	Southern Ry. pf	57	57	57	57	+⅛
600	600	600	Studebaker Co	43¼	44¼	43¼	43¾	+⅛
11,200	11,200	11,200	Tenn. C. & C	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+⅛
900	900	900	Texas Co	164	166	162¼	165¾	+2
1,400	1,400	1,400	Tobacco Products	73¾	74¼	72¾	72¾	..
10,480	10,480	10,480	Tobacco Prod. pf	102	102	102	102	..
100	100	100	Union Bag & Paper	10	10	10	10	+⅛
800	800	800	Union Pacific	128¼	129¼	128¼	128¾	+⅛
100	100	100	United Alloy Steel	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
100	100	100	United Cigar Stores	121¼	122¼	120½	120½	+⅝
100	100	100	United Dyewood	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	+1½
100	100	100	United Fruit	127	127	126½	126½	+1½
100	100	100	United Paper Board	26	26	26	26	+⅛
100	100	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¼	+⅝
1,800	1,800	1,800	U. S. C. I. P. & F	16½	16½	16½	16½	—⅝
1,400	1,400	1,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	131	133	130½	131½	+1½
106	106	106	U. S. Rubber	61	61	60¾	60¾	+⅛
500	500	500	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106¼	106¼	106	106	+⅛
128,500	128,500	128,500	U. S. Steel	62	62¾	61¾	61¾	+⅛
600	600	600	U. S. Steel pf	108¾	109¼	107½	108¼	+⅝
8,600	8,600	8,600	Utah Copper	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¾	+⅛
600	600	600	Wabash pf. A	98	100	98	99	+1⅝
100	100	100	Wabash pf. B	47	47¾	47	47¾	+⅝
200	200	200	Western Maryland	25	25	25	25	+⅛
200	200	200	Western Pacific pf	17¼	17¾	17	17	+⅝
1,500	1,500	1,500	Westingh. E. & M	45	45	45	45	..
100	100	100	Westingh. 1st pf	44¼	45¼	44¼	45	+⅛
100	100	100	Wheeling & L. E	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
100	100	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+⅛
800	800	800	White Motor	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½	+⅛
600	600	600	Wilson & Co	45	45¼	45	45¼	+⅛
900	900	900	Willys-Overland pf	61	62¾	61	62	+1⅞
100	100	100	Willys-Overland	27¼	27¾	27	27½	+⅝
200	200	200	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+½
				120¾	120¾	120½	120½	—1

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement, Sept. 8, 1917.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Aug. 31		$48,521,078.25
Receipts—		
Revenues	$885,425.36	
Miscellaneous	87,434.65	
Loans:		
Revenue bills	$180,000.00	
Special revenue bonds	500,000.00	
	680,000.00	
		1,653,859.91
		$50,177,538.16
Payments—		
General administration	$11,139,587.73	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Corp. stock notes	$106,000.00	
Rev. bonds and bills	24,455,500.00	
Redemption of city debt	24,583,500.00	
Interest on city debt	11,850.00	
	1,717,757.97	
		37,422,845.69
Balance Sept. 8		$12,754,692.47

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Aug. 31		$9,253,802.69
Receipts		383,819.00
		$9,637,621.71
Payments		500,500.00
Balance uninvested Sept. 8		9,137,121.71
Aggregate balances Sept. 8		$21,892,614.18

LEAD IN WORK FOR LOAN.

National Banks of Country Handled 56 Per Cent. of Subscriptions.

Of the $3,035,000,000 of subscriptions received for the first Liberty Loan $1,700,000,000, or 56 per cent., were made by or through the national banks of the country, according to a statement just issued by the Controller of the Currency. Of the $2,000,000,000 of bonds allotted to subscribers $1,088,000,000, or 54 per cent., were made to those whose subscriptions were filed through the national banks.

The $1,088,000,000 of subscriptions were distributed thus: country banks, $465,000,000; banks in reserve cities, $353,000,000, and banks in the central reserve cities of New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, $270,000,000. The total amount of bonds subscribed for by national banks for investment for their own account was $338,000,000, of which the national banks in the three cities mentioned took $100,000,000.

The Controller reports that the amount of bonds held by the banks is relatively small, for the total on July 23, one month after the allotments were made, was about $88,000,000. Since then the holdings have been reduced considerably.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	66.36	64.20	66.39	+ .02
25 Industrials	82.66	81.17	81.81	+ .22
50 stocks	74.66	73.68	74.10	+ .12

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Sept. 10	74.66	73.68	74.10	+ .12
Sept. 8	74.53	73.52	73.98	+ .30
Sept. 7	74.75	73.47	74.18	+ .02
Sept. 6	74.75	73.47	74.16	+ .33
Sept. 5	74.87	72.73	73.49	+1.82

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	75.42	Sept. 4	72.73	Sept. 5	74.10
1916	96.42	Sept. 28	86.30	Sept. 1	95.37
1915	85.45	Sept. 29	76.71	Sept. 1	84.20
1914	Exchange closed				
1913	72.75	Sept. 15	69.81	Sept. 4	70.14
1912	85.82	Sept. 30	82.10	Sept. 13	85.11
1911	75.64	Sept. 6	69.57	Sept. 25	72.45

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	72.73	Sept. 5	74.10
†1916	91.83	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	89.36
	Full Years.				
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.18	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10	66.06
1913	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Sept. 10	81.42	—.09	Aug. 31	81.86	—.05
Sept. 8	81.51	—.02	Aug. 30	81.91	—.02
Sept. 7	81.53	—.10	Aug. 29	81.93	—.03
Sept. 6	81.63	—.10	Aug. 28	81.96	—.18
Sept. 5	81.78	—.07	Aug. 27	82.14	..
Sept. 4	81.80	—.06	Aug. 25	82.14	—.02

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	89.48	July 17	81.42	Sept. 10	81.42
†1916	97.48	July 17	86.19	Apr. 22	86.37
	Full Years.

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1 E. N. BROADWAY, YONKERS, N.Y.
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177 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N.J.

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PRICE WILL BE 25 CENTS

Copper Stocks Are Bid Up In Lively Manner After News of Transaction Becomes Known.

The first demonstration of the Government's work as the buyer of copper for the allied nations of Europe became public yesterday in information that an order for 77,600,000 pounds of the metal had been placed at 25 cents a pound. As far as could be learned all of the copper was for the account of England, France and others of the Entente, and the price did not indicate specifically that it would also be paid for the Government's own metal. A letter sent out by one of the large selling agencies to producing companies said that the sale was "f. o. b. New York, Government terms of payment."

This transaction, involving close to $20,000,000, is understood to be the first of a series to be made for the European Allies under the supervision of the Council of National Defense. With the United States acting as sole buyer all danger of competitive bidding by the foreign consumers will be eliminated and the price will thus be held stable, even if the price-regulating program should not directly involve copper for the European Governments.

The producers have said that they would be satisfied with a quotation of 25 cents a pound and it is hoped in copper refining and mining circles that this would be the price allowed by the Federal authorities for supplies for the United States Government. The order is to be apportioned out among the various producers. It was reported in the financial district that the arrangements for the big contract were completed some time ago, and presumably was handled by Bernard M. Baruch and his assistant in metal buying, Eugene Meyer, Jr.

The copper stocks were bid upward in lively fashion after news of the transaction became known yesterday, Anaconda, Utah, Kennecott and other leading shares gaining a point or more. An added factor in improving sentiment toward this group of stocks was a rumor that local members of the sub-committee on copper of the National Defense Council would meet in Washington today to discuss the price situation. An announcement in respect to the Government's price for both copper and steel is awaited daily.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CUBA RAILROAD—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
July gross.....	$763,774	$571,491	$420,080
Net	229,018	268,304	210,081
Sur. aft. chgs..	136,031	171,773	137,812

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

July gross.....	401,144	345,008	308,461
Net	80,821	120,786	94,879
Def. aft. chgs..	36,357	*22,734	*5,355

MINERAL RANGE—

July gross	89,271	93,107	89,833
Net	3,270	26,804	25,473
Def. aft. chgs..	8,829	*13,667	*12,771

*Surplus.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

July gross.....	1,361,704	1,093,598	901,627
Net aft. taxes..	331,078	304,142	241,710
Sur. aft. chgs..	154,153	163,868	88,875
7 mos. gross...	9,384,254	7,037,268	.....
7 mos. gross...	1,454,531	1,157,136	*297,305
Net after tax..	759,360	759,552	192
Bal. after int. charges	412,102	410,018	*1,184
Sur. after div..	188,784	218,425	27,641

*Increase. †Surplus.

Miscellaneous.

The S. S. KRESGE CO. reports sales for the month of August of $2,277,928, as compared with $2,009,122 for the same month of 1916. Sales for the first eight months of the current year are reported at $17,592,374, as against $15,091,959 for the same period last year.

Sales of the F. W. WOOLWORTH CO. stores for the month of August were $7,880,025, compared with $6,727,972 for the same month of 1916, a gain of $1,153,053. For the eight months sales were $56,543,341, as compared with $50,449,209 for the same period of 1916, a gain of $6,114,132.

TO AID MONEY MARKET IN NEW LOAN FINANCING

Leading Bankers Seek Daily Reports on Transactions With Out-of-Town Institutions.

With the object of facilitating the financing of the next Government loan so as to avoid unnecessary disturbance to the money market, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in co-operation with the Liberty Loan Committee of this district, has decided to obtain daily reports from the banks and trust companies indicating the amount of balances carried by out-of-town institutions, the amount of call loans outstanding, the amount of securities eligible for rediscount or as collateral for loans at the Reserve Bank; and the amount of securities held which are available as collateral security for Government deposits. It is expected that with this information before it the Reserve Bank will be in a better position to handle the huge financial operations connected with the Government loan and will be able so to arrange its transactions as to steady the money market.

Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, in requesting the information from the banks, says that the plans had been developed by the bank in co-operation with the Liberty Loan Committee and that the following committee had been appointed for the purpose of dealing with the matter: George F. Baker, Chairman of the First National Bank; Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank; Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank; Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; James N. Wallace, President of the Central Trust Company, and Governor Strong. Following is the data that the banks and trust companies are asked to supply daily:

FIRST—Total amount of balances carried with the reporting institutions by banks, trust companies, and savings banks outside of the City of New York.

SECOND—Total amount of strictly call loans carried by the reporting institutions for the account of out-of-town banks, bankers, firms, and corporations.

THIRD—Total amount of strictly call loans carried by each reporting bank for its own account. (Call loans specified in 2 and 3 to be classified as strictly call loans should generally be those made to brokers and security dealers, payment of which may be required on the day called, in accordance with Stock Exchange practice, or on at least not more than three days' notice.)

FOURTH—The amount of the following classes of securities which are eligible either for discount or as collateral for loans at the Federal Reserve Banks:

(a) Unpledged obligations of the United States Government,
(b) Municipal warrants,
(c) Commercial paper,
(d) Acceptances owned by the reporting banks.

FIFTH—The amount (market value) of securities owned by the reporting bank in addition to and not included in those reported under No. 4, and which may be accepted by the Federal Reserve Bank as collateral to secure Government deposits as prescribed by Treasury Department circular No. 81 and by subsequent rulings of the department modifying the same.

The letter requesting the information is accompanied by a statement giving a description of the securities eligible for discount or as collateral at the Federal Reserve Bank and a description of securities acceptable as collateral for Government deposits.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.30	4.00
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	6.80	5.80
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	5.75	5.25
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.70	5.20
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'28	4½	5.30	5.00
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	6.00	5.25
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'25	5	5.50	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	5.75	5.25
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.70	5.50
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.30	4.90
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.60	5.20
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.00	5.70
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	5.30	5.00
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	5.25	5.00
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.30	5.00
Mo., K. & Texas	1917-'28	5	6.60	5.40
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.25	5.25
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.80	5.30
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.50	5.20
Norfolk & West	1917-'24	4½	5.25	4.90
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.90	5.20
Pa. Gen. Freight.	1917-'23	4 @4½	5.10	4.80
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'28	4½@5	5.80	5.30
Seaboard A. L.	1917-'26	5	5.90	5.20
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.25	5.00
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	5.60	5.20
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.00	5.75

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was featureless, with prices fixed on the basis of $2.20 for No. 1 Northern wheat in Chicago, which is equivalent to $2.30 in New York for the same grade and $2.27 for No. 2 red and No. 2 hard. Wheat is moving very slowly on the Government basis, in the East at least, and Eastern mills are finding difficulty in procuring wheat to grind. The visible supply increased 645,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 428,000 last year.

RYE—Market firmer; No. 2 Western, $1.95, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

Another crop scare occurred in the corn market on Monday, and prices advanced 4 points to 4⅞c, closing near the top. The cash situation was strong for old corn, and the visible supply showed a decrease of 545,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 180,000 bushels last year. The markets abroad were strong, owing to light supplies and small exports from shipping countries, but foreign buyers continue to show little or no interest in the domestic markets, and are apparently waiting for the new crop. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.32, and No. 2 mixed $2.28, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December ..	1.19⅝	1.17¼	1.19⅝	1.15⅝	72⅜
May	1.16⅜	1.14½	1.16⅜	1.11⅞	76

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active on covering prompted largely by the strength in corn, and final prices were ¾@1c net higher. On its own merits the market appeared to lack bullish features, receipts being quite liberal, and the visible showed an increase of 1,864,000 bushels, which, however, compares with an increase of 3,711,000 bushels last year. The local cash market was quiet. Standard quoted at 70c; No. 2 white, 71c; No. 3 white, 69@69½c; No. 4 white, 68¼@69c; fancy clipped white, 70@72c; all else, 67c; ordinary clipped white, 70@72c, all else, 67c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
September	55⅝	55⅜	55½	55¾	45¼
December	58⅝	57⅞	58⅜	57⅞	48⅛
May	61⅝	60⅝	61⅛	60⅜	51

PROVISIONS.

A further advance in the price of live hogs and the pronounced strength in corn exerted a bullish influence on the provision list and prices experienced a moderate advance. Buyers were inclined to be cautious, however, on the theory that prices are already high, and later the market lost most of the gain under selling prompted by the break in cotton oil. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 14,000; estimated for Tuesday, 8,000. Kansas City received 4,000 and Omaha 14,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September ...	23.92	23.85	23.85	23.75	14.15
October	23.87	23.75	23.77	23.72	14.12
Ribs—					
September ...	23.82	23.80	23.80	23.72	14.82
October	23.82	23.75	23.77	23.72	14.00
Pork—					
September ...	43.60	43.50	43.53		27.83
October	43.50	43.50	43.50	43.35	28.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was very feverish, with traders nervous. Early there was moderate upturn on the firmness in lard, but subsequently prices experienced a sharp drop, in some cases of from 80 to 40 points, under very heavy liquidation. The selling movement was precipitated by rumors that the Government will take control of the market through the food administration. This lacked confirmation, and the market regained part of the loss, but closed unsettled, with prices 19 to 22 points net lower. Total sales for the day were 62,200 bbls. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	.....	15.90
September	16.10	16.00	15.85@	16.04
October	15.60	15.60	15.70@15.78	15.91
November	15.50	15.16	15.20@15.28	15.47
December	15.47	15.20	15.25@15.40	15.52
January	15.50	15.20	15.30@15.31	15.52
February	.....	.....	15.32@15.40	15.58
March	15.61	15.34	15.40@15.42	15.69
April	.....	.....	15.40@15.53	15.70

COFFEE.

There was some covering by near-month shorts in the coffee market yesterday, reflected in an advance of 7.40c for September, or about 9 points above Saturday's closing figure. Otherwise there was very little feature, and last prices were off on the best under realizing, with the market showing net gains of only 1 to 3 points. Sales were reported 27,750 bags, including a few exchanges. The local spot market was dull and nominally unchanged at 9c for Rio 7s and 10c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	7.49	7.40	7.43@7.46	7.40
October	.....	.....	7.51@7.52	7.49
November	.....	.....	7.60@7.61	7.58
December	7.73	7.68	7.69@7.70	7.68
January	..	..	7.77@7.78	7.75
February	..	..	7.84@7.85	7.83
March	7.95	7.95	7.91@7.93	7.90
April	.....	.....	7.98@7.99	7.97
May	8.08	8.04	8.05@8.06	8.04
June	.....	.....	8.12@8.13	8.11
July	8.26	8.20	8.19@8.20	8.18

SUGAR.

There was a little better inquiry for refined sugar, but the most of the business continues to be in form of withdrawals on old contract. Aside from a reduction of 10 points by Howell prices were unchanged, with the list still ranging from 8.40@8.50c for fine granulated. Raw sugar was nominally unchanged in an inactive market. Buyers and sellers are uncertain as to just what will be the plan of the committee to be appointed at Washington to control the sugar situation, and until something definite is known the market promises to be a waiting one. There was a sale of Cuban to a Canadian refiner, afloat position, at 5⅞c, cost and freight, but a moderate quantity of Cubas, available at the close at 6c, cost and freight, was not taken. Spot prices follow: Centrifugal, 7.02c; molasses, 6.14c, cost and freight, 6c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,471 packages. The market was quite firm on all grades of fresh creamery, with prices leaning in sellers' favor. Exchange sales included 900 tubs at 44@44½c. Renovated exceeds quotations occasionally. Ladles quite firm, in some cases higher. Packing stock strong. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 44½@45c; extras, 93 score, 44c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 42¼@43½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 40½@42c; thirds, 80@40c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 45½@46c; extras, 44½@45c; firsts, 43@44c; seconds, 41@42½c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 43@43½c; good to prime, 41@42½c; common to fair, 37@40½c; renovated, extras, 42c; firsts, 40½@41½c; lower grades, 37@39½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 38½@39½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 37½@38c; seconds, 37c; lower grades, 35½@36½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 36½@37c; No. 2, 36c; lower grades, 34@35½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 10,036 cases. Fine to fancy qualities of fresh gathered were steady to firm, but there was a liberal accumulation of average good to medium grades moving slowly because held a little above selling values. Underpriced goods in good demand and slightly in sellers' favor, including high grades of dirties and checks, which are wanted beyond the supply. Storage eggs steady. Nearby whites firmer in the finest grades; defective stock is dragging at very irregular prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 44@45c; extra firsts, 42½@43½c; firsts, 40@41½c; seconds, 38@39c; thirds and poorer, 35@37c; fresh-gathered dirties, No. 1, 30@36½c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@35½c; fresh-gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 32@33½c; undergrades, 28@32c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, stg. and ins. paid, 39½@40c; firsts, stg. and ins. paid, 38@39c; seconds, stg. and ins. paid, 36½@37½c; refrigerator, State white, 41@43c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 43@46c; ordinary to good, 42@42c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 42@42c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 38@46c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 46@49c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 38@45c.

THE COTTON MARKET

Early Rally Raises Prices About $2 a Bale—Net Advance Is 12 to 23 Points.

An early rally of about $2 a bale was followed by very irregular fluctuations in the cotton market yesterday. At one time during the morning the market showed considerable strength. After the big break of last week, reactionary sentiment was much in evidence, and such tendencies were stimulated by the more bullish average of crop and spot advices. The disturbances reported in the Caribbean Sea also inspired apprehensions of tropical storms such as frequently reach the belt at about this season of the year, and covering was active enough to send December contracts up to 20.37, or 40 points above Saturday's closing price. That delivery closed at 20.15 or about 22 points off from the best, with the general list closing steady at a net advance of 10 to 23 points.

The market opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 11 points and before the end of the morning sold 38 to 40 points net higher. The advance was then checked by realizing and scattered Southern selling, and the market later was very unsettled with trading less active after the covering movement had subsided. Liverpool both bought and sold here this morning, and there was buying during the early afternoon which was accompanied by reports that domestic spinners were willing to fix prices on considerable cotton around the 20-cent level. As a rule, however, local brokers attributed the bulk of the demand to covering and considered the advance chiefly a reflection of a stronger technical position after the recent severe declines.

Spot advices from the South were somewhat conflicting. Texas reports said there was a good demand to fill out September engagements. This was borne out to some extent by the spot sales reported at Houston, and some of the Eastern belt markets also reported a fair volume of business. The scattered Southern selling noted here on the advance, and whenever demand slackened, suggested that some holders were still turning their cotton loose, however, and the talk around the ring here suggested that sentiment was still of a bearish average on the ultimate effects of increasing available supplies. Heavy shedding was reported in Eastern belt sections and increased damage from boll weevil in central parts of the belt.

Exports for the day were 27,384 bales making 430,606 so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Sept.	.....	.....	.....	20.25	.....
Oct.	20.06	20.45	20.05	20.25@20.28	20.02
Nov.	.....	.....	.....	20.16	19.98
Dec.	20.06	20.37	19.99	20.15@20.20	19.97
Jan.	19.93	20.32	19.93	20.08@20.10	19.93
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	20.10	19.91
March	20.16	20.51	20.10	20.25@20.27	20.12
April	.....	.....	.....	20.28	20.15
May	20.25	20.60	20.22	20.37	20.24
June	.....	.....	.....	20.38	20.25
July	.....	.....	.....	20.45	20.30
Aug.	.....	.....	.....	20.30	20.15

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 15 points higher, at 21.35c for middling upland. Southern spot markets follow: Galveston, 21.20c; New Orleans, 20.23c; Savannah, 20¾c; Augusta, 20.13c; Memphis, 22.50c; Houston, 21.30c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Monday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	32,378	13,845	31,749
Exports	27,384	17,428	27,701
Port stocks	481,142	418,952	498,665
Interior receipts...	23,663	16,519	37,194
Interior shipments.	26,066	13,260	21,337
New York arrivals	6,853	2,905	5,736
New York stocks ..	20,254	32,088	41,544

Liverpool cables—Spot cotton quiet at 0 points decline; middling upland 16.95d. Sales, 2,000 bales, all American. Imports none. Futures 30 points lower. Oct.-Nov., 15.05d; Jan.-Feb., 14.40d; March-April, 14.22d.

Nipissing Co. Pays Extra Dividend.

The Nipissing Mines Company has declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent. in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent., payable Oct. 20 to holders of record on Sept. 29. The financial statement, as of Sept. 8, shows cash in banks, $1,848,692; value of bullion and ore in transit, $239,566, and value of ore on hand and in process and bullion ready for shipment, $810,899.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10.—Forecast: Upper Mich.—Fair and warmer Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate winds, becoming s. Lower Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed., with warmer gentle shifting winds, becoming s.

Ind.—Fair Tues. Wed. fair, warmer; gentle n. to e. winds, becoming by Wed. s.

Ky., Tenn.—Fair and continued cool Tues. Wed. fair, warmer.

Ohio.—Fair and continued cool Tues. Wed. fair, warmer; gentle n. winds, becoming variable.

N. Car.—Cloudy Tues., probably showers in e.; cooler in s. Wed. fair; moderate winds, mostly n. e.

S. Car.—Fair Tues., except showers on the coast; cooler. Wed. fair; moderate, possibly fresh n. e. winds on the coast.

Ga.—Fair in n., showers in s. Tues. cooler in n. and cent. Wed. probably fair; moderate, possibly fresh n. e. winds on the coast.

Fla.—Thundershowers Tues. and Wed., except fair in s.; moderate shifting winds, mostly e. and s., over s.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair in n., showers in s. Tues. and probably Wed.; gentle n. e. winds.

Ill., Mo., Wis. and Minn.—Fair Tues. and Wed., probably becoming unsettled by Wed. night; warmer.

Iowa.—Fair Tuesday, probably becoming unsettled Wed., warmer.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; warmer Tues.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; warmer Tues. and e. Wed.

Neb.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; probably unsettled Tues. night; warmer Tues. and in e. Wed.

Kan.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Tues. and Wed.; warmer.

La.—Cloudy Tues.; Wed. fair.

Ark.—Cloudy Tues.; Wed. fair, warmer in w. and cent.

Okla.—Cloudy Tues.; Wed. fair, warmer.

E. Tex.—Unsettled Tues., probably scattered showers in s.; Wed. cloudy, warmer in n.

W. Tex.—Probably unsettled Tues.; Wed. fair, warmer in n.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot.....	61.00	62.00	60.50	61.00
Lead	9.50	10.00	9.50	10.00
Spelter	8.25	....	8.00	8.75
Antimony	14.25	14.75	14.25	14.75
Quicksilver ..	$115.00	....	....	$115.00
Aluminium	*45.00	....	*45.00	....
Iron No.2X fdy	50.75	52.75	50.75	52.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26¼@27c, carload lots, spot delivery, 25¾@26¼c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Saturday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot.....	120 0 0	120 0 0
Copper, futures.....	119 10 0	119 10 0
Tin, spot.....	240 0 0	241 0 0
Tin, futures.....	240 10 0	240 10 0
Spelter	54 0 0	54 0 0
Lead	30 10 0	30 10 0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil....	27	28	Iron C pf..	16	17½
B S Gas...	9	10	Iron Blos..	85	90
Bingham...	11⅞	12¼	Jerome V..	1⅛	1⅜
Bagole	50	75	La Rose...	45	55
Bohemia ..	50	75	Majestic...	35	38
Boston Ely	75	80	Mex Metals.	27	29
Bos & Mon	63	64	Mol Tung.	40	50
Butte & L.	16	18	N Baltic..	85	100
Butte & D.	50	56	New Doug.	85	100
Bos & Aris	1⅝	2	N U Bing.	..	50
Calaveras.	3	4½	Nixon	..	45
Crown Res	23	28	N Cornelia.	17	17½
Con Aris..	2⅜	2⅝	Nat Z & L	38	38
Cortez	10	20	Ohio Cop..	1	1⅛
Champ Cop	2	7	Onondaga..	30	40
Chief Cons	1⅛	1⅜	Pion'r Con	1⅛	1⅜
Cal Corbin	1½	2	Ray Hero.	8½	8⅝
E & B B..	2¼	2½	Rex Zenith	4	5
Earl Eagle.	17	20	S W Miami.	..	..
Fortuna...	5	6	full paid.	2	2½
Gold Lake.	2	5	S W Miami		
Gila Cop..	16⅜	17⅛	part paid	1⅛	2
Houghton..	75	100	Truro	1⅛	1⅜
Homa Oil.	1⅛	1⅜	Un V Ext.	85	86½
Humboldt..	80	95	Victoria M	1¾	2
Iron Cap..	16	17½	Yuk Gold..	2	2½

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 10.—The weekly statement of the Associated Banks of Boston compares with that of the previous week as follows:

Circulation	Sept. 8, 1917.	Inc. from Prev. Wk.
Loans, dis., and inv...	$455,780,000	*$20,000
Individual deposits...	25,911,000	*1,509,000
Exc. for Clear. House..	14,728,000	*2,048,000
Due from banks.....	70,211,000	1,125,000
Cash in banks and Federal Reserve banks...	58,428,000	$78,000
Cash excess and in Federal Reserve banks...	12,227,000	*$28,000

*Decrease.

THE CREDIT MARKET

Federal Reserve Bank Here Gets Request for Permits.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, to which application must be made for licenses to ship "coin, bullion and currency" out of the country, under President Wilson's so-called gold embargo proclamation, received yesterday a great many inquiries and requests for permits. It was said that various institutions had applied for licenses to export gold and silver, and that the destinations named were Spain, Japan, India and Canada. No action was taken on the applications because the rules and regulations governing exports specified in the proclamation did not reach the bank from Washington until late in the afternoon and because the applications were not made out in the precise form required by the Treasury Department. It is expected that the Reserve Bank will be in a position to furnish the necessary blanks to the banks either today or tomorrow.

Under the President's order those desiring to ship coin, bullion or currency are required to file applications in triplicate with the Federal Reserve Bank of its district. Before a license is granted by the Treasury Department, the application must have the approval of the Reserve Bank and of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington.

Bankers generally commented favorably upon the Government's plan to supervise and control gold exports, but called attention to the fact that the embargo proclamation would have to be administered with great care. It is assumed that where there exists a trade balance against the United States, the Reserve Board will sanction the shipment of gold, but that where the movement was the result of the depreciation of exchange rates on London, Paris, and Petrograd at neutral centres, the shipment of the metal would be prohibited.

The price of commercial bar silver advanced yesterday another cent, selling at 97⅝, a new high record for the present movement, and the highest quotation in twenty-seven years. In London, bar silver advanced ½d., to 40¼d. also a new high record of the movement.

CREDITORS GET $4,340,000.

Distribution on Notes of the Mercantile Stores Corporation.

In accordance with a notice sent out on Aug. 27, the Mercantile Stores Corporation, through the Bankers Trust Company, as its fiscal agent, yesterday began to make an additional distribution on notes of the corporation given in settlement of the various receiverships growing out of the Claflin failure in June, 1914.

The Bankers Trust Company started in to distribute 21.8 per cent. on the face of Series No. 1 notes, and will likewise distribute 11 per cent. on the face of serial notes numbered from 2 to 24, inclusive.

Approximately 2,300 creditors will be affected by the distribution, which was said to aggregate close to $4,340,000. The sums now being paid creditors are in addition to $2,000,00 distributed in July.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—Thirty new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $1,128,700, were chartered today. They include:

Croydon, Ltd., Inc., Manhattan, men's and boys' clothing, furnishings, and haberdashery, $6,000; F. Jackson and A. A. and A. E. Aarons, 214 West 42d St.

Mexican Oil Fields Corp., Syndicate, Manhattan, stocks, bonds, mining, and oil and petroleum products, $25,000; B. G. B. D'Ouakil, M. E. Clarkin, J. Detwiler, 154 Nassau St.

Williamson Bros., Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, $300,000; G. Meakin, J. E. and G. M. Williamson, 1,476 Broadway.

The Identigraph Co., Inc., Manhattan, make apparatus for recording finger prints, $50,000; J. J. Morgan, C. Williamson, M. H. Scott, 67 West 96th St.

Improved Motor Securities Co., Inc., Manhattan, stocks and bonds and make internal combustion engines, $20,000; V. H. Hansen D. C. Conkling, H. Ferrari, 874 West End Av.

Electric City Contracting Co., Inc., Buffalo, real estate and brokerage, $10,000; P. Sheehan, D. W. Peck, J. Sicherman, Buffalo.

Shein & Sandberg, Inc., Manhattan, millinery, $5,000; I. Sandberg and A. & H. Shein, 127 W. 111th St.

Daniel Gully Towing Co., Inc., Brooklyn, transportation and navigation, $10,000; J. D. Gully, R. T. Bunce, E. F. McManus, 227 12th St., Brooklyn.

Au Bon Gout, Inc., Manhattan, make laces, embroideries, and household furnishings, $10,000; V. Philosoph and M. and R. M. Day, 110 West 80th St.

Pacco Vaporizer Corp., Manhattan, make vaporizer for autos, 100 shares preferred stock $100 each, 100 shares common stock no par value, active capital $10,800; P. A. Coon, M. Pruden, F. P. Pearz, 55 West 44th St.

Yorkville Motor Co., Inc., Manhattan, make motors, engines, cars, and carriages, $15,000; M. Kineburg, W. Spiess, R. Getzler, 1,326 Lexington Av.

Meserole Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, real estate agency and brokerage, $50,000; C. Woerlovsky, I. Wolf, P. Rosenblum, 49 Johnson Av., Brooklyn.

Judge Motor Corp., Rochester, auto and garage business, $8,000; J. J. Judge, H. F. Marks, B. L. Peer, Rochester.

920 Fifth Avenue Corp., Manhattan, realty and construction, $400,000; H. Bolz, A. I. Taylor, A. Meiklejohn, 400 West 153d St.

Musical Monitor Publishing Co., Manhattan, publish musical newspaper or magazine, $50,000; I. C. Montgomery, O. Campbell, J. Nichthauser, 363 West 152d St.

Pion Realty Corp., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; L., B. B., and J. Pion, 103 Avenue A.

Aqueduct Construction Corp., Queens, general contracting and construction of electric and other railways, $25,000; R. P. Gustin, M. J. Degnon, A. A. Stuart, 68 Hunters Point Av., Queens.

Melles, Inc., Manhattan, women's and children's wearing apparel, $10,000; W. Laler, J. A. Albrecht, G. W. Cox, 7 Pine St.

Loewenstein & Co., Inc., Manhattan, make bathing suits, sweaters, and wearing apparel for both sexes, $50,000; H. Taffer

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
GULF OIL CORPORATION
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CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
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Wanted
100 Shares (Or Any Part)
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Highgrade Securities.
115 Broadway New York
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Bethlehem Steel
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And Rights
Bought—Sold—Quoted
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WANTED
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500 UNITED STATES WORSTED.
10 M GUANAJUATO RED. & MINES 6S
10 M EL TIRO COPPER 6S
FOR SALE
500 AMERICAN THREAD PFD.
100 DRAPER CORP.
200 NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECT. RYS.
100 AMERICAN PIANO COM.
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
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Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

FOR SALE
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Hudson Nav. Com. & Pfd.
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Bids Wanted
Hanson & Doyle
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Liberty Loan Bond
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Finder please notify
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Aetna Explos. Pf. | Guantanamo Sug.
Aetna Explos. 6s | Penn. Seab'd Stl.
Carbon Steel | Poole Eng. & M.
Charcoal Iron | Smith Truck Pf.
DUNHAM & Co
Investment Securities.
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 *Hanover.*

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.

Northern States Power Co.
Common Stock
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston

Amer. Graphophone
COMMON & PREFERRED
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Fanning, Buck & Co.
Stocks & Bonds
67 Exchange Place, N. Y.
Tel. Rector 6885-6886-6887-6889.

American Light & Traction
Cities Service Com. & Pfd.
Nor. Ontario Lt. & Pr. Pfd.
Northern States Power Pfd.
H. F. McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. *Tel. 6064 John* New York

Denver & Rio Grande Inc. 7s, 1932
Hudson Navigation 6s, 1938
Chattanooga Station 4s, 1957
Evansville Gas & Elec. 1st 5s, 1932
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 2860 or 6557 Broad 27 William St.

Childs Co. Pfd.
Bucyrus Co. Com.
Amer. Typefounders Com.
Irving National Bank Rights
Michigan State Telephone Pfd.
Safety Car Heating & Lighting
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York

Canadian Gov't Bonds
(All Issues)
Bought—Sold—Quoted
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Am. Graphophone
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INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
49 WALL STREET NEW YORK

HOLD BACK WHEAT FROM EAGER MILLS

Movement to Terminals Is Slow Despite Basic Price Fixed by Administration.

ALLOTMENT PLAN IN FORCE

New Division of the Grain Corporation Assumes Control—Price of Bread a Problem.

The agreement between the National Food Administration and the millers of the country went into effect yesterday, and every mill with an output exceeding 100 barrels a day became the customer of the Grain Corporation, of which Julius H. Barnes is the head, and hereafter will accept such an allotment of wheat as the corporation believes is warranted. The Grain Corporation has been in the market as a purchaser of wheat since early in the month, and, without any agreement, has been apportioning wheat to the millers. The system formally went into effect yesterday.

At the office of the Grain Corporation yesterday it was said that the movement of wheat was light. This means that the farmers still have to learn that the basic price of $2.20 a bushel at Chicago is to be the standard price for wheat in this country this year. It is believed by some that wheat is not flowing to the terminals as freely as it will when the producers realize that the day of speculation has passed. The officials of the Grain Corporation believe that within a few days the movement of grain will increase.

The wheat outlook is promising and crop reports give no anxiety, but the fact remains that with no wheat going to neutrals and with the Allies using the supply they have on hand the movement of wheat into the terminals is slow and the mills are eagerly absorbing every bushel of that. The millers' allotments are made on the basis of receipts at the elevators, and it is the work of the Grain Corporation so to apportion that supply that large and small mills will be kept at normal operation.

In order that there be effective cooperation between the millers of the United States and the Food Administration, a Milling Division has been organized, to act with the Grain Corporation in distributing wheat. This Milling Division is directed by a general committee, with James F. Bell as Chairman. His office is in New York. There are eight branches, each under a local Chairman, in the milling districts of the country. The agreement made operative yesterday provides, in part, as follows:

1. The miller hereby agrees that in purchasing wheat that he observe and respect and be governed by all rules and regulations which said Food Administration Grain Corporation may from time to time enact and promulgate.

2. The Food Administration Grain Corporation hereby expressly guarantees the miller against a loss by a decline in value on all accumulated surplus of unsold wheat bought in accordance with the Grain Corporation's regulations, and flour ground therefrom, in the event of a decline from the price at which said wheat was bought, which said guarantee shall be adjusted promptly at purchase of price. Said corporation further agrees to endeavor to maintain in available positions an adequate supply of suitable wheat to meet the milling demands of the miller at the general price level of wheat, as recommended by the Price Commission, with such adjustments by reason of freight, storage, insurance, interests, or other causes as shall be deemed necessary by the Grain Corporation, it being the intent of the Grain Corporation to make no profit on sales of wheat to the miller.

One of the problems that is now puzzling the Food Administration is how to make the baker give the consumer the benefit of the fall in the price of flour in consequence of Government price fixing. The bakers were not represented when wheat prices were fixed. The control of the Food Administrator begins when the wheat arrives at the terminals and ends when it leaves the mills to go into the bakeries of the country. Some bakers assert that because of labor costs and other expenses a 5-cent loaf is impossible at this time even if flour falls in price. The matter will probably be considered at the convention of the National Association of Master Bakers at Chicago on Sept. 17.

URGES CHEAPER BREAD.

Master Bakers' Leader Asks Them to Forget Profits.

An appeal to bakers to forget profits and lower the price of bread, was made yesterday at Terrace Garden at the convention of the New York State Association of Master Bakers by Maximillian Strasser, Honorary President of the organization. Mr. Strasser said that the time had now come for the manufacturing and retail bakers to show their loyalty by meeting the public demand for cheaper bread.

"These are serious times," he said, "and the bakers of New York and elsewhere are confronted with conditions out of the ordinary. The people clamor for cheaper bread and it is up to the manufacturing and retail bakers to listen to their demands. If we bakers can give them what they ask, we will be doing a service to the Government as well as to the consumers.

"Let us forget the profits we have been making on bread and be content with the profits we may make on pies, doughnuts and other pastry. It is possible that in the past some of us have been selfish, and it is time for us to show that we are willing to do our bit.

"One of our committee has just returned from Washington after having had a conference with the men who are in charge of food prices. We are as anxious to bring about peace as are the thousands of young men who have enlisted in our armies, and as business men we should be willing to help by taking a stand for cheaper bread. The days of bargaining are over for the present. We must not consider how we may reduce the size of our loaves but how we can supply this staple commodity at prices within the reach of all classes."

The Government control of food products ad general conditions in the baking business will be discussed at today's session. Dr. Ralph E. Lee will speak on the nutritive value of bread.

Chalmers Motor Stock Increased.

Stockholders of the Chalmers Motor Corporation, at a special meeting held yesterday, ratified the plan calling for an increase in the capital stock from $3,000,000, consisting of 300,000 shares, without par value, to $7,000,000, consisting of 532,000 shares, without par value, and 44,000 shares with a preference as to principal of $100 each and as to dividends of $8 a share per annum. The stockholders also approved the action of the Board of Directors in respect to leasing the company's plant to the Maxwell Motor Company for a period of five years and the issuance of $3,150,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. five-year gold notes.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Chicago Railways Company has filed a petition with the Illinois Public Utilities Commission, asking permission to issue additional $2,230,180 first 5 per cent. bonds to cover special improvements.

The Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company has filed application with the Ohio Public Utilities Commission for increases in electric power and interurban fare rates.

The Hyde Park State Bank of Chicago has been admitted to the Federal Reserve system.

By order of the Federal Reserve Board, the banks in the State of Wyoming are transferred to the Omaha branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, as at the close of business Sept. 30, 1917.

Cambridge, Mass., has sold $71,000 4½ per cent. serial coupon bonds dated Sept. 1 to Edmunds Bros. at 100.68.

Stockholders of the Sherman National Bank, at their meeting yesterday approved of an increase in the capital stock of the bank from $300,000 to $500,000.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced yesterday the appointment of A. J. Line as assistant cashier. W. M. St. John of the National Bank of Commerce and J. Wilson Jones of the Broadway Trust Company were appointed acting assistant cashiers. They will be connected with the bond issue division of the bank.

The Bankers Trust Company is inviting offerings for the sale to it of two-year convertible 6 per cent. notes of the Marlin Arms Corporation, to exhaust the sum of $225,000 now in the sinking fund.

In order that its convention might not conflict with the next Liberty Loan campaign, the Investment Bankers' Association of America has set Nov. 12 as the date for the annual meeting, which will be held in Baltimore.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97	98½	4s, registered, 1925	105	106¼
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98½	4s, coupon, 1925	105	106½
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	97	98½
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾	s, Panama, '38, coupon.	97	98½
3s, registered, 1940	80	87	s, Panama, '61, reg	80	87
3s, coupon, 1940	80	87	s, Panama, '81, coupon.	80	87
3s, conversion, 1947	80	86			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
4½s	July, 1967	101⅝	101¾	101⅝
4½s	June, 1965	101⅝	102	101⅝
4½s	Nov., 1967	101⅞	102	101⅞
4½s	Mar., 1963	101⅝	102	101⅝
4½s	May, 1957	101⅝	102	101⅝
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞		99⅞
4½s	April, 1966	97¼	97½	97¼
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	97	97½	97
4½s	Mar., 1964	97¼	97½	97¼
4½s	Mar., 1962	97¼	97⅝	97¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅝		97⅝
4s	May, 1959	93⅝	94¼	93⅝
4s	Nov., 1958	93⅝	94½	93⅝
4s	May, 1957	93⅝	94½	93⅝
4s	Nov., 1956	93	94	93
4s	Nov., 1936	94	96	94

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
4s	May, 1919	99¼	..	99½
4s	Nov., 1918	99⅛	..	99⅛
4s	Nov., 1954	83¼	84½	83
4s	May, 1954	82⅝	84	82⅝
The following are quoted on a percentage basis:				
4½s	1924-1932	4.40	4.15	4.40
4½s	1918-1923	4.25	4.10	4.25
4½s	1924-1931	4.40	4.25	4.40
4½s	1921-1923	4.40	4.25	4.40
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
3½s	1940-1933	4.50	4.35	4.50
3½s	1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.50
3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
3s	1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
115	Cities Service	249	248	247	249
18	Cities Service pf.	84¼	84	83¾	84¼

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	17	20	Northern Ohio Electric	30	35
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	71	74	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	71	75
Am. Gas & Electric	112	114	North. Ont. L. & P.	11	13
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	46	48	Nor. Ont. L. & P. pf.	56	59
Am. Light & Traction	278	282	Northern States Power	82	85
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	105	108	Nor. States Power pf.	96	99
Am. Power & Light	62	65	Northern Texas Electric	54	57¼
Am. Power & Light pf.	82	85	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	75	80
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	65	67	Pacific Gas & Elec.	82⅝	83
Am. W. W. & Elec.	6¼	6¾	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	87¼	87¾
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	67	70	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	96	98
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	20	23	Republic Ry. & Light	32	33
Am. W. W. & E. war.	11	12	Republic Ry. & L. pf.	64	66
Carolina Power & Light	34	37	Southern Cal. Edison	86	88
Carolina P. & L. pf.	96	98	South. Cal. Edison pf.	102	103
Colorado Power	25	28	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Colorado Power pf.	97	100	Standard Gas & Elec.	8	9
Commonwealth P. & L.	47	49	Standard Gas & El. pf.	33	35
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	75	77	Tampa Electric	117	122
Consumers' P. pf.	91	94	Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	5	5¾
Dayton Power & L. pf.	89	90	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	28	29
Duluth Edison	72	78	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Electric B. Maxim S. pf.	98	100	Tri-City R. & L. pf.	90	94
Electric Properties	59	70	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75
Empire Dist. El. pf.	84	89	United Gas Improve	80	89¼
Federal Light & Trac.	10	13	United Light & Ry.	37	40
Federal Light & Tr. pf.	45	50	United Lt. & Rys. pf.	69	71
Galv. Hous. El. pf.	..	69	Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	81¾	84
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310	West P. Tr. & W. P.	11	14
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	67	68
Int. Mt. Ry., L. & P. pf	93½	98	West. Penn. P. pf.	100	106
Interstate Electric	13	15	Western Power	14	15
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95	Western Power pf.	54	56
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49	Wisconsin Edison	42	47
Miss. River Power	10	13	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	100
Miss. River Power pf.	34	39			

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97¼	98½	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	86	90
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	72	73	Nat. Sec. prior lien 6s.	89½	92½
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82	Nat. Secur. deb.	45	53
Carolina P. & L. 1st 5s.	89	92	Nat. Secur. incomes	10	18
Central P. & L. 1st 5s.	95½	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51.	94	96
Central Ill. Light 5s.	95½	98	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	85½
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1958	..	99	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926.	98½	98
Colo. Gas & El. 5s, '27.	82	86	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941.	96	98½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	77	85	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939.	100½	102
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	96¾	100	Omaha & C. B. 5s.	90	95
Con. River 1st 5s, 1937.	85	90	P., G. & E. (Arlz.) 6s.	95	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	94	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.	96	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.	100½	101½	Roanoke Ry. & L. 5s, '19.	96½	98½
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	85	92	Standard Gas & Elec 6 p. c. notes, 1935	..	90
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	92	95	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s.	96	100	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939.	93	95
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s.	99	100	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	..	88
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s.	87½	90	U. S. R. R. & M. 6s, '25.	111	118
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s.	90	93	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	..	83
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	81	84	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	..	97
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	94	98	United Util. cv. 6s, '43.	95	98½
Inter. Mt. Ry., L. & P. 6s.	97½	100	Utah Sec. 6s.	90	91
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	98	W. W. Light 6s, 1925.	95½	98
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36.	85	91	Western Power 1st 5s.	96	98
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Mich. Light 5s, 1946.	97½	99	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46.	90	95
Middle West U. 6s, '25.	95	99	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924.	91	96
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s.	99½	100			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000 Atlantic Pet.	6	6	6	600 Do pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼
8 Cit. Nat. Bk.	44	44	44	100 Hous. Oil pf.	59	59	59
135 Con. Power	110¼	110¼	110¼	20 Md. Casualty	80	80	80
850 Cosden	9⅞	9½	9⅞	10 Nat. Un. Bk.	139½	139½	139½

Bonds.

$7,000 Balt. Trac. 5s.	97¾	97¾	97¾	$7,000 Con. P. 6s.	97¾	97¾	97¾
N. B. Div.	100	100	100	5,000 Cosden 6s.	92½	92½	92½
4,000 Balt. City 4s, 1955	97	97	97	37,000 Do 6s B.	94½	94	94½
5,000 Do 4s, '61.	96¾	96¾	96¾	4,000 Elkhorn 5s.	99½	99½	99½
1,000 Cit. Ref. 5s.	89½	89½	89½	1,000 Fairm. & C.	88	88	88
10,000 Do 6s.	103	103	103	1,000 Ga. & Al. 5s.	97	97	97
1,000 Con. Gas 4½s.	91	91	91	1,000 Un. Rys. 4s.	79¾	79¾	79¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
25 Am. Zinc	18½	18⅛	18⅛	15 Mass. Con.	10½	10⅛	10⅛
25 Do pf	55	53	55	45 Mohawk	81¾	81½	81¾
8 Ahmeek	100	99	100	350 New Arc	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,305 Alaska Gold	4¼	3¾	3⅞	100 New Idria	14¼	14¼	14¼
70 Allouez	66	65½	65½	25 Nipissing	9¼	9¼	9¼
830 Ariz. Com'l	11	10½	10½	88 North Butte	17	15¾	17
200 Butte & Bal.	55c	55c	55c	140 Old Dom	53½	53	53
197 Calu. & Ariz.	77	78	78	20 Osceola	86	86	86
88 Calu. & Hec.	540	535	540	100 Pond Creek	22½	22	22½
55 Centennial	17¼	17	17½	70 Santa Fe	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
220 Cop. Range	57	55⅞	56⅜	220 Shannon	7¼	7	7¼
645 Davis-Daly	5¼	4⅝	5	200 South Lake	3	3	3
200 East Butte	11¾	11	11½	305 Trinity	6¼	6¼	6¼
50 Franklin	6¼	6¼	6¼	320 Tuolumne	1¾	1¾	1¾
10 Hancock	13½	13½	13⅝	340 U. S. Smelt.	62¼	61	62
10 Island Creek	62	62	62	40 Do pf	50	50	50
10 Do pf	86½	86½	86½	180 Utah Con.	15¼	15	15¼
125 Isle Royale	30½	30	30½	25 Utah Copper	99	99	99
300 Kerr Lake	5½	5½	5½	300 Utah Metals	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
10 Keweenaw	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	150 Victoria	3¼	3¼	3¼
50 Lake Copper	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	30 Wolverine	40¼	40¼	40¼

Railroads.

21 Bos. & Alb.	147	147	147	502 New Haven	26¼	24¾	24¾
80 Boston El	52	51½	51½	10 Nor. & W. pf.	120	120	120
10 Bos. & Me.	25	25	25	1 Vt. & Mass.	99½	99½	99½

Miscellaneous.

224 Am. Sug. pf.	115¼	114½	115¼	36 N. Eng. Tel.	107½	106½	106½
41 Am. Wool. pf.	98	98	98	4,952 Do rights.	1.00	95c	95c
30 Art Metal	10¼	10	10¼	10 Pullman	134½	134½	134½
35 A., G. & W. I.	99¼	96¾	98¼	283 Swift	150	147	149
10 Gen. Elec.	138½	138½	138½	125 Torrington	50½	50½	50½
255 Int. Paper	12	12	12	107 United Fruit.	127½	126¾	127½
80 Mass. Gas	90	90	90	219 United Shoe.	47	46	46¾
10 Do pf	73	73	73	310 Ventura Oil.	5¼	5¼	5¼
5 Merg'thaler.	143½	143¼	143¼				

Bonds.

$220,000 A. Ag. Ch. 6s	97	97	97	$6,000 Punta S. 6s.	81½	81	81
6,000 A., G. & W. I. 5s	79	79	79	8,000 Swift 5s	96	96	96
1,000 Cent. Vt. 4s	69	69	69	$8,000 Lib. 3½s	99.88	99.62	99.70

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
7 Am. Radi'r.	296	296	296	50 Pub. Svc. pf.	96	96	96
150 Am. Ship'g.	90	90	90	31 People's Gas.	71½	70¾	70¾
10 Booth Fish.	24	24	24	100 Q. Oats pf.	100	100	100
35 Chi. Pneu.	90	89	90	981 Sears-Roe	159¾	159	159
50 C. Rys., S. 2	12¼	12¼	12¼	25 Shaw	67¼	67¼	67½
5 Cudahy	116½	116¼	116½	28 S. Warner	58	57¾	58
176 Com. Edison	116½	116½	116½	945 Swift	150	147¾	150
200 Deere, pf.	100	100	100	480 Un. Carbide	186	182	186
80 Dia. Match	120	117	120	45 Un. Paper'd	24	24	24
105 Lindsay L.	28	28	28	184 Wilson	62¼	62	62
50 M. Ward pf.	111¾	111¼	111½	10 Midwest Util	39	39	39
320 Prest-O-Lite.	141⅜	140	141				

Bonds.

$3,000 Armour 4½s.	90	90	90	$18,000 C. E. 1st 5s.	96¼	96	96
6,000 Chi. C. & C. Ry. 5s.	60	60	60	6,000 Met. E. Ry. 1st 4s.	61	60	60
7,000 Chi. City Ry. 1st 5s.	91⅞	91⅜	91⅜	5,000 Swift 1st 5s	96¾	96⅜	96⅜
				40,000 Lib. 3½s.	99.84	99.80	99.80

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1 Camb. Iron	45	45	45	95 Phila. Elec.	29	28¾	28¾
160 Elec. Stor.	57⅞	57¼	57¼	270 Phil. R. T. t. c.	30¾	30¾	30¾
206 Ins. Co. N. A.	25	25	25	490 Ton. Belm.	4¾	4¾	4¾
376 L. Sup. Cor.	17¼	16⅜	17⅛	434 Un. Gas Im.	77½	77	77
35 Lehigh Nav.	75	75	75	1 Union Trac.	44	44	44
200 Lehigh Val.	61	60¾	60¾	15 W. Cramp.	80	80	80
2 Minehill	....	55½	55½				

Bonds.

$1,000 City 4s, '43.	99½	99¾	99¾	$1,000 L. V. Coal 6s.	103¾	103¾	103¾
1,000 E. & P. Tr. 4s.	78	76¼	76¼	1,000 Phil. Elec. 5s.	101	100	100¼
6,000 L. Sup. Inc. 5s.	54	54	54	9,000 Rdg. gen. 4s.	89¼	88⅞	88⅞

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18½	19	18¾
Atlantic Refining	940	960	940
Borne-Scrymser	420	440	420
Buckeye Pipe Line	93	96	94
Chesebrough Mfg.	375	395	375
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	575	590	580
Crescent Pipe Line	35	39	35
Cumberland P. L.	155	165	155
Eureka Pipe Line	205	215	205
Galena Signal Oil	147	150	147
Galena S. O. pf.	138	142	138
Illinois Pipe Line	213	218	213
Indiana Pipe Line	96	100	96
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11¾	12¼	11¾
National Transit	15	15	14
N. Y. Transit	200	205	198
Northern Pipe L.	100	105	100
Ohio Oil	347	352	345
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	38	40	36
Prairie Oil & Gas	525	535	515
Prairie Pipe Line	258	263	250
Solar Refining	350	360	350
Southern Pipe L.	198	208	198
South. Penn. Oil	322	335	330
S. W. Penn.	107	113	107
Stand. Oil of Cal.	240	243	240
Stand. Oil of Ind.	745	755	745
Stand. Oil of Kan.	540	550	535
Stand. Oil of Ky.	340	350	340
Stand. Oil of Neb.	490	510	490
Stand. Oil of N. J.	557	560	557
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	270	275	270
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	450	460	445
Swan & Finch	100	110	100
Union Tank	96	100	96
Vacuum Oil	345	355	345
Washington Oil	30	35	30

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
American Cigar	109	112	109
Do pf	91	97	95
Conley Foil	230	260	270
J. S. Young	153	160	150
Do pf	105	110	105
MacAndrews & F.	200	210	205
Peerless T. M.	13	16	13
Poole Engine	75	90	75
Redden M. T.	13	14	14
Rep. T. rights	¼	½	¼
S. & T. T. pf.	9¾	10	9¾
Std. Motors	9	10	9
Smith (A. O.) Do pf.	91	95	91
St. L., R. Mt. & P.	32	35	32
Todd Shipyds.	80	83	80
Triangle Film	1½	1¾	1½
United E. A.	2¾	3¼	2¾
United Sugar	33	34	33
U. S. Aeropl.	5¼	5½	5¼
U. Zinc Sm.	4	4¼	4
World Film	..	..	4½
Wright-M. pf.	40	50	..
Zinc Concen.	1½	2½	1½

OIL STOCKS.

Am. Oil, N. E.	43	44	43
Am. Ventura	12	16	12
Hender. Farm.	⅞	1¼	⅞
Houston Oil	16	18	16
Int. Pet'm.	11⅜	12	11⅜
Keystone Con.	4	4¼	4
Knick.-W. pf.	9½	10½	9½
Mid. Ref. rts.	21	23	21
Nat. Oil & R.	3¾	3¾	3¾
N. Y. & T. O.	1⅝	2	1⅝
N. O. & R. pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Pan Am. Pet.	48	52	48
Pawhuska Oil	¼	¼	¼
Penn Wyo.	8¼	8¼	8¼
People's Oil.	¾	1	¾
Pa. Gasoline.	¼	¾	¼
Pierce Oil	11	12	12
Savoy Oil	9	10¼	10½

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska S. Cop	20	25	20
Aust. Amaz.	⅝	¾	⅝
Bing. Min.	11⅜	12¼	11⅜
Con. Gold M.	67	69	67

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In order to increase the war efficiency of the nation by reducing the rate of industrial casualties, more than 3,000 employers of labor, all delegates of the National Safety Council, assembled in New York yesterday for the largest safety congress ever held in this country. Simultaneous with the first session of the congress at the Hotel Astor, the National Safety Council, with the co-operation of the American Museum of Safety, opened yesterday the Fourth National Exposition of Safety and Sanitation at the Grand Central Palace, where safety device appliances of every description and character were placed on view.

Both the congress and exposition, which will continue for four days more, are intended to offer industrial promoters from all over the country an opportunity to come together and discuss ways and means of improving conditions whereby the industrial worker may be made more secure against injuries and accidents. The leaders of the council felt yesterday that the problem of safeguarding the life and limb of the worker was intensified at the present time by reason of the fact that the draft had withdrawn from industries several hundred thousand workers who would have to be replaced by men and women who were comparatively untrained in the safety principles, and who would therefore have to be taught how to protect themselves.

It was estimated, moreover, in the congress rooms at the Hotel Astor yesterday that 20,000 workmen were killed and 2,000,000 more painfully injured through industrial accidents in this country every year. These casualties cause a waste of approximately $400,000 per annum, which must be carried by manufacturers in America either directly or indirectly as additional cost of production.

L. R. Palmer, President of the National Safety Council, said that it is estimated that 70 per cent. of all industrial accident casualties were preventable, and that this figure will be increased materially as conditions were made safer.

Th efirst day's session of the congress was taken up entirely with special committee meetings. The formal opening of the confress takes place today, when President Palmer will make an annual address and the reports of various officers and committees will be received. It was stated yesterday tnat more than 100 papers on the use of various safety appliances would be read before the convention was over. Fully 3,600 concerns, employing a total of 4,000,000 workmen, were represented at the congress, it was estimated yesterday.

Executives of national repudiation, engineers, Government experts and students of industrial economics will speak at the convention, including William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, M. A. Dow, Dr. John S. Bates of the Imperial Bunitions Board of Canada, and Ida M. Tarbell. Secretary Wilson will speak Wednesday morning. On the evening of the same day the council will hold a diner, when Dr. Lawrence will be the A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University; Job E. Hedges, and John Mitchell, Chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission.

At the Grand Central Palace yesterday the safety and sanitation exhibit attracted a throng of interested spectators. The whole ground floor of the building was occupied with the exhibits, including a complete Red Cross equipment, with a staff of nurses of the American Red Cross. Several dozen reels of film, showing the operation of safety devices and the danger incurred from neglecting them, will be presented every afternoon and evening while the exhibit is in progress.

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MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
FREDERICK C. HALL COMPANY.

OPEN TO OCTOBER 1
THE BREAKERS
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN.
L. N. MOSS, Owner and Manager.
PHONE 750.

LEIGHTON HOTEL Point Pleasant, N. J.
Directly on beach. Refurnished. Redecorated. New ownership. Dolbey & Crouch, Mgrs.

PALMER Lakewood, N. J. Health, comfort and rest. $14 per week up.

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ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
On the ocean front. Offers unusual attractions during the Autumn and Winter Season. Luxurious lobby, spacious verandas, rest in sun rm. and interb'rough. railroad residence for those seeking rest and recreation. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. Illustrated literature and terms mailed. Garage with accommodation for 100 cars.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL and COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Surf-bathing · Tennis · Swimming-pool
Orchestra · Dancing
CAPACITY 600 S. Hamilton, Prop.

HOTEL ALAMAC
FIREPROOF — OCEAN FRONT
IN THE HEART OF ATLANTIC CITY
American and European Plans.
"NONE BETTER"
GEO. F. MACKLATZ & CO.

SPECIAL SEPTEMBER INDUCEMENTS FOR SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT
HOTEL LORAINE
St. Charles Place and the Beach. Capacity 200. Sea water baths, private and public; elevator to street level, etc. Spacious porches, ocean view rooms. Booklet. Auto meets trains.
A. E. WAGNER, Prop. WM. T. LAYTON, Mgr.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Famous All-Year Resort.
The Leading Houses Always Open.

NEW ENGLAND.

TOUR NEW ENGLAND
VIEW THE SCENERY OF THE MOUNTAINS, FOLLOW THE ROCK-BOUND SHORE, LINGER BY THE WATERS OF SOME DARK BLUE LAKE, TRAVEL THROUGH A PICTURESQUE VALLEY OR ROLLING FARMING COUNTRY AS YOU WILL.
All forms of scenic beauty await you in this Vacation Land, with good roads everywhere and attractive Wayside Inns, Palatial Resorts of magnificent City Hotels to provide for your comfort.
Send for free illustrated road map in colors, "NEW ENGLAND TOURS," published by the NEW ENGLAND HOTEL ASSOCIATION, comprising over two hundred of the best hotels and resorts.
WM. M. KIMBALL, Secretary, Draper Hotel. Northampton, Mass

IDEAL FALL RESORT.
GREENWICH INN
SOUND BEACH, CONN.
On the Water. 50 Minutes from N. Y.
Frequent trains. Golf, Tennis, Bathing, Boating, Saddle Horses, Orchestra.
Fresh vegetables from our own farm.
OPEN DURING SEPTEMBER.
Phone, 34 Sound Beach.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE HAMILTON
14th and K Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.
A select family and transient hotel; ideal location. Modern appointments and homelike. Good table. American plan. $3.00 up per day. Special rates for a prolonged stay. Booklet.
IRVING T. BALL.

OFFICES FOR PROFESSIONAL MEN.
On 3rd, 10th, 15th, 20th and 22nd floors, to let, a few single rooms and suites in the Times Building, Times Square. All light and well ventilated. Furnishings up-to-date and in accordance with latest sanitation. Specially suited to purposes of civil engineers, architects, real estate men, lawyers, physicians, and dentists. Rents moderate. Renting agent in building—Room 408. Telephone Bryant 1900.—Advt.

OUR YEAR'S IMPORTS WERE $2,659,355,185

Europe for the First Time Drops to Second Place as Seller to United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The imports into the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, aggregated $2,659,355,185, against $2,197,883,510 in 1916 and $1,893,925,657 in 1914, the previous high record year. For the first time Europe, which had held first place in selling goods to the United States, declined to second place, North America taking first place, according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

In 1914 the imports from Europe were valued at $850,502,868, or 44¼ per cent. of the total, while the imports from North America were $427,390,354, or 22½ per cent. of the total. In 1916 imports from Europe were 28 per cent. of the total and those from North America 27 per cent. Of the total imports of $2,659,-355,185 in 1917, $910,440,000, or 23 per cent., were from Europe, and $768,112,-537, or 28¾ per cent., from North America. In 1917 the imports from Europe showed a decrease of $285,132,-168 from the figures for 1914, and the imports from North America showed an increase of $338,113,183—a gain of 80 per cent. for North America against a loss of 32 per cent. for Europe.

Imports from South America and Asia in 1917 showed a gain of more than 100 per cent. over 1914, the increase from South America being 143 per cent. and from Asia 114 per cent. Imports from South America were $222,677,075 in 1914, $391,562,018 in 1916, and $542,212,820 in 1917. Imports from Asia were $286,-952,486 in 1914, $437,181,464 in 1916, and $615,217,463 in 1917.

Of North American countries Canada showed the greatest gain in the 1917 imports as compared with those of 1914. The increase amounted to $160,000,000 and was due to large imports of wheat, copper, paper, boards, and wood pulp. Imports from Cuba gained $122,000,000, owing chiefly to the rise in the value of sugar, which increased from $98,-394,782 in 1914 to $204,521,140 in 1917, although the quantity decreased from 4,026,606,243 to 4,669,079,398 pounds in the same period.

Imports from Argentina increased more than $100,000,000 in value, chiefly in wool and hides. Imports from Chile showed a large increase, from $25,-750,000 in 1914 to $113,750,000 in 1917, a gain of 350 per cent., chiefly in nitrate of soda, copper, and tin. Imports from Brazil in 1917 showed a gain over 1914 of $31,000,000, principally in coffee, hides, rubber, and manganese.

Imports from China increased by more than $60,000,000, chiefly in hides, silk, and wool.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson ...	5½	5¾	Granite ...	40	55
Dr. J'pot..	4	5	Isabella ...	9½	10¼
Elkton	6¾	7	McKinney..	12	13
El Paso...	24	30	Portland ..	140	142
Fannie R..	3	4	U. Gold M.	18¼	20
Golden C..	207	210	Vindicator.	60	70
Gold Sov..	4⅝	4¾			

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

GREENWICH ST, 217, n e corner of Vesey St, 26.1x24.4 to w s of West Broadway (2) $25.6 to Vesey St x10.5; Mary E. Manuel to Marie Garfiel, 29 East 90th St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $11,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000
LEXINGTON AV, 510, e s, 20.5 ft n of 48th St, 20x70, Sent. 4; Louis Chaskin to Robert E. Barry, Ringefield, Conn., and another, trustees, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $15,000
49TH ST, 153 and 155 West, n s, 145.10 ft e of 7th Av, 41.8x100.4, Sent. 8; Islesbrook Estates, Inc., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond $50,000

Bronx.

OLINVILLE AV, e s, 800 ft n of 1st St, 50x100; August Kurzdorfer to Robert M. Sterritt, 5,632 Olinville Av, Sept. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500
WOODYCREST AV, s w corner of 1724 St, —x—; Mary G. Cronin to John D. Cronin, 2,550 Broadway, Aug. 27; attorney, F. S. Marsell, 74 Broadway $6,000

RECORDED LEASES.

MADISON AV, 1,564, store floor; Solomon Jacobowitz to Isidor Rothschild, on the premises, 8 months, from Sept. 1, 1917; Arthur L. Rosenberg, 100 Broadway, for term $480
PECK SLIP, 29 and 31, all; Hy. Rowland, Fairfield, Conn., to Main Paper Stock Co., on the premises, 3 years, from May 1, 1918, 2 years' renewal; attorney, Samuel L. Chess, 38 Park Row $4,800
48TH ST, 40 West, n s, 626.6 ft w of 5th Av, 21.6x100.5, the land; Trustees of Columbia College to Mrs. Leslie de Bazus, formerly Mrs. Frank Leslie, 2,039 Broadway, 21 years, from May 1, 1909, with renewal; attorneys, Sullivan & Cromwell, 49 Wall St. $1,881
83D ST, 321 East, 7-room apartment, ground floor; Lena or Lina, M. Struckhausen to Louis Rosenberg, 227 East 83d St, 2 years, from Oct. 81, 1915, 3 years' renewal at $836; attorney, Martin M. Mander, 31 Nassau St. $300

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, n e corner of 16th St, 42x93; 12th St, 587 East; 111th St, n s, 63.6 ft w of Park Av, 88.8x100.11; 187th St, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 87.6x99.11, and 428-482 East 117th St; Barnet Feinstein against Loretta Corporation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Marks & Marks.
WALKER ST, 35; Lincoln Trust Co., trustee, against Mack Construction Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer.
75TH ST, 311 East; Alfred M. Heinsheimer et al., trustee, against Fifty-third Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stroock & Stroock.
27TH ST, 154 East, and 7 Broadway Alley; The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. against George W. Eccles et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. L. Allen.
47TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of 1st Av, 21x50.8; John M. Bowers et al., exrs., against Union Holding Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. H. Van Benschoten.
SOUTH ST, 61; Frederic E. Gunnison against Mary E. Kelaher et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Johnston & Messler.
99TH ST, 210 East; The New York Trust Co. against Sarah Sturm et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.
1st Av, 2,088; John M. Bowers et al., exrs., against Sarah M. Stiassny et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

Bronx.

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, e s, 200.2 ft n of Mindham Place, 32.8x126.2; William Swain against Edward A. Arnold et al., foreclosure of Mortgage; attorneys, Remsen & Remsen.
ANTHONY AV, 1,802; John M. Bowers et al., as exrs., against Elizabeth Reilly et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. H. Van Benschoten.
GLEASON AV, n s, 75 ft e of Hammond Av, 25x100; John Welply against Edward L. Rossi et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, O. E. Davis.
WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 378 ft n of Prospect Av, 84x100; Sarah J. Brooks against Reich Building Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Knox & Delgnan.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

FULTON AV, e s, 50 ft s of 168th St, 25x100; Abraham Jacobson against John Kingston as agent of estate of May A. Kingston, owners; John Kingston, contractor $95
173D ST, s s, 95 ft w of Washington Av, 45x100; Edward E. Shine against Margaret Shine, owner; C. Cole Pierce, contractor $684

RECEIVERS' SALES.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY—Between JAMES A. HAYWORTH, surviving partner, &c., complainant, and NEWARK PRODUCE COMPANY, a New Jersey corporation, defendant—Receiver's sale.
The receiver will sell at public auction (the personal property of the defendant) situate at Nos. 82-84 Mulberry Street, Newark, N. J., on September 14th, 1917, at 2 P. M., consisting of refrigerating machines, motors, belting, ammonia tank & refrigerating boxes, bins, office furniture, fixtures, and the like, and interest in lease.
THEODORE McC. MARSH, Receiver.
810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER, Solrs. of Receiver.
Offices: Romaine Bldg., Paterson, N. J. 790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

An interesting investment purchase in the old Fulton Market section was reported yesterday by the Charles F. Noyes Company, who sold for George S. Hellman, Trustee of the Josephthal Estate, 192 Water Street.

The property, which was purchased for all cash by Joseph F. Cullman, consists of a six-story and basement building on a lot 25 by 50 between Burling Slip and Fulton Streets. The property is said to have cost the sellers $32,-000. Negotiations are pending for the lease of the building to a drug concern.

Private Dwelling Buyers.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company have sold for the Seamen's Savings Bank 130 West 130th Street, a four-story private dwelling on lot 17 by 100. This was taken in by the Seamen's Saving Bank in foreclosure proceedings about two months ago. The purchaser intends to occupy.

E. A. Turner, Inc., sold through Harris & Vaughn the old dwelling at 43 East Twenty-ninth Street for Mrs. Burton Harrison, mother of Francis Burton Harrison, Governor of the Philippine Islands. The buyers, the 43 East Twenty-ninth Street Company, a corporation, have commissioned Wortmann & Braun, architects, to prepare plans for the immediate alteration of the building into stores and bachelor apartments.

Bronx Sales.

Steven B. Ayres sold to Joseph Newman a tract of twenty-two lots in the Benson estate. This is a tract of about one and one-half acres fronting on Westchester Creek, and bounded by Spicer Avenue and Laurie Avenue. It is understood that the lots are to be filled in grade and used by Mr. Newman in an industrial development. Thomas C. Arnow as the broker in the transaction.

Theresa McEverne sold the property on the east side of Faile Street, 200 feet north of Lafayette Avenue, 51.6 by 100, to the Lafayette & Manida Corporation, formed last January with William Guiliery, Vincent Valente and Samuel Horwitz as the Directors.

$200,000 Sales of Brooklyn Waterfront.

Pease & Elliman sold for the Cunningham Realty Company an important waterfront property situated between Quay Street and Bushwick Creek, Brooklyn. It has a frontage of about 400 feet on the East River, and adjoins one of the refining plants of the Standard Oil Company. The property has about 125,000 square feet of land above and below water, and was held at $200,-000. The buyer is a prominent shipping concern, which will use the property for its own business.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg sold for I. Simon to B. Levison the one-family frame cottage, 1,569 Forty-ninth Street.

Frederick Brown, operator, sold to Meyer Kahn 590 Flushing Avenue, southwest corner of Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, a three-story new-law flat, with stores, on a lot 25 by 100. The property was held at $17,500.

H. A. Queissner sold for Charles Hass the three-family house 352 Menehan Street to a client for investment.

A New Industry Located in Queens.

The Roman-Callman Company of Long Island City has sold to the United Button Company the two-story fireproof manufacturing building, just completed, and containing 100,000 square feet of floor space, located on Grand Street near Garrison Avenue, in the Maspeth section of the Borough of Queens. The building stands on a plot of three acres and was held by the owners at $300,000. The purchasers are employers of upward of 1,000 operatives.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Anthony Building Corporation sold to the Respee Realty Company a plot 100 by 100 feet on the east side of Byers Street, 160 feet east of Beaufort Avenue, Hollis.

G. Boehm sold to the Interstate Land Corporation a plot 95 by 102 feet on the north side of Flushing Avenue, 103 feet west of Debevoise Avenue, Long Island City, for $12,000.

J. J. Healy of Manhattan, purchased four lots on the property of the Globe Land Company, Jamaica, from B. Casey.

A. Herzog, as referee, sold to M. Lally the dwelling and plot 42 by 116 feet on southwest corner of Chichester Avenue and Jefferson Avenue, Richmond Hill, for $7,625.

Westchester County.

F. H. Cone, of the Cone Advertising Agency, has purchased the California bungalow of Mrs. L. M. Magie, situated on Edgecliff Terrace, Park Hill, Yonkers, New York.

Buys Waterfront Site.

Joseph P. Day sold for the Newark Factory Sites, Inc., to the James H. Rhodes Company of Chicago, Ill., a tract of about ten acres of waterfront property. The site is located in Kearny, N. J., with a frontage of a little over 200 feet on the Hackensack River, south of where the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Thirty-second Street and Seventh Avenue crosses the river, and adjoining the large tract of land recently acquired by the Thomas A. Edison Company.

Newark, N. J., Sales.

The property located at 34 and 36 Gillette Place, 100 feet west of Broad Street, Newark, N. J., has been sold through Joseph Feist to Frank Eichorn to William E. Lehman. The plot has a frontage on Gillette Place of forty-five feet with a depth of 100 feet, on which is erected a four-story brownstone front modern apartment house. The same firm also sold 70 and 72 Girard Place, Newark, to the Aetna Realty Company, a plot 60 by 125 feet. A ten-room Colonial type one-family dwelling will be erected on the site.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

33d St, 245 East, n s, 136.8 ft w of 2d Av, 18.4x98.9, three-story dwelling; E. V. Martin against J. T. Martin et al.; Benjamin Patter

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS

Absolutely Fireproof—Every Modern Improvement

The Regnor 601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway, One Block from Subway Station.
3-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths. Rents $840 to $1,750.

508 & 520 West 114th Street
2 eight-story buildings. 2 blocks from Subway Station. Modern up-to-date fireproof house.
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths
Rents $750 to $1,500.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street. Two Modern Buildings. Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms & 2 Baths.
$1,550 to $1,750.

Plans can be seen on premises daily, including Sunday.
Or by writing, telephoning or calling at the main office of
PATERNO BROS., Owners,
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday.
Tel. 1114 Morningside.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offers the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
FACING SHERMAN SQUARE,
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $2,100 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
TELEPHONE 3547—COLUMBUS.

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway
7, 8 & 9 Rooms,
2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,700 to $2,100.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
TELEPHONE 6261—MORNINGSIDE.

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

UNIQUE

The features of this estate are impossible of description. The advantages can only be appreciated by a personal inspection.

A little over 5 acres, high elevation, excellent views. House of modern architecture. 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath; 5-car garage, stable; cottage, 4 rooms and bath; artesian well water, complete sewerage system; 2-acre lawn, tennis court, formal gardens.

9 miles from station. 20 miles from New York. Adjoining Golf Club. Inspection on application to

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc.,
SOLE AGENT
18 East 41st Street, New York

TO SELL IMMEDIATELY.

I Own and Will Sacrifice $5,000, Easy Terms, the balance of $5,000 Can Remain on Mortgage.

Spanish All Year Home. Grounds 100x150 Feet. Overlooking the Lakes.

A large new home of 10 beautiful rooms; all that you could desire if designed specially for you. The living room is 25 ft. by 15 ft., with huge, comfortable open fireplace at the end; the walls are done in hardwood panelling and ceiling is beamed. A large foyer hall extends through house. Two of the six fine bedrooms are arranged with connecting baths and open, out on private balconies or sleeping porches. The billiard room is on third floor. Has every convenience, parquet floors, steam heat, electric light, laundry and steam heat in basement. Ideal commutation to N. Y. Near golf course, schools, &c. You could not duplicate this house under $16,000 anywhere near N. Y. Particulars and appointment by mail only.

F. D. WORCESTER, 156 West 78th St., N. Y.

The Langham

78d St.—Central Park West—74th St.

Offers Three desirable
Suites of 8 Rooms and Upward
ONE OF WHICH MAY BE HAD FURNISHED

IMPORTANT

This house was built under the supervision of Messrs. Clinton & Russell. It is luxuriously finished, no money having been spared in its construction.

The unexcelled service is one of its attractions.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF, having had a proven test. Fire originated from spontaneous combustion while tenant was absent. Everything combustible in the apartment was consumed by the fire, but the fire did not go beyond that apartment.

Representative on Premises, or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents,
72d St. & Columbus Ave. *Telephone Columbus 2750.*

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Suites of 3 to 10 Rooms
Rental, 1,000 to 3,000 per Annum

Representative on Premises, or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents
72d St. & Columbus Ave. *Telephone Columbus 2750.*

Apartment Leasing Department
LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY
171 Madison Ave. Telephone Murray Hill 3530

OFFERS FOR RENT
Unfurnished

AT 310 WEST 86th ST., (just west of West End Ave.)
7 rooms—3 baths (Ninth floor East)—$2,700
7 rooms—3 baths (Tenth floor East)— 2,700

AT 320 WEST 86th ST., (just west of West End Ave.)
7 rooms—3 baths (Ground floor West)—$2,200
8 rooms—3 baths (Tenth floor West)— 3,300

AT 250 WEST 82nd ST., (S. W. Corner Broadway)
8 rooms—2 baths (Third floor West)—$1,800
8 rooms—2 baths (Fifth floor Corner)— 2,000

Thomas J. O'Reilly

Broadway, at 109th Street

Offers for Rent the following High Class Apartments

Each house possesses the most modern improvements and in every case service of the highest standard is fully assured, as each house is personally inspected daily by a representative of the office.

Avalon Hall
227 Riverside Drive
Corner 95th Street.
7 Rooms and Bath
Rent $1200

7 West 108th Street
Adjacent to Central Park West.
6 Rooms and Bath,
Rents $500 to $700

The Algonquin
6 West 107th Street
Near Central Park West.
6 Rooms and Bath
Rents $540 to $660
7 Rooms and Bath
Rents $720 to $780

The Phaeton
539 West 112th Street
Near Broadway.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1450

The East View
401 West 118th Street
Corner Morningside Drive West.
All Outside, Sunny Rooms.
6 Rooms & Bath
$840-$1000
8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1050-$1300

North Medford
562 West 164th Street
S. E. Corner Broadway.
All Outside, Sunny Rooms.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths
$780-$840

South Medford
561 West 163rd Street
N. E. Corner Broadway.
All Outside, Sunny Rooms.
5 Rooms & Bath
$520-$720
7 Rooms and Bath, $780

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
414 Madison Avenue at 48th Street
Telephone, Murray Hill 5600

Specialists in Apartments East & South of Central Park.

777 Madison Ave.
N. E. Cor. 66th Street
11 Story Fireproof Building
12 to 14 Rooms, 4 Baths
$3500 to $5500

787 Fifth Ave.
Southeast Cor. 60th St.
Modern 10 Story Building.
Convenient location. An extremely fine building with only one apartment to each floor.
13 Rooms, 4 Baths, $9000
Including additional servants' room in building.

64 E. 86th St.
Bet. Madison and Park Aves.
New 14 Story Building, to be completed Sept. 15th
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1750 to $2000
4 Rooms & Bath, $1350 to $1400
The New Express Subway Station will be at 86th Street and Lexington Ave.

40-48 W. 59th St.
14 Story Fireproof Building
Duplex—10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3500
Simplex—8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2500
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3500

876 Park Ave.
Southwest Cor. 78th St.
New 13 Story Building, to be completed Sept., 1917.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3800

130 W. 57th St.
Modern 14 Story Building
Duplex Studio, 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $4000
2 Rooms, Kitchenette and Bath, $1100 to $1200
1 Room and Bath, Studio, $780 to $840
Restaurant Service

32 E. 64th St.
Corner Madison Avenue
THE VERONA
10 Story Modern Building
Several Apartments being remodeled to provide 4 very large master bedrooms, 3 baths and 4 servants' rooms with bath.
14 Rooms, 4 Baths, $6000 to $7000

112 E. 74th St.
New 9 Story Building, to be completed Sept. 15.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3500 to $4000
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2500 to $3100
Housekeeping or Doctor's Apartment
3 to 5 Rooms & Bath,
$1100 to $1650

125 E. 72d St.
New 14 Story Fireproof Building
Ready Sept. 15, 1917
11 Rooms, 3 Baths, 4500 to $4800
Southern Exposure
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3300
2 Apartments Left
Doctor's Offices, with Private Entrance on 72d St.
3 Rooms, Bath, $1200
4 Rooms, Bath, $1600

68 E. 86th St.
Between Park & Madison Aves.
Modern 12 Story Building
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2500 and $2600
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2200 and $2400
Individual storerooms and additional laundries in basement.

105 W. 55th St.
New 9 Story Building to be completed Sept., 1917
Housekeeping with Restaurant Service
5 Rooms, Bath, $1150 to $2050

100 Central Park So.
New 14 Story Building with Restaurant
Single and Duplex Studios. Semi-Housekeeping.
2, 3 and 6 Rooms, Bath, $1000 to $4500

THESE APARTMENTS

Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of the best service and attention at all times. The Buildings are absolutely fireproof, are desirably located and possess all up-to-date conveniences, with all modern equipment throughout.

The Rosemary
4-6 West 93rd Street
Adjacent Central Park West.
3 Rooms and Bath
Rents $1020 to $1200

Heathcote Hall
609 West 114th Street
Bet. Broadway & Riverside Drive.
Attractive Fireproof Building
5 Choice Rooms and Bath

Carolyn Court
565 West 162d St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
5, 7, 8 Rooms and Bath
Rents $420 to $840

Sylvia Hall
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
3, 4 and 6 Rooms and Bath
Rents $360 to $720

Halcyon Real Estate Corporation
52 Broadway Telephone 6532 Broad

Nearing Completion

370 Central Park West

The Apartment House Unique
S. W. Corner of 97th St.
An old-fashioned touch to a new-fashioned home, featuring Queen Anne architecture

Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms
Rentals $650 to $1800
Special 3 Room Suites also Studio Suites
Leases Now Being Made For Fall Occupancy
For Booklet, Floor Plans, etc., Apply at
French Management Corporation
299 Madison Ave., Corner 41st St.
Phone Vanderbilt 3237.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES

1 West 67th St.

More for the tenant than anywhere else. The first building to combine privacy of home with conveniences of hotel.

STUDIO Duplex Apartments, 2 to 6 rooms and bath, with large north lights for artists, and similar apartments facing south for non-professionals. Unfurnished only. Rents from $1,200 to $2,850.

Ball Room, Exhibition Room, Swimming Pool, Squash Courts and Roof Playground for children.

MEALS served from restaurant in apartments without charge for service. Raw materials converted into food by best chefs obtainable and brought to apartments by specially constructed electric dumbwaiters without charge for cooking. Refrigeration free.

The famous Gustave Becker, chief chef Hotel Blackstone, Chicago, conducts restaurants.

Apply on premises. Telephone Col. 4204.

Every Room Flooded With Sunshine, Brightness and Cheer.

815 PARK AVE.

S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.

A New, Magnificent, 14-Story Structure

Novel Devices Throughout, Laundry and Dryers on Roof, Open Wood Burning Fireplaces, Luxurious Plumbing, Enclosed Radiators, Marble in Elevator Shafts, Etc.

EXQUISITE APARTMENT DWELLINGS OF
6, 7, 8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS RENTS REASONABLE
Also a Few
1, 3, 4 Room Apartments on Main Floor
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agts., on premises. Phone Lenox 6989

7 Rooms (3 baths) $2300

No. 302 West 86th Street

Excellent neighborhood (just west of West End Ave.)
New house, with corresponding conveniences.
Efficient service. Convenient location.
Wonderful light and air. A real home.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY
171 Madison Avenue Telephone, Murray Hill 3530

1067 FIFTH AVENUE

New building
Ready for occupancy
Overlooking the Park
Light on all sides
Suites of 12 rooms, 4 baths
Booklet on request

WORTHINGTON WHITEHOUSE, Inc., Agents
9 East 46th St. Murray Hill 1000

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

240 Audubon Ave.
Cor. 177th St.
High Class Elevator Apartments,
4, 5 & 6 Rooms
Rentals from
$30 to $55 Per Month
Inquire Superintendent on premises or
JOSEPH H. DAVIS,
416 West 120th St.—Tel. 8760—Morning.

740 Riverside Drive
CORNER 151ST ST.,
The House Beautiful.
TWO APARTMENTS LEFT,
8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
AND EXTRA LAVATORIES.
Rents $1,400 & $1,500 Per Year.
Superintendent on premises.
JOSEPH H. DAVIS,
416 West 120th St.—Tel. 8760—Morning.

562 West End Ave.,
at 87th St.
Exceptional Apartments
of
8 Rooms and 3 Baths
Extra Maids' Rooms.
Rent $2,100 & upwards

THE CAMBRIA
347-355 West 55th St.
1 & 2 Rooms & Kitchenette
HIGH CLASS—UP TO DATE.
Rental $37.50 to $75.00.
Also One Desirable Studio
Rental $60 Per Month.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Aparts., Every Conv'nce
Directly opposite Spanish Museum Bldgs.
4 TO 7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $48 TO $90
Owner, JAS. O'BRIEN, 847 8TH AVE.

9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
Rental $2,500.
Centrally Located—Attractive Apartment.
To Be Sublet.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
72d St., Columbus Av. Tel. 2750 Col.

2880 BROADWAY, CORNER 112th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
6 ROOMS & BATH....$1,000
3 ROOMS, 2 BATHS....$1,400
Apply Superintendent on Premises or
Franklin L. Partridge, 49 Wall St. Hanover 4642.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
80 WEST 40TH ST.
Very Desirable North Light Studio Apart.
7 ROOMS & BATH; ALSO 2 ROOMS.
Superintendent on Premises.

THE PLAZA,
795 St. Nicholas Av., Cor. 150th.
ELEGANT EIGHT ROOM CORNER APARTMENT; RENT $60 AND $67.50.
SUPERINTENDENT.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Devonshire
Broadway, Corner 112th St.
9 Rooms—Foyer—3 Baths.
Large and light.
All corner,
$1900 to $2100.
South apartments,
$1800 to $1900.
7 Rooms—Foyer—3 Baths.
$1300 to $1500.

Katahdin
567 West 113th St.
Cor. of B'way.
Eight Large Rooms,
$1400 Yearly.
Only one apartment left.

Grosvenor
548 Riverside Drive.
Full river view.
7 Rooms and Bath,
$900 to $1000.

W. P. Sherdan,
Agent,
549 Riverside Drive.
M'gside 484. Cor. 127th St.

Large, light, airy rooms; superfine service; fashionable environment; a few minutes' walk from four modes of transportation.
3 Rooms—3 Baths,
Apartments, $1650 to $2000
Lasanno Court
307 West 79th St.
Leases from October 1st. Earlier possession when feasible.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or to
George Rosenfeld Co., Inc.
31 E. 42d St.
Tel. Murray Hill 1936

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
65-69 WEST 54TH STREET
"THE BERWYCK"
Also Doctor's Apartment
2 ROOMS AND BATH $480 to $800
Apply Supt. on Premises, or
Herman L. R. Edgar, 165 B'way, N.Y.

4 & 6 West 50TH St.
NEAR 5TH AVE.
New, Modern, Up-to-Date Apartments,
3 & 4 ROOMS
Elevator and Maid Service.
RENT FROM $1,500 TO $2,400.
Valet and Caterer on Premises.

5 & 6 ROOMS
565 West 148th St.
Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south.
View of river.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

46 West 83rd St.
High-Class Fireproof Apartments.
Only Two Apartments for Rent.
7 Rooms, 2 baths
8 Rooms, 2 baths
419 West 114th St.,
6 Rooms and bath.
Rents—$950 to $1,100.
All southern exposure.
Apply Supt. on premises, or Owner, 46 West 83rd St. Telephone 5607 Schuyler.

Ramona & Charlemagne,
528 to 532 W. 111th St.
Near B'way, one block from Subway.
5 ROOMS, $900 to $1000
3-4 ROOMS, $600 to $840 | 7 ROOMS, 2 Baths, $1100-$1200
Choice 5 Room Ground Floor Apartment Suitable for Physician, $900.

MELVILLE & WINTHROP,
Amsterdam Ave. at 118th St.
Attractive Corner Apartments
5 ROOMS $660-$720 | 6 ROOMS $780-$840 | 7 ROOMS $960-1020
Apply Superintendents on Premises.

HOTEL CALUMET
340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
GROUND-FLOOR APARTMENT, SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

WESTBOURNE COURT
556-558 West 140th Street.
Southeast Corner Broadway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
4-6-7 Rooms and Bath
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.
Apply Supt., on premises, or
M. M. SILVERMAN, 507 5TH AVE.

7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms; every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

Sherwood House 2790 Broadway
Near 108th Street
7 Rooms $1,100—8 Rooms $1,200
Apply on premises or
DEED REALTY CO., 68 Broad St., N. Y.

865 WEST 180TH STREET
4-5-6 Rooms High-class walk-up flats. Hall service. Large, light and sunny rooms, all outside.
RENTS $32 TO $55 MONTHLY

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Strathmore House
Riverside Drive
At 113th Street
Southeast Corner
9 Rooms & 3 Baths
12 Rooms & 4 Baths
$3,000—$4,000
Splendid view of River. Large, sunny rooms, exceptionally large closets. Decoration to suit.
Owner on Premises.
Telephone 488 Morningside.

Chesterfield
260 Riverside Drive
Northeast Corner 98th St.
10-Story High-Grade Elevator Apartments.
One 4 Rooms & bath $1,000
7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 baths
Rents $1,700 to $2,400
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
Peter Lowenfeld 22 William St. Tel. Hanover 5960

TWO ROOMS & BATH
$480-720-YEARLY
"SHROPSHIRE"
136 & 138 W. 65 ST
A HIGH CLASS BUILDING
NEAR SUBWAY & L. EXPRESS

HUDSONIA
70th St. and Riverside Drive.
215-221 WEST 70TH STREET.
7 Rooms & Bath, $1,150
6 Rooms & Bath, $960
Resident management. An apartment house of the highest class. Office on premises. Phone 8197—Schuyler.

Annamere Court
609-615 West 115th St.,
Bet. B'way & Riverside Dr.
7 & 8 large light rooms, 2 baths.
Attractive apartments, moderate rents.
I. LOWENWALD, Agents,
611-619 W. 114th St. Phone 2896 M'gside.

2400-2408 Seventh Ave.
Cor. 140th. THE CLARISSA.
4-5-6-7 Rooms....$32 to $55
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
Apply Supt. on Premises.

TWO ROOMS & BATH
$480-720-YEARLY
"SHROPSHIRE"
136 & 138 W. 65 ST
A HIGH CLASS BUILDING
NEAR SUBWAY & L. EXPRESS

HUDSONIA
70th St. and Riverside Drive.
215-221 WEST 70TH STREET.
7 Rooms & Bath, $1,150
6 Rooms & Bath, $960
Resident management. An apartment house of the highest class. Office on premises. Phone 8197—Schuyler.

Annamere Court
609-615 West 115th St.,
Bet. B'way & Riverside Dr.
7 & 8 large light rooms, 2 baths.
Attractive apartments, moderate rents.
I. LOWENWALD, Agents,
611-619 W. 114th St. Phone 2896 M'gside.

2400-2408 Seventh Ave.
Cor. 140th. THE CLARISSA.
4-5-6-7 Rooms....$32 to $55
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
Apply Supt. on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

201 and 203 West 117th St.
St. Nicholas to 7th Ave.
THE HAMPTONS
HARLEM'S BEST LOCATION
Wonderfully large—all outside rooms. Newly renovated; every improvement.
7 and 8 Rooms, $1000 to $1150

121 St. Nicholas Ave.
Cor. 116th St. & 7th Ave.
EL NIDO
Beautiful High-Class Modern Building. Corner Apartments.
7 and 8 Rooms, $780 to $1200

137 West 110th St.
Near Lenox Ave., Facing Central Park.
SEMIRAMIS
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
6 and 7 Rooms, $720 to $1020

51 Hamilton Place, Cor. 139th St.
THE EUFAULA
Convenient to 137th St. Subway.
5-6-7 Large Outside Rooms,
Rent, $560 to $900

851 West 181st St.
THE NORTHERN
Cor. Northern Ave., Overlooking Hudson
Largest Outside Rooms in City, 2 Baths.
5-6-7-8 Rooms, $540 to $1200

21 Ft. Washington Av.
Near 157th St. Subway Station
RIO VISTA
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $450-$480
Apply Supts., or
LOUIS SCHLECHTER,
140 St. Nicholas Ave. (117th St.)
Phone 3930 and 2427 Morning.

124 West 72nd St.,
Bet. Broadway & Columbus Ave.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath
$1,350 to $1,450.
Doctor's Suite, 2 Rooms and Bath
G. B. Beaumont Co., Owners
Office, 286 Fifth Av., or Apply on Premises.

SMALL APARTMENTS
52 West 37th St. 2 Rooms & Bath $555-$75.
9 West 46th St. 2 Rooms & Bath, with kitchenette $65-$70.
645-7 Madison Av. 2 & 3 Rooms & Bath, $55-$80. Elevator, Maid & Meal Service.
MARSTON & CO.
540 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Murray Hill 840.

30 W. 54TH ST.
Two and three rooms and bath; modern in every detail; hotel service. Apply on Premises, or Room 627, 30 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 6438.

JUST COMPLETED
425-431 W. 214th St.
4-5 Rooms;
Every improvement. One block from 215th St. Broadway Subway Station. Reasonable rentals. Agent on premises

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE
8 ROOMS—$900 PER YEAR
Ground floor; corner building; exceptional location; every modern improvement.
200 WEST 70TH APPLY SUPT.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

BING & BING
119 W. 40th St.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.
SMALL APARTMENTS
Kitchens and Kitchenettes
Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable. Manager at Each House.

The Woolsey,
141 East 44th St.,
East of Lexington Av.,
1 & 2 rooms, bath.
Unfurnished, $40 to $77.50
Furnished, $50 to $97.50

The Dearborn,
350 West 55th St.,
One block west of Broadway,
1, 2, 3 & 4 rooms, bath.
Unfurnished, $37.50 to $90
Furnished, $45 to $107.50

The Poinciana,
434 West 120th St.,
2, 3 & 4 rooms, bath.
Unfurnished, $50 to $80
Furnished, $62.50 to $77.50

The Raymore,
1 West 68th St., Cor. Central Park W.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$1,500 TO $2,200.

300 Central Park West
13 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $4,000
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $2,100
5 ROOMS, 1 BATH, $900
Apply Superintendent on premises or Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

Washington Square Apts.
31-33 West 11th Street,
THE SUMNER.
8-STORY FIREPROOF APT.
5 ROOMS AND BATH.
45 West 11th Street,
8-STORY FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APT.
4 ROOMS AND BATH; SUITE $70.
82 West 12th Street,
6-STORY ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
4 ROOMS AND BATH; SUITE $50.
SUPTS ON PREMISES.
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 West 11th Street.

GREYTON COURT,
630 WEST 141ST ST.,
CORNER RIVERSIDE DRIVE
5-6-7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths
$900 to $1,400.

Hamilton Terrace—144 St.
Two Blocks East of Amsterdam Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
5-6-7 Elegant large rooms; exclusive residential section; near subway & "L" Rents Reasonable

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

425 West End Ave.
Northwest Corner 80th St.
Corner Apartment.
8 and 9 Rooms, 2 Baths
$2,000 to $2,200.
Modern Fireproof Apartments
Very attractive, and must be seen to be appreciated.
Southern Exposure. Abundance of Light and Air.
Representative on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS - Agents
162 West 72d St.
Tel. 7240 Columbus.

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Av. (N.W.Cor.)
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,600 to $1,700.
Overlooking Central Park; fireproof, one block to "L" subway and cars
Apply on premises, or
WILLIAM P. DUERST, Inc., 87 Nassau St.

WESTWOOD COURT
435 FT. WASHINGTON AV.
COR. W. 179TH ST. TO 180TH ST.
CORNER APARTMENTS.
RENT $1000 TO $1400
8 & 9 ROOMS
Most desirable Apartments on Washington Heights. Owner on premises.

340 WEST 86TH STREET
Five, Six, Seven Rooms
two and three baths
$1400 TO $3200

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

A Few Choice
Housekeeping Corner Apartments of
5 & 6 Rooms
& bath; also extra maids' rooms.
Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
Rents $1,200 to $1,700

THE OREGON
162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.
New 12-story fireproof building. Renting agent on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs,
162 West 72d St.

10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
46 West 73rd
Private dwellings opposite and adjoining. 1 apartment to floor, 50x102. Main Bed Chamber 14x23, Dining Room 14x21. Separate service and servants' elevator.
Rents $2,800 to $3,000.
6th Floor apartment suitable for studio. These apartments are exceptionally attractive, and should be seen to be appreciated.
Representative on premises, or
Fred'k Zittel & Sons,
B'way & 79th St. Phone 9700 Schuyler.

PRINCE'S COURT
N. E. Cor. 164th St. & Broadway.
HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS OF
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms.
Convenient to subway. Buses pass door.
Rents $540 to $960.
SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Ave., Cor. 41st St.

Efficient Management

F.R.WOOD.W.H.DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800

Branch Office, Broadway, at 144th St.

THE BELNORD,
Broadway to Amsterdam Av., 86th to 87th St.
7 to 10 Rooms, 2, 3 & 4 Baths,
Rents $2,100 to $5,000.
Including Electric Light, Refrigeration and Vacuum Cleaning.

STRATFORD-AVON,
310 Riverside Drive, N. Cor. 93d St.
One 10 Room, 3 Bath Duplex Apt.
Rental $2,500.
Very large rooms, abundant closet space; tiled kitchen.

PASADENA,
10 West 81st St., Cor. Broadway.
2, 3, 6 & 9 Rooms,
Kitchenette and Housekeeping Apartments,
Rents $900 to $2,600.

ROCKLEDGE HALL,
330 West 102d St.
Cor. Riverside Drive, Overlooking Hudson River.
5 & 8 Rooms & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,100 to $2,400.

HOLLAND COURT,
315 West 98th St.,
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
7 Rooms & 2 Baths,
Rent $1,250

VICTOR HALL,
603 West 113th St.,
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 & 7 Rooms,
Rents $870 to $1,150.

VERA,
305 West 97th St.
7 Rooms, $65 to $75.
2 Rooms, $37.50.

THE BARNARD,
106 Central Park West, 71st St.
9 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $2,200 to $2,500.

DORILTON,
171 West 71st St.,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
7, 8 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $2,200 to $3,000.

780 WEST END AV.,
S. E. Cor. 98th St.
5 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,500 to $2,300.

VERSAILLES,
250 West 81st St.
8 & 9 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1,700 to $2,100.

CHERBOURG,
1 West 92d St.,
Corner Central Park West.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
Rent $1,900.

TUILERIES,
261 West 98th St.,
N. W. Corner Broadway.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rent $1,500.

451 WEST END AV.,
S. W. Corner 82d St.
7 Rooms & Bath,
Rents $900 to $1,000.

170 WEST 75th ST.,
Near Amsterdam Ave.
7 Rooms,
Rents $780 to $810.

MELVIN COURT,
579 West 187th St.
5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $420 to $456.

261 CENTRAL PARK W.,
Northwest Corner 80th St.
9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
All Modern Improvements,
Rents $2,300 to $2,700.

HADRIAN,
325 West 80th St., Cor. Broadway.
5 & 6 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

VERA,
9 West 68th St.,
Adjoining Central Park West.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1,500 to $1,600.
One apartment on each floor.

77-9 WEST 92nd ST.,
6 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $480 to $720.

1331-1335 Madison Av.,
S. E. Cor. 94th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Elevator, all improvements.
Rent $850.

BELVOIR,
412 West End Av., Corner 83d.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,800.
ONLY ONE APARTMENT LEFT.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Stanley Court

301 West 106th St.,
Northwest Cor. West End Ave.
Modern House. Fireproof.
Exceptionally attractive view.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
$2,100 to $2,750.
Representative on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs, Agents
162 West 72d St.
Tel. 7240 Columbus.

CORNER APARTMENTS

of the Highest Type.
FIREPROOF.

The Cornwall

255 West 90th St.,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story Apartment House. One block from 91st Street Subway Station. Southern exposure; every room an outside room; abundance of light and air.
8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
$2100 to $2400.
Representative on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs, Agents,
162 W. 72D ST.

SMITHSONIAN

60 West 129th St.
Six and seven large rooms and bath; all improvements, excellent elevator and telephone service.
RENTS $50 TO $60.

THERESA

115 West 129th St.
Four, five and six rooms; every convenience; high-class elevator apartment house; convenient to Subway and "L."
RENTS $22 TO $30.

IVANHOE

58 West 129th St.
Six spacious, light rooms; every improvement. RENT $27.
Inquire Superintendent on Premises, or
ROBERT LEVERS,
316 LENOX AVE., COR. 129TH.

521-3 W. 112

JUST OFF BROADWAY.
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, LARGE FOYER $1,200
Unusual arrangement, sleeping quarters separate from living rooms. No long halls. Highest type fireproof buildings.
Charles P. L. Huston Co., Inc.
Tel. 1670 Columbus. 203 W. 72d St.

140 W. 58th St.

Just Completed.
APARTMENTS OF
4 & 5 ROOMS
$1,350 to $1,950.
One Two-Room, Non-Housekeeping Apt.
Maid Service if Desired.
Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co.,
505—5th Av. Murray Hill 6960.

KENSINGTON COURT

555-557 West 151st St.,
Northeast Corner Broadway.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
4-6 Rooms & Bath.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.
Apply on premises.

203 WEST 111TH ST.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
5 AND 6 ROOMS.
Rents $40-$56.

LAURISTON

1239 Madison Av.,
Northeast Corner 89th St.
$2,000 PER YEAR. NINE ROOMS.
CORNER APARMENT. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
PERFECT CONDITION. JUST RENOVATED.
EXCELLENT LOCATION.
Also Nine Room Apartment, with Southerly and Easterly Exposure, at $1,800 Rental.

ALWYN COVRT

182 W. 58th Street.
A Corner Residential Building
Overlooking Central Park and Readily Accessible to the Business and Amusement Centres
SUITES OF 10 TO 14 VERY LIGHT ROOMS, WITH 5 BATHS
One Suite of 9 Rooms, 3 Baths
Unusually Large Entertaining Space—Appointments and Service Unexcelled
To Sublet—A Physician's Office with Exceptional Features.
Apply to Resident Manager. Columbus—4253.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

STEAM HEAT GUARANTEED

4 COOL	ROOMS	$45-$50
4 LARGE		$55-$60
2 CORNER		$65-$70
2 CORNER		$85-$90

40 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
N. E. Cor. West 118th St. Facing Park
3 min. 116th St. express sta. 6th & 9th Av. "L"

MANHATTAN—East Side.

179 Madison Av., Nr. 34th St.

2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette,
$50-$65, including service.
Wm. J. Roome & Co., Inc., 177 Madison Avenue.

35TH ST., 152 EAST, Near Lexington Av.

High-Class Ground Floor Apartment.
6 Elegant rooms, 2 bath and 2 store rooms; suitable dentist, doctor or private family; hall service day & night. Prem. or Franklin L. Partridge, 49 Wall St. Hanover. 4049. $1300

944 PARK AV.

Seven and eight rooms, 2 baths, $1,400 and $1,500; excellent service. Owner on premises.

2 Rooms & Bath, Non-Housekeeping
Cor. 84th St. and Madison Av. (776 Mad. Av.).
Cor. 84th St. and Madison Av. (125 East 84th).
Cor. 48th St. and Madison Av. (125 East 48th).
Rents $1,000 to $1,200. Apply on premises or to
HALSEY & FLINT, 7 East 42d St.

210 EAST 17TH ST.

6 beautiful rooms, ground floor; every improvement, electricity, telephone, etc. Suitable doctor or dentist.

GRAMERCY PARK.

Attractive studios, with top light, bedroom and bath. Maid service.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 E. 20th.

75 EAST 81ST ST.,

NORTHWEST CORNER PARK AVENUE.
High class Apartments, six, seven, eight rooms; $75, $85, $95, $100 upward; service unexcelled.

A—"Hoffman Arms"

640 Madison Ave., Cor. 59th St.
6 TO 10 ROOMS. MODERATE RENTS.
Accessible location; large rooms; near Park.

44 East 49th Street.

Delightful 7-room apartment, parlor floor, suitable for physician, large rooms, all modern improvements, to rent for $1,500; centrally located. Apply on premises.

BRONX.

Just Completed

S. E. Cor. 181st St.
and Jerome Avenue
3-4-5 Exceptionally Large Rooms
Phone and every conceivable Improvement
at Moderate Rentals
1 Block University Heights Station of new Jerome Ave. Subway, now running.
Superintendent on Premises

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
BRONX.

174th St. & Nelson Av.

3-4 Extra Large Rooms
With every conceivable improvement. Equal to the highest class houses of Park Avenue section.
Moderate Rentals.
5 minutes from 181st St. station, Jerome Av. Subway; one block east of University Av.; two blocks from the new Jerome Av. subway.
Now Running.
Renting Agent on Premises.

BROOKLYN.

NOW READY
NEW FLATBUSH APARTMENTS
Cor. Woodruff Ave. & Parade Pl.
3-4-5 & 6 Room & 2 bath Apts.
Large, sunny rooms. White kitchens. Modern equipment throughout. All night telephone service. Rents $10 per room and up. Representative on premises. Management of
ARTHUR H. WATERMAN,
180 Montague street, Brooklyn
Telephone Main 800

NEWLY RENOVATED

SEVEN EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS. BUTLER'S PANTRY AND BATH. PARQUET FLOORS. ELECTRIC LIGHT. STEAM HEAT AND HOT WATER.
IDEAL LOCATION.
LEASE AT $720 TO $780 PER ANNUM.
797 Prospect Pl., Cor. Nostrand Av.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

"THE DANDRIDGE"

415 Washington Ave.
5-room apartment in this high-class elevator building, with all latest improvements; telephone service day and night. Convenient to all transit.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

"THE MILRAE."

872 ST. JOHN'S PLACE.
4 and 5 room apartments for people who desire a modern apartment at exceptionally low rent; located near Eastern Parkway and Prospect Park; convenient to all car lines and subway. Telephone service.

RENT, $36 and $45.

Apply to Janitor on Premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

109-111 EAST 56TH STREET

NEAR PARK AVENUE
Select studio apartments, large and light, one and two rooms and bath. Elevator and maid service. Supt. on premises, or HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 1782.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

530 MANHATTAN AVE. cor. 123d

Near 125th St., "L" and Subway.

420 W. 119TH ST. Nr. Columbia College

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
2-3-4-5 ROOMS
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES $32-$65
Tel. Morningside 2927. Owner on premises.

BROOKLYN.

"THE DANDRIDGE"

415 Washington Ave.,
Bet. Greene & Gates.
5-room furnished apartment, high-class elevator building, with telephone service night and day; convenient to all transit. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

119TH ST., just east of Lenox Ave.—8-story and basement dwelling, 11 rooms and bath, 17.6x100.11; can be bought cheap for a small amount of cash. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 40 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

HENRY BRADY,
REAL ESTATE,
200 West 23rd St.; Tel. Chelsea 7900.

Beautiful 4-story private house for sale; 15 elegant rooms, 4 bathrooms; bargain. Owner, 62 West 81st St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful Flatbush home, twelve rooms, two baths, sleeping porch, sun parlor, billiard room, parquet floor; up to date in every particular and in perfect condition. Desirable tenant can secure it for $100 per month. Rented last year for $150. Inquire of Owner, 1,184 Ocean Ave.

8-ROOM house and attic, with garage, on corner plot, 80x100; all improvements and modern conveniences; between West 22nd and Sea Beach Line; price $12,000. Phone Rector 9454.

Two lots, near Sea Beach subway station; $985 each. J 274 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

FOR RENT.—Tastefully furnished homes with electricity, gas and steam heat at Nepperhan, 25 minutes from Manhattan and Brooklyn; 6-7 rooms, 1-2 baths; $35 a month. Oct. 1, May 1; a few larger homes also for rent; references required. For particulars phone Greeley 2741, Imperial Realty Co., suite 509, 3 West 34th St., New York City.

KEW GARDENS.
SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE.....$8,000
EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE.....9,000
NINE-ROOM HOUSE, (3 BATHS)..11,500
BUILDER, J. E. TURTON, 101 PARK AV. PHONE 26 RICHMOND HILL. PHONE 6028 MURRAY HILL.

11 rooms, 3 baths, all modern improvement, overlooking Long Island Sound; 2 blocks to station, bathing beach; price, $15,000; terms can be arranged to suit purchaser; several ideal locations, 100x100, for building. Address S. H., 70 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan Beach lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Two lots fronting asphalt, improved avenue, trolley; $160 each. J 272 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE NEW COTTAGE overlooking Hudson; 6 rooms, 2 baths, lavatory; North Yonkers; terms reasonable; price, $9,500. Also several bargains in cottages. Van Ness Bros., 190 So. Broadway, Yonkers.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER.—County rentals, $60 upward. Clarence G. Martens, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Bronxville.—Attractive stucco house, near station; rent $75. Telephone 7248 Murray Hill.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome five-room bungalow, block from private bathing beach and harbor; fine (private bathing beach and harbor; fine (private bathing beach and harbor; fine (

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

78TH, (537 West End Av.)—Attractive large, small rooms; quiet surroundings; references.

97TH, 102 WEST.—Small room, private French family; $2.50; very clean. Delorme.

918T, 64 WEST.
Elegantly furnished large rooms; select private house; references.

98D, 270 WEST.—Suitable parlor floor; private bath; furnished, unfurnished; best service.

98D, 157 WEST.—Large, small rooms, near bath; running water, closets; private family.

98D, 124 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; other rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure.

99TH, 317 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath, shower; reference; $4.50. Apt. 41.

99TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; two single rooms; large closet. Apartment 41.

99TH ST., 52 WEST.—Private house, attractively furnished rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; references.

99TH, 150 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; hot water supply; telephone. Owner.

99TH, 316 WEST.—Sunny room; running water; elevator apartment. Wiggins, Riverside 9780.

99TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished room. Private bath. Telephone. Gentlemen. $7.

100D, 85 WEST.—Beautiful parlor suite, also single room; kitchen privilege; ladies or couple. Querengaesser.

103D, 216 WEST, (Opposite Subway.)—Large, outside rooms, modern comforts; references. Riverside 8990.

105TH, 166 WEST. — Comfortable single, double rooms; running water; telephone; closets; meals optional.

105TH, 170 WEST. — Private house; front room; running water; phone; reference; reasonable.

111TH, 545 WEST.—Large room; suitable one; two high-class apartments. Inquire 1 E.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Exclusive three-room suite, front southern. independent. Apt. 44.

112TH, overlooking Hudson, and southern exposure; private bath. Morningside 5056, apartment 10C.

112TH, 621 WEST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS WITH BATH, COMPRISING ENTIRE FLOOR IN PRIVATE DWELLING; SINGLE OR EN SUITE.

113TH ST., 621 WEST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, WITH BATH, COMPRISING ENTIRE FLOOR IN PRIVATE DWELLING; SINGLE OR EN SUITE.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful room, (3 windows;) running water; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large, desirable, outside room, washroom; private family; gentlemen. Apt. 22.

115TH, 403 WEST.—Double rooms, suitable two; electricity, shower; elevator. Apt. 43.

116TH, 540 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Room facing Broadway; elevator, telephone, shower; subway. Baker.

140TH, 500 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences; reference. Apt. 2C.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Front and river view; $7-$8; convenient location. Turner.

149TH, (20 WEST, (Riverside.)—Beautiful newly furnished large room, adjoining bath; good home, refined couple. Cook, Audubon 3529.

150TH ST., 400 WEST.—Handsome rooms, all conveniences; elevator. Dillon, Apt. 82.

155TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Bright bedroom, private family; elevator; convenient subway and "L"; reasonable. Phone Audubon 1526, Apartment 6B.

170TH, (Fort Washington Av.)—Large front room, two windows, lavatory, elevator; private family; references; gentleman. M 27 Times.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED STUDIOS for lecturers, concert, dancing, &c.; capacity 1,250; graduate Mrs. Marie Stewart, Carnegie Hall, 3467—Circle.

BROADWAY, 2,880,(112th.)—Fine large room, four windows; also single room, adjoining bath. Telephone Morningside 3903, Apt. 8.

PARLOR FLOOR, with bath; single or en suite. M 95 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (97th St.,) Apt. 4B.—Large furnished rooms, modern apartment, southern exposure, facing Drive; all conveniences; refined home. Riverside 7522.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (94th.) — Beautiful rooms, private apartment; Hudson view; gentlemen. River—5880.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Beautiful, large room, overlooking Hudson; running water; kitchen. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420.—Large, light corner room, adjoining bath; convenient cars; gentleman. Apt. 9H.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Sunny, comfortable room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 25.

VERY DESIRABLE furnished bachelor housekeeping apartment in the forties; entire floor, only one other tenant in house, rent $1,800 per year, broker protected. Apply to James A. Farley, 569 5th Ave., Winslow Arcade.

WEST END AV., 855.—Attractive large, medium front rooms; running water; gentlemen.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 901, (74th.)—Double room, bath, $18; facing park; others $8, $10.

WEST END, 896.—Large front and bed room, 4 windows; $12. Private residence.

WEST END AV. 676, (93d St.)—Nicely furnished, large room for two gentlemen.

Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON AV., 836, (near Prospect Park.) Comfortable furnished room, all conveniences; private Christian family. Barrett.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

CHARLES ST., 16, (Greenwich Village.)—Three to five rooms; three fireplaces.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

A BUSINESS MAN, who travels frequently, and his wife, agreeable, companionable people, wish one or more rooms in the well-kept home of a small family. Address Congenial, L 191 Times.

A MOTHER AND SON, a well-trained lad of 13, require two rooms with kitchen privileges in the home of agreeable people, or other suitable accommodations. Address Desirable, L 190 Times.

WEST SIDE, between 70-90th.—Private family; $3.50-$4. Bachelor, V 292 Times Downtown.

FOUR ROOMS, bath; preferably Washington Heights or Convent Av.; $55. V 65 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

61ST, 154 EAST.—ROOMS WITH ALL CONVENIENCES; PHONE.

69TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; all conveniences; excellent cuisine. Gross.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—Exclusively for refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete hotel service; homelike. Including high-class meals; $12 weekly, up.

MADISON AV., 213, (Near 30th St.)—Attractive rooms, excellent table; references.

MADISON AV., 191-193. — Desirable rooms, with bath; excellent table.

West Side.

8TH AV., 2,066, (127th.)—Large, small rooms, first-class house; board optional.

58TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

40TH ST., 16 WEST.
Room with bath, board; couple; gentlemen.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table guests; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

58TH, 333 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, with board; references.

58TH, 56 WEST. — Suit particular people; rooms, with private bath; Southern cooking; also parlor floor; private entrance; steam, electricity.

70TH, 200 WEST, Opposite Sherman Square.—Attractively furnished rooms; running water; high-class elevator house; table guests. Hubbell.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; small room; best location; references.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Small rooms, adjoining bath; running water, southern exposure; good table.

74TH, 102 WEST, ("The Secor.") — Large rooms, private baths; phone, electricity, steam heat; parlor dining room; table board.

87TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, excellent table; table guests accommodated.

97TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; table guests; references.

97TH, 239 WEST.—One large and medium-sized room; excellent table; fine location.

97TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, medium, small rooms; convenient transportations, parks, Museum Natural History; private; homelike; meals optional.

97TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, newly decorated; steam, electricity; excellent table; references.

97TH, 266 WEST.—Moving to 228 West 72d; electricity, steam heat; elevator.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Unusual house for unusual people, usual prices; two single rooms; electricity, steam heat, running water.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms in small boarding house; references, five.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board for permanent persons.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—New, attractive, large and small; good home cooking.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Out of the ordinary large and small rooms; baths, electricity, phone; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; excellent home table; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Double, single rooms, good home table; table guests.

83D, 5 WEST. — Unusual accommodations; modern improvements; arrangements for coming season; table guests.

83D, 44 WEST.—Choice large rooms, private baths; electricity, telephone; also small room; board optional.

83D ST., 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, en suite, singly; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Few attractive rooms, single, en suite; private baths; electricity; excellent table; reference required; Southern family.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms; unusually good table; homelike atmosphere.

90TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate new people; excellent table. Stajer.

92D, 7 WEST.—Desirable home; private family; front room; breakfast, dinner; $11.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 52 rooms, 16 on one floor; mahogany furnishings; 4 poster beds; table unexcelled. Smith.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms, parlor dining; delicious Southern cooking; table guests.

102D, 249 WEST.—Refined private home opens for select guests; table of bountiful excellence; individual service and attention; only high-class patronage solicited. B. Hamburger, River 6543.

106TH, 314 WEST, Near Riverside.—Double room, with private bath; other rooms; private residence; surroundings and service unusual.

107TH, 319 WEST.—A beautiful home in private house one door from Riverside; every convenience; excellent table.

115TH, 351 WEST, (Corner of Manhattan Av.)—"Columbia," Christian boarding house; pleasant rooms and board, $8 up. 4021 Morning.

120TH, 153 WEST.—Large rooms; excellent table, Jewish; electricity; comforts; table guests.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Double rooms; modern private house; first-class Jewish table. Brody. Morningside 2128.

126TH, 174 WEST. Corner 7th Av., (The Norwood.)—Room and board; special rates; baths; telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

COMFORTABLE ROOM and board in modern bachelor apartment; unexcelled Southern cooking; all home comforts to refined business man; references exchanged. X 260 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family has large front rooms; refined culture atmosphere. Telephone 4570 Audubon. Apartment 6B.

WEST END AV., 344. (near 76th.)—Select house open for Winter accommodations; large suite; modern furnishings; double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; electricity, steam.

WEST END AV., 855, (corner 102d St.)—Attractive outside room, suitable for two; also single outside room; excellent board. Osborne.

WEST END AV, 324, (86th.)—Rooms, floors, suites; excellent board; Winter reservations.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN, wife, and two boys, aged 10 and 12, desire two bedrooms, sitting room, and bath, with board, in private family on the west side between 70th and 100th Sts., where no other boarders are taken; must be a refined home, plain but good table; will pay for proper accommodations. Answer, stating full particulars, to M 70 Times.

English gentleman and wife require 2 rooms with board in Manhattan, between 42d and 120th Sts.; moderate terms; particulars to Comfort, V 306 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, Hebrew, with infant, want home; Washington Heights, near 155th St. and "L" station; references. O 837 Times Downtown.

LADY, Christian, wants board and room in family between 60th-90th Sts. Room 22, South 13th Av., Mount Vernon.

JEWISH couple, child 9 years of age, desire board and lodging with private family. M 66 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and Cottage.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to N. Y. City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers. —Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Minutes' Delightful Sail, Manhattan.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suite. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."

A parlor, bedroom, and private bath in a delightful family hotel, together with excellent meals for two persons, from $30 to $60 per week; situated in beautiful East Orange; 150 trains a day. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for Booklet.
W. T. READE, Resident Prop.

"Cedar View Inn," North Caldwell, N. J.—Rest cure for refined convalescents and nervous people; home cooking; fresh eggs and milk. Apply H. A. Looney, Manager.

Bayhead, N. J.—Good fishing, shooting, sailing; season and bag; open until November; $12-$15 per week. Mrs. Carrie Carradini.

East Orange.—Comfortably furnished rooms; convenient to station; refined environment. 50 South Walnut.

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THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
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1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
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THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
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1917 SAXON RUNABOUT.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
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1915 WINTON LITTLE 6 CABRIOLET.
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1916 CHEVROLET ROADSTER.
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A SELECT USED CAR LIST.
ROLLS-ROYCE Newport Landaulet (latest imp.)
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LANCIA 1916 CONVERTIBLE LIMOUSINE.
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FIAT "18" TOWN CAR (latest importation.)
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STUTZ 1916 BEARCAT, wire wheels.
OLDSMOBILE 1916 SPECIAL LANDAULET.
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MERCER 1916 SPEEDSTER "22-72."
MARMON 1916 CLOVERLEAF.
BUICK 1916 LITTLE-6 TOURING.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, Cor. 54th.

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ATTRACTIVE CARS. PRICES RIGHT.

1917 Overland "6" Sedan, Model 86.
1917 Overland Country Club.
1916 Willys Knight "Model 84," Touring.

ALL OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
BROADWAY AT 50TH ST.

A 1916 WILLYS-KNIGHT LIMOUSINE. Beautiful light limousine, like new; seats five inside; electric self-starter, (light); condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6874 Riverside.

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602 WEST 52D ST.
GUARANTEED WORKMANSHIP.

AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE,
1916 CHALMERS, SEVEN-PASSENGER,
$575. J. G. Brown, 41 Park Row.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
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1917 STEARNS "8" LIMOUSINE, run less than 500 miles.
1916 WHITE TOURING.
1916 FRANKLIN LIMOUSINE.
1916 CHALMERS, $625.
1917 CHEVROLET TOURING.
1916 KISSEL CAR; Victoria Brougham.
BEAUTIFUL 1916 COUPE LIGHT "6."
1916 BUICK LITTLE "6."
SERIES "17" STUDEBAKER, 6-cylinder.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER.
1916 DANIELS "8."
1916 CADILLAC "8."
1916 OLDSMOBILE BABY "4."
$400 CHEVROLET; elegant 5-pass. touring.
1916 KISSEL KAR.
BRAND-NEW SAXON ROADSTER.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Evenings. Phone Circle 4061.

BRISCOE.—Beautiful Briscoe 3-passenger coupe; self-starter, electric lights; abundance of extras; run 3,000 miles; 25 miles gallon of gas; 30x3½ tires; fully guaranteed; suitable doctor, collector; $400. 1,032 Lexington Av., (74th St.) Automobile on premises.

BUICK 1917 "Little 6" Touring.
Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE touring car, 1914, 6-38; good condition. 66th St. Garage Co. Phone Plaza 3604.

BUICK 1917 touring car; also Buick roadster; bargains. Cook Macconnell 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC limousine, 1916, Model 53, 8-cyl., special Amesbury; this car has been repainted and overhauled and relnickeled, and is in especially fine condition.
DETROIT-CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
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Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC '16, Chandler roadster '16, Pullman chummy; one-man tops, $25; limousine and touring bodies. Century, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 touring car; beautiful condition; sacrifice; $1,200. 216 State St., Brooklyn.

CADILLACS, 1917, touring, roadster, landaulet, victoria, and Sedan. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CHALMERS master six, 7-passenger special; Adams Williams sedan body; Westinghouse shock absorbers; practically new shoes. Mr. Seigel, Commercial Garage, 458 West 18th St.

CHANDLER 1917 Sedan; perfect condition. Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor.

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FIAT runabout for sale; 1914, 55 H. P.; wire wheels; A1 condition; must sacrifice; may be seen Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Tel. 6060 Riverside or Krauss Garage, 6410 Riverside, for inspection.

FIAT.—A 1915 FOREIGN TOURING. Beautiful 7-passenger; cannot tell from new; 55 horse power; electric self-starter, lights, slip covers; cost $5,000; condition guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

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Hudson '16 Tour. | '16 Olds Roadster.
'16 Hupmobile Road. | '16 Hudson Cabriolet.
'16 Scripps 'Chummy.' | '16 Olds Touring.
HARRY A. BRENNER,
1,700 Broadway, 54th St. Fourth floor.

HUDSON Super Six Limousine; perfect condition; private party. Elliott, Belnord Garage, 252 West 87th St.

HUDSON 1917 Sporting 4; like new. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

IF YOU have auto for sale write for particulars. If you want used car call room to 6:30 Rand Used Car Medium, 1208 Times Building.

LIBERTY 1917 town car, also Liberty 1917 touring. Schoonmaker-Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

MERCER, 1913, A TYPICAL RACING CAR; RECENTLY OVERHAULED AND PAINTED; MECHANICALLY GUARANTEED; EXTRAS INCLUDE 2 SHOES, (MOUNTED,) SEARCHLIGHT, CHAINS, TOOLS AND SEAT ON RUNNING BOARD; DEMONSTRATION BY APPOINTMENT. PHONE 5806 MORNINGSIDE, APT 27.

MERCER 1913 Raceabout, electric equipment; very reasonable. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MERCER 1917 touring car; 1916 Mercer runabout; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

NEW DODGE SEDAN.—Ideal car for Summer and Winter use; wire wheels; perfect condition; has been run less than a week; will be sold at bargain price for cash; no trades considered. W. C. Heck, manager Wm. Krauss Garage, 121-133 West 99th St., New York.

New garage; cars taken in at moderate prices; special attention given to tourists. 125 West 52d.

OAKLAND 1916 raceabout, $550; many extras; Oldsmobile landaulet, 1916; tapestry upholstering. Overland, electrically equipped. Dugan, 210 West 50th.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916, 4-pass., 4-cyl. runabout; excellent condition. Triangle Auto Park, corner Fulton St. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, 12 to 6 P. M. $525 cash.

OLDSMOBILE, 1917, for sale; rare bargain; run less than 2,000 miles. Handley, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5433.

OVERLAND, 1917, Country Club; brand-new. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9867.

OWEN-MAGNETIC 1917 touring; used three months; condition new. Phone Col. 9880.

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PIERCE-ARROW 4 passenger little six. Bouton's, 1,575 Broadway.

PIERCE ARROW 1913, 6-48, limousine body, for sale. V 71 Times.

POPE HARTFORD, 4 cylinder, large body; excellent condition. 221 3d St., Union Hill N. J.

SAXON 1917 ROADSTER,
$395.00.
Electric starter and
fully equipped.
GREATEST AUTOMOBILE VALUE
EVER OFFERED.
Regular factory guarantee.
Only a few left.
Get your order in now.
SAXON MOTOR COMPANY,
1,744 BROADWAY.
Phone Circle 4163.
BROOKLYN.

SAXON SIX.
New 1917 Saxon touring, never used; leaving city and will sacrifice. Address Box 85, Room 801, 1,493 Broadway.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 18TH ST.

SIMPLEX four-passenger special; perfect; self-starter; all complete; like new. Netherland Hotel, Room 1602.

SIX-CYLINDER COUPE, three passenger; roomy body; never been used; brand new; must sacrifice; list price $1,290; make offer. Address Box 76, Room 301, 1,493 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1917, light four, 5-passenger touring; painted Brewster green and black; yellow wheels; sold with new car guarantee. J. H. Driscoll, 415 West 55th St. Tel. 7600 Columbus.

STUTZ 1917 Speedster; 1916 Bulldog special; prices attractive. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 and 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 SIX PASSENGER.
Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog; like new.
Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor.

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Rebuilt ¼, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
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Other Well-Known Makes Also.
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WINTON 33 H. P. convertible Sedan; condition like new; has made very little mileage. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Garage Wanted.

PRIVATE, for 1 or 2 cars; state price. Brown, 102 Waverley Place.

Automobiles Wanted.

OVERLAND five-passenger big four will be rented to experienced user; you own the car, in your garage, at definite cost monthly. E 312 Times Downtown.

WILL BUY any make or year of foreign car if in good mechanical condition; state price. V 88 Times.

PACKARD brougham body (used) wanted, fitting 1-35 twin six phaeton. J. W. Shaeffer, 42 Kane Place, Milwaukee, Wis.

PIERCE ARROW truck; state year, price, size. Littauer Oil Co., Guttenberg, N. J.

SEDAN, 1917 model; terms cash; private party; Hudson or Cadillac. F 114 Times.

Will pay good price for high-class cars or bodies; cash. Herman N. Karp, 1,790 Broadway; Columbus 5822.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. classes. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, Broadway at 76th St. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 302W.57thSt. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A CORPORATION OPERATING A CHAIN OF FAST-GROWING RETAIL STORES OF A SUBSTANTIAL NATURE; ON THE VERY BEST CORNERS IN A LARGE CITY; $100,000 NEEDED. FOR INTERVIEW, ADDRESS BOX X 259 TIMES ANNEX.

25,000 Sheep.—I own the most famous ranch in Mariposa County, California, 44,000 acres; much of it now under cultivation, big herds of cattle and other stock; ample range and keep for 100,000 sheep; I WANT HELP TO PUT THEM THERE; if you want to make big money fast and keep on making it invest on equal basis with me in purchase of sheep; exceptional opportunity for large profits; and there are other chances there equally as lucrative; it will pay you to investigate them. G 445 Times Annex.

An unusual opportunity for man with push and ability to associate himself with a large and profitable hardware manufacturing company located in New York City. Do not reply unless you are in a position to invest between fifteen and twenty-five thousand dollars, and have good standing. Promoters and private bankers will please not reply. Z 399 Times Annex.

Party with $5,000-$10,000 can secure substantial interest in an enterprise, fully protected, highly indorsed, and promising big returns; no competition; particulars at interview only to principals able to meet above requirements. Investigate, 30 Times.

Wanted—Sheet metal stamping work. Would consider the manufacture of any sheet metal specialty exclusively. Send samples or drawings for estimates. E. Sabina Company, Inc., 714 Chateau St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Penn.

LAWYER OF STANDING, AGGRESSIVE, WITH BUSINESS TRAINING, WISHES EXECUTIVE POSITION. X 272 TIMES ANNEX.

Wanted, to connect with wholesale or manufacturing firm as purchasing or factory, representative, by ex-naval officer, now with Government contractor but wishing to make desirable change. G 120 Times.

ABLE EXECUTIVE, 35, AGGRESSIVE, FORCEFUL, EXPERIENCED, UNUSUAL TRAINING, DESIRES POSITION. X 268 TIMES ANNEX.

Do you want business or factory property? We have it or can get it. J. Klumpp & Son, 404 Hackensack Plankroad, Union Hill, N. J.

Rug and carpet cleaning plant, established over forty years, at Newark, N. J. Address C. A. Ryder, 655 Salem Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

Investor can take whole or part of $80,000 wanted to develop a clean, straight business promising exceptionally good returns. 251 Times, 2 Rector St.

Sell complete printing plant, with accessories; good condition; owner drafted. V 388 Times Downtown.

Pharmacy for sale; Washington Heights, $1,500, balance mortgage; no agents. M 47 Times.

Business Notices.

LADIES' select circle only; scientific scalp, facial, and body massage; application of approved European methods; highly curative and satisfying; done at ladies' residences. Helen Meunier, 1,833 7th Av. Telephone Cathedral 9547.

Excellent repair work done on ladies' and men's fur garments. A. Mursten, 23 East 8th St. Sutyvesant 3071.

FOR SALE.

For Sale—A multigraph printing machine, complete with accessories; in use only two (2) months. Spicer Mfg. Co., So. Plainfield, N. J.

Pianos and Organs.

RENT A PIANO.
New pianos at $4 month.
BABY GRAND AND PLAYER PIANOS.
Some unusual bargains. Easy payments.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 East 14th St.

PIANOS RENTED,
$4 MONTHLY.
WISSNER.
53 EAST 34TH ST.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Nonvisible, 4 months, $5. Visible, 3 months, $7. Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
389 Broadway, at Worth St. } Tel.
30 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. } 7436
149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. } FRANKLIN

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4738.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ACCOUNTANT - OFFICE MANAGER—17 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; THOROUGHLY COMPETENT; SPLENDID RECOMMENDATIONS. O 341 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Three years' experience; accurate, reliable, neat; $15. O 327 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—Thoroughly experienced, capable, accurate, live wire, neat. V 312 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Seven years' experience; capable taking charge; $20. V 332 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist, English woman, many years' experience London and New York. A. B., 160 West 98th.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Three years' experience controlling system, neat, reliable. V 315 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant, willing worker, good penman, accurate at figures. Hanna Holms, 37 East 58th St.; Plaza 2994.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer and typist; high school graduate; references. V 297 Times Downtown.

CARETAKERS.—Middle-aged, childless couple desires position taking care of private residence; best city references. 5 E. 78th St.

COMPANION, secretary to lady, or housekeeper; experienced, trustworthy; references. X 265 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS AND TUTOR.—Jewish college graduate; experienced teacher. S 195 Times Harlem.

HOUSE-MOTHER AND GOVERNESS.—Position wanted in a home where there are motherless little ones to care for, by an experienced graduate kindergartner; can teach the Montessori system; is also an excellent housekeeper, and understands domestic science, and wastes neither time nor material. G 128 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Arranges apartment for Winter; act working housekeeper. Taylor, 566 West 171st St.

LADY'S MAID.—Colored woman, respectable, refined, wants position; good sewer; last position ten years. Competent, V 78 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—Want laundry take home. Ola Woodruff, 50 West 99th.

MODEL.—Size 16, willing to do bookkeeping and stenography. O 331 Times Downtown.

NURSE—Undergraduate, wishes permanent case; city references. Address K. B., 852 Columbus Av.

NURSE from registered hospital desires position as office nurse. 70 West 88th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and TYPIST—Two years' experience; reliable; $10. V 327 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, private, college trained business woman of broad experience, desires responsible connection; salary $1,800; best references. M 40 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, ten years' varied experience in public and executive work wishes position. Efficient, loyal; $25. V 79 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Secretary, confidential assistant; good education, six years' technical experience; age 22; good grammarian, mathematician; not afraid of work; seeks permanency; any capacity; $18; highest credentials. N 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, clean-cut American, (26,) five years' oil, chemical experience; operates switchboard; familiar office details; quick grasping ideas; not afraid work; $18. V 212 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Six years' experience, efficient, capable handling correspondence without dictation, accurate at figuring; salary, $22. V 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, capable of taking rapid technical dictation and accurate transcription; high school graduate; $18. E. R., 304 1st St., Brooklyn. Phone South 4744.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish, English, French, German; thorough knowledge; can translate and write letters without dictation; good references. Box 244 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wishes to connect with reliable firm; moderate salary. Elma A. Burkhard, 37 East 58th St.; Plaza 2908.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY. — College graduate, experienced in office routine, executive ability, ambitious, desires opening with "real" opportunity. V 92 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, 20, five years' commercial experience, desires permanent position; excellent references. Adele Martin, 968 Prospect Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, possessing initiative ability, tact, desires position as secretary to executive; excellent references; salary $25. O 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in executive work and banking; office details; accustomed to important duties; exceptional references. V 56 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; transcribe accurately; $10; office assistant, typist, two years' experience; reliable; $10. O 335 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT, DESIRES TEMPORARY WORK; GOOD PAY; CITY, COUNTRY. 250 TIMES, 2 RECTOR ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; fast dictation; neat, accurate typist; operate stenotype; $15. Miss A., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent, can operate switchboard, desires permanent position; $16. J. Denker, 980 Prospect Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, two years' experience, American, college education; $20. V 307 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, competent, desires permanent position; $18. G 54 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent young girl, experienced, earnest worker; $15. E 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER — Four years' experience; executive ability; $18. V 883 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent and reliable, conscientious and willing worker. V 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience, wishes position with right concern; references. 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Refined, intelligent, creative rather than mechanical ability; salary $20. V 87 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly efficient, initiative, educated, conscientious; also office detail; $18. G 108 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; four years' experience; best references; salary, $15. V 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience. American, excellent references; $15. V 316 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, two years' experience; alert; $9. F. B., V 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, faithful and efficient, desires position; $18. V 80 Times.

TEACHER.—Columbia University graduate desires permanent position in public or private school, or tutor or governess or clerical work; best references. G

HELP WANTED—Female.

SALESLADY.—Smart-looking young woman, refined, good personality, strictly high-class; permanent position; experience unnecessary; prefer lady widely acquainted; $30 to $40 week; salary-commission. 129 Knickerbocker Theatre Bldg., Broadway-39th St.

SALESLADY experienced in retail cloaks and suits; good inducement. Winkler, Shults, 5 Division St.

SALESLADIES: $7 and upward, according to sales. Weinbecker, 260-270 West 125th.

SALESWOMEN.
POSITIONS FOR YOUNG WOMEN WHO CAN PROVE THEIR SELLING ABILITY; IF YOU HAVE SUCCESSFULLY RETAILED ANY LINE, PREFERABLY GROCERIES, WE OFFER A FIRST RATE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPABLE, ENERGETIC WOMEN. SALARY AND COMMISSION. ADDRESS B. D., BOX 21 TIMES.

SALESWOMAN for art needlework, knit underwear, and hosiery department. Apply, 9-12 o'clock, Henry Hesse, 390 Sixth Av., 24th-25th Sts.

SECRETARY.—For officer large corporation; about 28, thorough education, rapid calculator; experience in big business, preferably manufacturing; high character, hard worker, tact, judgment; state age, experience, salary, references. V 339 Times Downtown.

SMOCKERS.—Steady position open for experienced girls or women on smocking; also featherstitching and fancy stitching; inside work. Call all week, Economy Works, 85 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—WANTED, FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER; MUST BE FAST AND ACCURATE AND THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH BOTH ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN ALPHABET, SO AS TO TRANSCRIBE ACCURATELY ON ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN TYPEWRITERS; ATTRACTIVE SALARY TO THE PARTY WHO CAN QUALIFY. APPLY PERSON OR IN WRITING, REMINGTON ARMS CO., BOSTON AV., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

STENOGRAPHERS, competent, well educated, rapid, accustomed to patent law dictation; salary $16.50. Address, stating age and experience, A. H. C., 463 West St.

STENOGRAPHER and accountant to act as secretary in agricultural school, Lakeville, Conn.; salary $40 with board and lodging; position permanent; interest in boys essential. Apply, S. B. Riggs, 829 Park Av., N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 11, between 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER.—A splendid opportunity for bright, capable stenographer; one who correctly takes and transcribes her notes and spells correctly; advertising business; good hours, good associates; permanent, and advancement. V 90 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, AND OFFICE ASSISTANT. — YOUNG LADY, WITH SOME BOOKKEEPING EXPERIENCE, TO ASSIST MANAGER. APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 12, BERGDORF & GOODMAN, 616 5TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, must be high school graduate, to work in office downtown; a prominent building material concern; salary $12 to $15, with good chances of advancement. J 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted by large manufacturing concern in Brooklyn; must be neat in appearance; give references and experience; state salary expected. V 340 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady for large concern; work Sunday instead of Saturday; state fully age, qualifications, salary desired. M 42 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.
Secretarial position with good chance for advancement; $15 to begin. Apply or address R. F. Wire Co., 70 North 9th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted by old reliable firm; in reply state experience, references, and salary desired. Address W. S., P. O. Box 822.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST. — High school graduate, age 18; good hours and surroundings. R. H., P. O. Box 53, Sta. D.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, college education executive ability. Quinlan, 416 West 122d St. 4475 Morn.

STENOGRAPHER in law office; bright, capable beginner; write, stating education and salary, L. F., Room 806, 115 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be accurate, quick, and neat; state experience; salary to start, $12. M 49 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, able to assist on books; permanent position. Capital Seat Co., 369 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; steady position. Ira Barnett, Fountain Pens, 61 Beaman St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Apply E. J. Reiser, 28th St. and 1st Av.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality; able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER of elementary arithmetic and algebra in an up-to-date institution school; must be college graduate, who has majored in mathematics; all year position. Apply personally, with references, at 470 West 145th St., between 7 and 8 P. M.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Teachers of Isaac Pitman shorthand, also of touch typewriting; permanent positions; good salaries. Wood's Business School, 5th Av. and 125th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Experienced plug switchboard, some knowledge stenography and typewriting; state salary, references. V 314 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—High school graduate, manage, bookkeeping. Minsky, 283 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

WOMAN (white) for general housework, Franklin, N. J., 60 miles New York; all electric conveniences; no laundry. Address Mrs. B. F. Tillson, Hotel Astor, until Friday.

YOUNG GIRL to attend switchboard in wholesale house; state references and salary expected. O 264 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted as assistant in bank; knowledge of stenography and typewriting not necessary; applicant must be of good family and be able to furnish first-class references. Reply, stating references, G 118 Times.

YOUNG LADY wanted in publisher's office to address wrappers, envelopes, and make herself generally useful; salary, $7. Address Willing, P. O. Box 654, New York City.

YOUNG LADY wanted, bookkeeping experience; salary to start, $10. Apply M. T., 829 East 134th St., Bronx.

YOUNG LADY wanted to operate switchboard and typewriter; state salary and experience. V 293 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY experienced as dentist's assistant. Address, stating reference, salary expected, Aeolian, 325 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN to take charge of an employes' lunchroom for girls; must have high school education and domestic science training; salary $12 a week to start. J 282 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS.—SEVERAL HIGH-GRADE PERMANENT POSITIONS; SALARIES FROM $15 TO $22 PER WEEK.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY,

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 90 CHURCH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

HIGH-CLASS POSITIONS FOR HIGH-class Women.—Stenographers, typists, inexperienced clerks, college girls preferred, $15. Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, Americans, beginners and experienced; high class applicants for excellent positions. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

BERTHA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway. Riverside 9463.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

Instruction.

W. B. SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.
Evening Class in Scientific Corset Fitting, Alteration, Salesmanship, Demonstration, and Stock Keeping, supervision New York Board of Education, resumes Sept. 17th at Washington Irving High School, 16th St. and Irving Place. Instruction free to ladies 18 years and above in charge of any kind. Apply for registry, Mrs. Alice N Hosbach, W. B. Corset Co., 47 West 34th Street, New York, 2 to 4 P. M. daily.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 567 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILE CLERK.—Our 6 weeks course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our students, paying from $12 up; classes will be held in the evening, beginning Sept. 24, and will be limited; to register at once. National Training School for Filing, Shaw Walker Co., 60 Franklin St., city. Telephone Franklin 2261.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Executive ability is at a premium; unparalleled demand now throughout the country for trained men and women. Can you qualify? Send for complete outline of training course adopted by leading corporations. Ask for Booklet 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

$12
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACADEMIC TEACHER for agricultural school athletic dormitory; vital interest in boys essential; permanent position for 12 months a year; $60 with board and lodging. Apply S. B. Riggs, 829 Park Av., N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 11, between 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced junior or senior, by firm of certified accountants; permanent position, with good prospects, for right person. Address, stating experience, age, and salary, K. A., 239 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, $15 to start. Call Tuesday, 9 A. M., 2 Rector St., Room 529.

ADVERTISER considering making history and biography military regiments desires party having experience this line; salary. V 35 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, a whizzer, wanted; permanent connection; application confidential. V 86 Times.

BOOKKEEPER to take charge of books of publishing house; state age, education, experience, salary desired, and present and previous employers; permanent. J 285 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced for stock and customers' ledgers; one not subject to draft. Reply, stating age, salary expected, and references to L. M., 217 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER.—Must have had a great deal of experience; salary $20 to start. Apply A. E. Vaughan, 168 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

BOYS.—One of the largest marine agencies desires to employ two boys about 15 or 16 years of age, high school education; only those capable of rapid promotion need apply; give full particulars as to nationality, education, and former employment. O 834 Times Downtown.

BOYS.
Several boys wanted for shipping department, preferably 16 years old and grammar school graduates; $7 to start, with more money for boys who prove their worth. Apply to Mr. Moore, Rogers Peet Company, 9 Warren St.

BOY WANTED.
Good opportunity to learn the advertising business; $6 start; advancement. Apply Room 712, 381 4th Av., N. Y. C.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
One of the largest manufacturing corporations in the United States has a limited number of positions open for intelligent, ambitious American boys and young men; elementary school education essential; splendid opportunities for advancement. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary expected, to Post Office Box No. 302 Madison Square Station, New York.

BOY, 17 to 19, wanted by private banking house; fine opportunity for right boy. Address age, business and personal references and salary expected to T. H., P. O. Box 63, New York.

BOY WANTED FOR OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; MUST BE NEAT, QUICK, OBLIGING; GOOD CHANCE FOR THE RIGHT BOY; ONLY THE BEST OF REFERENCES APPLY; OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, &c. M 52 TIMES.

BOYS wanted, 16 to 20 years; $6 to $9; quick advancement. Andrew Alexander, 548 5th Av.

BOYS TO MAKE THEMSELVES GENERALLY USEFUL; CLEAN WORK, GOOD SALARY AND PROSPECTS FOR THE RIGHT BOYS. APPLY 48 WEST 26TH ST., NINTH FLOOR.

BOY wanted by corporation; must be neat in appearance, a good penman, and reside with parents. Address in own handwriting, stating age and giving reference, V 326 Times Downtown.

BOY of neat and bright appearance in office of large fire insurance company; preference given to a high school graduate; apply in own handwriting and state age. V 328 Times Downtown.

BOY.—IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE AND EDUCATION. J 216 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY.—Bright boy for office work and errands in office of an export merchant. Address, stating age and experience, V 345 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 or 17, wanted, at least one year's high school, as messenger, with some clerical work, in law office; not less than $8 to start. Apply 165 Broadway, Room 1234.

BOY wanted in resident buyer's office to make himself generally useful; advancement to right party. B. F. Loebin, 72 Madison Av.

BOY.—If ambitious and a hustler here is an excellent opportunity to learn the paper business. Republic Bag and Paper Co., 200 5th Av.

BOY, 16, bright and clean, public school graduate; office work and errands; salary, $7. Apply 17th floor, 501 5th Av.

BOY, bright, intelligent, about 18 years, in office; good references; state salary. X 264 Times Annex.

BOYS over 16 years, by large wholesale millinery house; good opportunity for ambitious and willing workers. M. T., 302 Times.

BOYS.—Excellent chance for advancement. Wertheimer & Company, 33 Union Square West, near 16th St.

BOYS.—Two gentlemanly boys for office and errand work; fair salary and overtime. Grath & Henderson, 27 William St.

BOY.—Wanted in a wholesale dry goods house, a bright, active, gentlemanly boy; good opportunity. V 89 Times.

BOY wanted in the auditor's department of a large wholesale house. Address, with best references, O 336 Times Downtown.

BOY (16,) deliver light packages, assist shipping; wages $6; opportunity, advancement. Seckendorf, 25 West 45th St.

BOY wanted in resident buyer's office to assist notion buyer; good opportunity for the right party; state salary and where last employed. M 53 Times.

BOY wanted, strong, willing, for deliveries and make himself generally useful; excellent opportunity; salary $7. Call Mutual Tire and Rubber Co., 9 East 40th.

BOY wanted, about 18; steady place, good pay; chance for advancement; references required. A Great Steady, 342 Times Downtown.

BOY, in office of wholesale house; state age, references, and salary expected. O 262 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 14 to 16, wanted as messengers in the Wall St. district. Apply to Dow, Jones & Co., 44 Broad St.

BOY to answer door and make himself generally useful; references. Apply 5 West 56th St.

BOY, living South Brooklyn, for office position offering future. B. Fechter, 753 Broadway.

BOY, 16 years; good chance to learn the shoe trade. Albaum & Goodman, 344 Grand St., Brooklyn.

BOY wanted at once, who has experience in shipping; answer in own handwriting. M 51 Times.

BOY to be generally useful; willing worker; reference. Ike Barnett, 61 Beekman St.

BOYS wanted. Kramer Brothers Lamp Co., 583 Broadway.

BOY, 17; $7 start; 10 A. M.; bring references. Library Bar Association, 42 West 44th St.

BOY wanted for office work. Apply Asia Magazine, 280 Madison Av., Room 904.

BOY.—Real estate office. Apply Duff & Brown, 1,715 Amsterdam Av., (145th.)

BOY wanted for office of French art firm; salary to start, $5. Address A. G., 16 Times.

BOY wanted in law office; salary, $6. Call Room 1612, 2 Rector St.

BRIGHT, EXPERIENCED MEN
Wanted immediately for following temporary positions:
Bookkeepers,
Clerks,
Time Checkers,
Assistant Cashiers,
Assistant Paymasters,
Comptometer Operator.
Call in person (do not write or telephone) on A. J. Hudson, Camp Upton, Long Island. Salary depends upon proficiency.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic wanted, experienced, preferably one who has driven a Packard twin six; none considered except with best of references. V 84 Times.

CORRESPONDENT. — Capable and forcible letter writer wanted by Stock Exchange house; one who has exceptional ability in writing follow-up letters that will bring positive results; your reply to this will guide us in determining your fitness; state full details, including salary expected. V 337 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN, capable, wanted by manufacturer of mechanical rubber goods and automobile tires; office located near New York City; excellent opportunity for high-class man experienced in the handling of credits; only those having high-class credentials need apply. Address A., 99 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

CUTTER,
PATTERN MAKER
WANTED BY LARGE MANUFACTURER ON COTTON WAISTS AND DRESSES; EXPERIENCED ONLY NEED APPLY; STEADY POSITION FOR CAPABLE MAN. M. P., 240 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CUTTER.—First-class fur cutter wanted. A. Marsten, 23 East 8th St.

DESIGNING DRAFTSMAN — Man experienced in design and construction of water tube marine and stationary boilers and superheaters only need apply; good position for competent man; state education and experience in detail, age, and salary expected. Address Box X 211 Times Annex.

DOOR BOY for Fifth Avenue establishment; uniform furnished; references. Write C. C., Box 90, Room 1201, 220 W. 42d.

DRAFTSMEN.
Men experienced in the design of small mechanical or electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write, Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

ELEVATOR BOY.—Experienced. Apply Chief Engineer, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

ELECTRICIANS and helpers, union; bring tools ready for work. Apply United Electric Construction Co., Apartment House, 47th St. and Madison Av.

EXECUTIVE.—Mercantile concern, the largest in its line, requires the services of an executive capable of taking entire charge of branch storage and distribution department; similar experience not necessary, but capability and experience in handling men, and the initiative to organize and to operate branches is essential; practically unlimited future for a man of large capability. E. L. S., Box 229, New York.

EXPERIENCED
FURNITURE CRATERS.
Apply warehouse
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
150 East 25th St.

FARM HAND (GOOD) WANTED FOR ESTATE IN ORANGE COUNTY; CALL BETWEEN 10 AND 12. M. C. MIGEL, 17 MADISON AV.

FOREMAN.
FACTORY FOREMAN.
LARGE MANUFACTURER DESIRES A FOREMAN FOR COTTON WAISTS AND DRESSES; ONLY EXPERIENCED MAN NEED APPLY; STEADY POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. ADDRESS
A. N., 272 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FRENCH PROFESSOR wanted who speaks excellent English and who is capable of teaching large classes of business men; fine salary and bright future. Apply Mr. Thompson, 2,009 Tribune Building.

GENERAL ASSISTANT for financial paper. Phone, for appointment, Hanover 6189; confidential.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of
PLATED JEWELRY SALESMEN
having high-class experience.
Also
experienced SALESMEN
for their
CAMERA AND PHOTO SUPPLIES, CHINA AND LAMP DEPT.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GREENHUT COMPANY
has
DESIRABLE POSITIONS
open for
YOUNG BOYS
between the ages of 16 and 18.
Apply at Employment Office.

DRAFTSMAN, junior, in office of large real estate and building management company to get up plans from physical layouts; must be neat and competent worker; in reply state age, creed, and previous schooling. S. P., 37 Times.

HAIR NETS.
Salesman wanted that thoroughly understands handling of hair nets; must take charge of this department. China importing firm; excellent opportunity to develop large business; salary and commission. Apply to China Coast Mercantile Co., 50 Union Square.

HANDY MAN to act as janitor; small building; must have references. Apply A. E. Vaughan, 168 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.
require the services of experienced
ORIENTAL RUG
SALESMEN.
Apply Superintendent's office, 8th floor, 35th Street entrance.

JUNIORS, FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, AS STORE MESSENGERS, STOCK ASSISTANTS AND OFFICE WORK; STEADY POSITION, WITH EXCELLENT CHANCES OF ADVANCEMENT. APPLY WANAMAKER'S, JUNIOR OFFICE, BASEMENT, NEW BUILDING.

JANITOR.—4 rooms, bath, rent free, and pay. 300 West 121st St.

L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
Newark, N. J.
ASSISTANT SHOE BUYER.—Man with retail shoe experience as assistant buyer and head of stock. Apply by mail or in person to Superintendent's office, main floor annex.

LAMP SALESMEN wanted, acquainted with department store buyers and jobbers, to sell full line of hand-painted wood art ware. Excellent opportunity. Drawing account against commission to right parties with proven past experience. State territories covered and full details. Apply V 45 Times.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN WANTED, OLD ENOUGH TO FEEL RESPONSIBILITY AND YOUNG ENOUGH TO BE ACTIVE, TO ASSUME CHARGE OF FORCE OF CLERKS DOING FILING AND MINOR CLERICAL WORK AT NIGHT—HOURS 5 P. M. TO 12 MIDNIGHT. DON'T CALL IN PERSON, APPLY BY MAIL ONLY, STATING SALARY, QUALIFICATIONS, AND EXPERIENCE, TO AUDITOR, THE OCEAN ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE CORPORATION, 59 JOHN ST., N. Y.

MAN wanted familiar with subscription work, handling stencil lists and addressing of magazines; must be competent and take entire charge of mail room of a mediumsized publication. Address, giving experience, age, and salary desired, M 67 Times.

MANAGER, associate, wanted for monthly magazine. Suite 720, Hotel Cumberland.

MECHANICS.—Several first-class repair men wanted at once for good and steady positions; applicants must know magneto repairs thoroughly; others need not apply. Eisemann Magneto Co., 32 33d St., 6th floor, Brooklyn.

MEN—BOYS.
WE CAN USE MEN AND BOYS WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE AS PACKERS, ORDER FILLERS, STOCK CLERKS, TRUCKERS &c.
ONLY CLEAN-CUT, TEMPERATE MEN NEED APPLY.
THE POSITIONS ARE PERMANENT, THE STARTING SALARIES LIBERAL, AND THE ADVANCEMENT RAPID FOR THOSE WHO MAKE GOOD.
THIS IS NOT A MANUFACTURING PLANT, BUT A MAIL ORDER HOUSE, AND THE WORKING CONDITIONS ARE THE BEST.
APPLY BETWEEN 8:30 AND 11 O'CLOCK.
THE NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT COMPANY,
24TH STREET & 7TH AVE.

MEN OR YOUNG MEN
FOR MACHINE AND GENERAL FACTORY WORK;
EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS; FIRST-CLASS BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH CLUB AND READING ROOM PRIVILEGES, OFFERED FOR A NOMINAL SUM.
CALL S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO., PRINCE'S BAY, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

OFFICE BOY wanted immediately in office large mercantile house; neat, bright, and ambitious; good chance for advancement. Apply 432 4th Av., 7th floor.

OFFICE BOY wanted; one with export knowledge preferred; textile and chemical agencies. 285 Water St. V 317 Times Downtown.

OPTICIAN, wanted by surgeon; steady position; bright future for good man; $15 to start. Marceau, 624 5th Av.

PORTER WANTED.
RELIABLE MAN WHO KNOWS HOW TO OPERATE ELEVATOR; GOOD SALARY TO RIGHT PARTY.
LICHTENSTEIN MILLINERY CO., 584 FIFTH AV.

PORTER with reference, strong man, for wholesale dry goods. Apply L. E. Ellis & Co., 58 Mercer St.

REPAIR MAN.—Good machine repair man and erector wanted by manufacturing company at Waterbury, Conn.; prospects for advancement. P. O. Box 645, Waterbury.

SALES MANAGER.
AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO FIRST-CLASS EXECUTIVE SALES MANAGER WITH ORIGINAL IDEAS TO FIND POSITION WITH AUTOMOBILE TIRE MANUFACTURING PLANT SELLING TO DISTRIBUTORS ONLY. TO RECEIVE ATTENTION FULL DETAILS MUST BE GIVEN IN FIRST LETTER. ALL REPLIES STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. V 344 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN
FOR
BOYS' CLOTHING.
APPLY
LORD & TAYLOR,
BETWEEN 9 AND 11 A. M.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
7TH FLOOR.

SALESMEN
FOR
DRESS GOODS.
APPLY
LORD & TAYLOR,
BETWEEN 9 AND 11 A. M.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
7TH FLOOR.

SALESMEN WANTED.
We require the service of a few high-grade salesmen; rapid advancement when ability is proved; must meet our requirements; commission with drawing account and transportation for out-of-town salesmen. Britannica Corporation, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN. — HIGH - CLASS, MUST BE KEEN, AMBITIOUS, WIDE AWAKE, ALREADY EARNING FROM $4,000 TO $8,000 A YEAR; TO SUCH A MAN WE HAVE A FIRST-CLASS POSITION TO OFFER, PROVIDING HIS REFERENCES WILL BEAR THE STRICTEST INVESTIGATION; TRAVELING EXPENSES PAID AND LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT ALLOWED. ILLUSTRATED LITHOGRAPHIC CO., 141 EAST 25TH ST.

SALESMEN.—Automobile manufacturers require the services of two or three experienced salesmen to handle their attractive cars under a dollar-a-year proposition; we have one of the finest showrooms on Broadway and, as we have plenty of prospects, there is an excellent chance for a competent, hard-working salesman to make good money; commission basis, with drawing account; apply by letter, giving full particulars. L 180 Times.

SALES MANAGER OF HIGH CALIBRE AND PROVEN ABILITY; MUST BE CAPABLE OF ORGANIZING AND HANDLING SUCCESSFULLY FORCE OF SALESMEN; TO SUCH A MAN WE CAN OFFER A FIRST-CLASS POSITION. ILLUSTRATED POST CARD AND NOVELTY CO., 141 EAST 25TH.

SALESMAN, neat appearance and selling ability; opportunity to make from $3 to $9 a day, selling our special $10 accident and sickness and automobile accident policies; big commission; get in touch with our proposition immediately. Fred J. Schaefer & Co., Managers, 1,123 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN wanted with some experience to sell paper, cardboard, envelopes on commission for a large Baltimore house; one with some acquaintance among the printers preferred. Address Box 6,003, Sun Office, Baltimore, Md.

SALESMAN, experienced in men's furnishing store; apply by letter; state age, experience, and salary to start; steady position; give references. Major, Haberdasher, Tarrytown, N. Y.

SALESMAN wanted for city and office trade; Georgette waists, $8.75; right man can receive commission and interest in business. M 66 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for city; good appearance, proven ability absolutely essential; references; salary. Apply Tuesday only. Mr. Susmann, 277 Broadway.

SALESMAN required to sell printing and loose leaf of every description; able to finance himself; strictly commission. Akkurat System and Manifolding Co., 22 Beekman St.

SALESMAN. — Line of marabou neckwear; commission basis, (with kindred line;) one about to start on road preferred. C. B., 230 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, automobile, to handle well-known line, out of town; must be able to show past results; salary. T 33 Times.

SALESMEN.—Experienced paper and twine; salary, commission; applications treated confidentially. G 116 Times.

SALESMAN, (millinery,) experienced, to sell fancy feathers of the better kind; salary. F 1 Times.

SALESMEN for city and vicinity to handle popular-priced line petticoats; commission basis. J. H., 210 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING MAN.—Wanted, thoroughly competent shipping and receiving man; experienced in deliveries to local trade and routing out-of-town shipments; state fully experience, age, salary required, &c. M 68 Times.

STOREROOM MAN wanted for all year round hotel; a storeroom man who can act as head waiter; state age and wage wanted. Address Manager, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange, N. J.

SHIPPING FOREMAN.—Wanted, by manufacturing company in Waterbury, Conn., intelligent and energetic man as shipping foreman. P. O. Box 643, Waterbury.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Good salary; chance of advancement; references required; close Saturday; open Sunday to 1 P. M.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced in men's clothing preferred; steady position. M 56 Times.

SKATE SHARPENER wanted; experienced man. Apply Iceland Skating Rink, 52d St. and Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and accountant to act as secretary in agricultural school, Lakeville, Conn.; salary $40 with board and lodging; position permanent; interest in boys essential. Apply S. B. Riggs, 829 Park Av., N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 11, between 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young man of about 17 or 18, advertising dept. of magazine; must be a good stenographer; good opportunity for one interested in advertising; write, giving full particulars. J 283 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARIAL POSITION, WITH GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; $15 TO BEGIN. APPLY OR ADDRESS R. F. WIRE CO., 70 NORTH 9TH ST., BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man for large concern; state fully age, qualification, salary desired; work Sunday instead of Saturday; splendid opportunity to develop. M 41 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST. — Exceptional opportunity. H. Kamber & Co., 708 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; $8. Apply or address Lawyer F., 302 Broadway, Room 1409.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Young man about 18; little experience required. J 281 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.
General Superintendent, one with executive ability and who understands the construction of wooden ships; give full particulars for New York Interurban yards near Seattle. J 225 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Teachers of Isaac Pitman shorthand; also of touch typewriting; permanent positions, good salaries. Wood's Business School, 5th Av. and 125th St.

TEACHER.—Experienced male teacher wanted at New York Catholic Protectory, Westchester, N. Y.; board and lodging furnished.

TELEGRAPHERS AND STATION AGENTS
who are telegraphers; good wages and working conditions; weekly pay; vacation after one year service; several attractive relief agents' positions vacant.
WAGES $25.50 PER WEEK.
Call or address Superintendent, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Harlem River Station.

TOOL DESIGNERS. — FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED TOOL DESIGNERS FOR WORK ON AUTOMOBILE MOTORS. APPLY TO EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, GENERAL VEHICLE COMPANY, BORDEN AND STAR AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY.

YOUNG MAN, over 16 and under 21, for responsible position in large manufacturing concern near Grand Central Station; general work in office and storeroom, where he will learn indoor salesmanship; grammar school education necessary; good opportunity for bright young man who enjoys work and wishes to progress; apply in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected; hours, 8 A. M. to 5:30, Saturday half holiday year around. V 98 Times.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in electric lamp testing; good education essential; electrical experience preferred, but not absolutely essential; opportunity for advancement for right man. Write, stating in detail age, education, experience, Electrical Testing Laboratories, 80th St. and East End Av., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, about 17 years of age, to work in advertising department and salesroom of large wholesale house; must have a liking for, with a good grammar school education; references required. Address, stating age, religion, and salary expected, A. K., 180 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18 or over, living with parents, to learn photographic business; must be of pleasing appearance; splendid opportunity to learn high salaried business; $8 to start; compensation increased as you progress. Apply Marceau, 719 7th Av., after 10 o'clock.

YOUNG MAN wanted, about 18 years of age, as bank messenger; must be of good family and able to furnish first-class references; salary to begin, $400 per year. Reply, giving references, G 114 Times.

YOUNG MAN, preferably high school graduate with knowledge of stenography, wanted as assistant to advertising manager; salary to start $12. T. B. Wallace Agency, 1 Union Square.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, some high school education, with active credit career; unusual chances advancement; Christian firm; state full qualifications and salary desired. M 64 Times.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent and level headed, to assist manager in large concern; about 21; write, with full details of experience and education. Underwood & Underwood, 63 East 30th St.

YOUNG MAN to act as buyer or assistant buyer in a resident buyer's office, to buy millinery; must buy goods from first hands; state salary and where last employed. M 55 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 21, able to write up neatly and extend mail orders accurately; $12 to start; advancement if worthy; state education, experience, and religion. X 2 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 16 to 20, for clerical position in a reinsurance concern downtown; previous experience unnecessary; hours 9 to 5, 1 o'clock Saturday. Write, stating age and nationality. J 284 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, 17-20, for stockrooms and assist in salesrooms; permanent positions; good opportunities. Revillon Freres, 26 West 35th St.

YOUNG MAN wanted for junior clerical work and messenger service; salary $30 a month; state age and religion; answer in your own handwriting; good opportunity. G 123 Times.

YOUNG MAN in office of wholesale grocery business; opportunity to learn and advance; state where you worked before, age, and salary expected. O 307 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN of good education and address in mill office; experienced; knowledge of floor coverings preferred; $20-$25; give particulars. F 155 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17 to 18, as bank runner; references required; $35 monthly to start. J 286 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, in credit office of wholesale house; state age, experience, and salary expected. O 263 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
J. J. McLAUGHLIN, C. P. HASSON, ACCOUNTANTS, $1,500-$2,500.
BOOKKEEPERS, $900-$1,500.
STENOGRAPHERS, $800-$1,300.
CLERKS, $720-$1,100.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANT, clerk, (club,) $80; office manager, warehouse; claim clerks, bookkeepers; many miscellaneous clerical; investigate. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY
to be trained as MECHANICAL dentists; big demand; big salaries; remarkably short and thorough course; no book study; simply laboratory training; stand any time of day or evening; write for free Booklet 50.
Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 West 45th St. Finest in America. First licensed by Regents.

MEN—EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK.
8 months' course. Easy payments.
MECHANICAL DENTISTRY. START ANY TIME. DAY OR NIGHT.
No book study. Write for Book 19.
BODES DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL,
NEW YORK. BROOKLYN.
15 W. 44th St. 15-17 Flatbush Av.

Earn $25 to $100 a week as motion picture, studio, commercial photographer. Three months' course covers all branches. Enlistments leave good positions vacant. Day or evening classes, easy terms. New studios. Call or write for free booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 9T, 141 W. 36th St., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Executive ability is at a premium; unparalleled demand now throughout the country for trained men and women; can you qualify? Send for complete outline of training course adopted by leading corporations. Ask for booklet 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

ENROLL NOW in Brooklyn's year-round "Mental Flatisburg"—Central Branch Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Pl., telephone Prospect 8000; executive preparation a specialty. Expert Faculty; 1,800 students last year; 40 courses. Write for Booklet T.

$12
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 303 West 57th.

Police and Fire News

Police Department.

Leave of absence authorized, without pay: Patrol. J. A. Corey, 26, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 11.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. L. Kloeset, 35, 11:30 A. M., Sept. 3, during disability; W. G. Decker, 35, 7:30 A. M., Aug. 30, during disability; J. A. Gondon, 40, 6:05 A. M., Sept. 1, during disability; F. I. Heffernan, Traf. Div. Sub-div. B, 1 P. M., Aug. 28, during disability.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. T. F. Dugan, Shield 1283, 29, to take effect 12 P. M. Sept. 10.

Amendment: So much of Par. 2, S. O. 210, c. s., as temporarily assigns Patrol. Frank Sullivan, 283 to Bur. of Tel., 10 days, is amended to read: Frank Halloran, 283.

Fire Department.

The following prob. firemen will report to the Medical Board, at Headquarters, at 2:30 P. M., Sept. 12, and to R. C. Patterson, Jr., Sec. of Dept., at 2:30 P. M., Sept. 13: D. Sullivan, H. & L. 24; E. J. Reed, H. & L. 6; F. J. Evans, H. & L. 11; H. J. Johnson, Jr., Eng. 226.

Change of temp. detail

PRESIDENT HAS A DAY OF GOLF AND MOTORING

North Shore Residents Respect His Wish for Privacy, But Cheer as He Passes.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 10.—President Wilson, who is taking a brief cruise on the Presidential yacht Mayflower, had an ideal holiday today. The weather was clear, with a warm sun and a bracing breeze from the northwest, when the President and Mrs. Wilson came ashore here in a launch and joined Colonel and Mrs. E. M. House. Mr. Wilson brought his golf sticks, to try out the course of the Essex County Country Club at Manchester, and motored to the links.

Colonel House did not play golf, but the President had a round of nine holes with Randolph Tucker, the Colonel's son-in-law, and with Hugh Wallace, a friend of the House family.

After golf the President and Mrs. Wilson had luncheon at the House Summer home at Magnolia, and there the President met the newspaper correspondents. With Colonel House he smilingly consented to be photographed. Then, accompanied by his hosts and the usual guard of Secret Service men, he and Mrs. Wilson had a two hours' automobile outing along the North Shore. Going to Salem, the President was allowed to take his outing unhampered by crowds. The largest gathering to greet him was on his return from the afternoon automobile ride, when a few hundred fishermen and Summer residents waited at the wharf. They gave him a hearty cheer as he walked down the landing, and he responded with smiles and bows.

In the evening Colonel and Mrs. House, with Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Tucker, boarded the Mayflower to dine with the President and Mrs. Wilson.

Miss Welman to Wed Lieut. Given.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Dorothy Arnold Welman, daughter of Mrs. Arthur Vining Davis of Pittsburgh and New York, to William Barns Given, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Barns Given of Columbia, Penn. Mr. Given is a graduate of Yale, class of 1908, and was commissioned a First Lieutenant at Plattsburg. He is attached to the Rainbow Division at Camp Mills.

DIVORCES MAJOR KILBORN.

Army Officer's Wife Will Now Go on the Stage.

The fact that Major Orson Kilborn, U. S. A., son of Horace M. Kilborn, Vice President of the National City Bank, has been sued for a divorce by Mrs. Eloise Sherin Kilborn, and that Mrs. Kilborn is to appear in the New Century Theatre production became known yesterday when Mrs. Kilborn was notified while at rehearsal at the theatre that the referee had reported in her favor.

The action was brought in Westchester County, and was referred to Alvin S. Hall of Nyack. Major Kilborn denied the charges brought against him through his attorney, J. Campbell Thompson. Neither defendant's counsel nor John F. McCall, attorney for Mrs. Kilborn, would discuss the details yesterday. rMs. Kilborn, who is the daughter of Mrs. eGorge Taylor Moody, married the defendant at her mother's country place, The Hedges, Bound Brook, N. J., on uJne 9, 1915.

Major Kilborn, then a Columbia student, was corespondent in a suit for divorce brought in 1911 by Ernest H. Greene o fteh nUited States Tungsten Company against Mrs. Lattie J. Greene on the ground that Mrs. Greene was Kilborn's companion on a number of automobile trips.

Swiss Expect Socialist Council.

GENEVA, Sept. 10.—The Berne Bund says that the postponed Socialist conference will eventually be held in Switzerland at a place and time yet to be determined.

Try a 60c Box of IN-B-TWEENS (12 Cigars) TO-DAY

For Sale Everywhere.

Wallach Hats

Wallach Hats, $2 and $3.

The Wallach unqualified guarantee—fast color and satisfactory wear—goes with every Wallach hat.

The hat illustrated has already become popular.

Won't you come in and try one on?

Wallach Hats, $2 and $3.

Stetson Hats, $4 to $10.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 39th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Diamond, platinum lavalliere containing 2 large stones and several small ones, on Long Island train leaving Oyster Bay 8:17 A. M., Sept. 10, or in New York City. Suitable reward will be paid by Belais & Cohn, 15 Dutch St. Telephone 1717 John.

LOST—Left in ladies' washroom, Pullman car Clayton to Buffalo, Sept. 6, diamond ring, platinum setting, and 14-karat wedding ring marked R. H. F. to E. S. E. 1-22-15; liberal reward. Notify 315 Berkeley St., Rochester, N. Y.

LOST—On Sept. 1, on auto trip between Ridgewood, N. J., and Brooklyn, lady's black traveling bag bearing initials "M. M. L."—containing personal belonging, including checkbook. Finder please phone Riverside 780.

LOST.—If the box containing watch and other trifling heirlooms that was taken from No. 547 West 142d St. on Friday afternoon is returned a reward will be paid and no questions asked.

LOST—On Sunday, Sept. 9, on train leaving White Plains 7:00 P. M. or in Grand Central Station, brown fox scarf. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. M. Schuer, 251 West 89th St.

LOST—Gold clasp wrist watch, monogram "L. M. S. P." on Central Park West, between 105th, 110th, Morningside Drive, Sunday evening, 6:30; liberal reward. Pitcairn, 323 West 120th.

LOST—Black pocketbook. Will lady in gray, knitting, who found same at Strand Monday return to owner, 48 St. Nicholas Place, Apartment 4? Reward. Name on purse. Phone Audubon 6837.

LOST—Sept. 10, lady's bag in shop of Robison, 25 West 42d; containing keys, account book, stock certificate, old telegrams useful to owner, loose cash. Big reward. 65 West 55th.

LOST—Saturday night, 8 o'clock, vicinity 121st St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av., fur neckpiece; reward. M 59 Times.

LOST—In Washington Square, Saturday night, black leather traveling bag, containing papers. Suitable reward if returned to Cashier, Hotel Brevoort, 5th Av. and 8th St.

LOST—Part of diamond brooch, between Gimbels' basement to 33d St. tube to Hoboken. Reward upon return to J. A. McClurg, 115 Varick St., New York City.

LOST—Snake pin diamond head, other small stones, Amsterdam Av. car, or St. Nicholas Av., 123d to 125th; reward. Write L. G., 2,525 Broadway.

LOST.—Gold cigarette case on road near Centreport, L. I., with initials S. H. C.; finder can obtain very liberal reward by addressing T 50 Times.

LOST—Between Claridge Hotel and subway to 181st St., circular sapphire and baroque pearl pin; reward. Phone St. Nicholas 9262, Apt. 2D.

LOST—Saturday night, King Charles Spanish black and white dog, answers Jim; reward. Baldini, 892 Fairmount Place, Bronx.

LOST—Gold band ring with diamonds, sapphires, vicinity 44th, 50th; reward. Audubon 3996.

LOST—On Riverside, between 85th and 90th Sts., gold Grecian border barrette Reward if returned to 318 West 85th.

LOST—Saturday, between 36th and 23d Sts., wallet containing Canadian bills. Quandalle Studio, 46 West 36th.

LOST—On Brighton Beach train, Friday, roll of manuscript; reward. Return Capt. Dion, 159 West 74th St.

LOST.—Gold Tiffany watch marked "V. G. B." Monday; reward if returned. M 68 Times.

LOST—Pearl pin, on or near 125th St.; reward. Watkin, 5010 Morningside.

LOST—Gold seal ring, initialed "E. A. L."; reward. M 73 Times.

LOST—Canary, from 200 West 58th St.; $5 reward if returned. Columbus 4812.

REWARD paid for return of portfolio, left in taxicab. Brett, Loeffler & Weil, 269 Canal St.

Soldiers of the Nation

One of your sacred duties is to leave with your folks your

Photograph

and Take with You

all the pictures of the dear ones at home.

20 Studios at your service

E. Bland

A NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHER, has created the latest style in photography.

Highly artistic. Moderate in price. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed.

Photos for Passport. Cuts and Reproductions finished in 2 hours.

Old and New Photos Copied and Enlarged.

Use Coupon Now

6 PHOTOS $1.50 Standard Cabinets Reg. Price $4.50

Finished in 24 hours if desired. Good until Oct. 1, 1917.

CALL AT THESE ADDRESSES:
1482 Broadway, cor. 43d.
1269 Broadway, at 32d.
9 E. 42d St., near 5th Av.
245 Broadway, Opp. City Hall.
203 Broadway, Eve. Mail Building.
59th St. & 3d Av., in Bloomingdales'.
516 5th Av., at 43d St.
1 W. 34th St., Opp. Waldorf.
115 W. 42d St., near Broadway.
HARLEM—231 W. 125th St.
BROOKLYN—472 Fulton St.
BRONX—149th & 3d Av., over Riker's.
NEWARK—869 Broad St.

AUTOMOBILE WINTER TOPS

MUST BE ORDERED NOW FOR OCTOBER-NOVEMBER DELIVERY

STERLING TOP & EQUIPMENT CO.

518-522 WEST 57TH ST. N.Y.

On Style Avenue At Quality Street

A Page from Truly Warner Style Book

FOUR speeds forward and no reverse! I'm setting the fastest pace in *Smart Hat Styles* I've ever set, and that's saying a bookful.

The same big quality you're used to—the same little price you've always paid $2—notwithstanding that everything entering into a hat, from felt to finish and from lining to leather has gone way up.

My windows are a Theatre of Fashion. Your *becoming style* is in the front row.

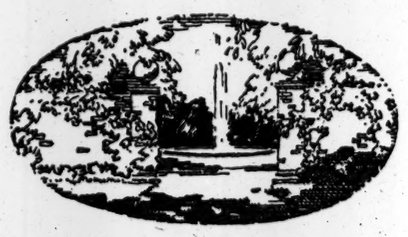
$2

Introducing Fore-and-Aft A Smashing Hit

Truly Warner

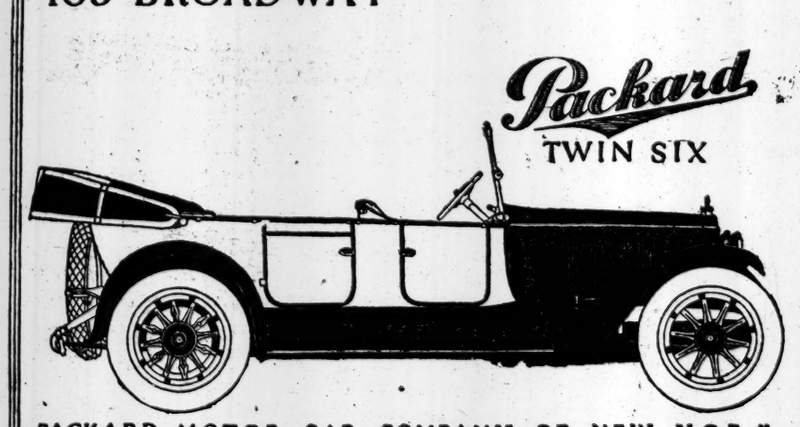
New York and Everywhere

See Telephone Book for Address

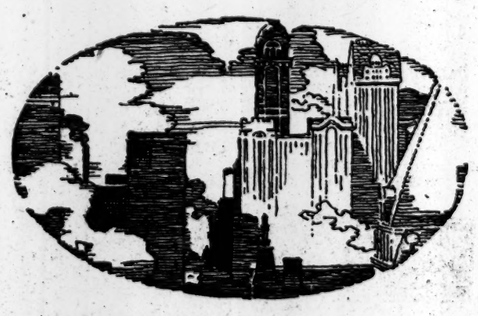


THE NEW PACKARD TWIN SIX IS NOW ON EXHIBITION IN THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT AT OUR DOWNTOWN SALESROOM CITY INVESTING BUILDING ARCADE 165 BROADWAY

Packard TWIN SIX



PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK



FOUNDED 1666 LONDON

DE PINNA

The social activities of a young lady, from 14 to 19 years, are of necessity limited, but whether for a matinee, concert or the most informal gatherings, De Pinna apparel reflects the simplicity of such a life.

Tailored clothes and tailored hats—but done with the most precise care—are alone accepted as correct for such young ladies. De Pinna subscribes to this idea so fully that no other than the finest of tailored suits, coats, blouses, skirts and dresses and tailored hats have place here.

Misses' Tailored Coats in imported Scotch Tweeds, Llama Cloth, Knit Cloth, Bolivia and Suede Velours. Sizes 14 to 18 years. Prices $30. to $95.

Misses' Tailored Suits. Very much the same style of fabrics as are used in men's clothes and tailored as we tailor our young men's clothing—that is of itself enough to insure smartly tailored suits at De Pinna's. Sizes 14 to 18 years. Prices $35. to $85

Tailored Dresses—a highly specialized department of the De Pinna business is turned over exclusively to these dresses. 14 to 18 years. Prices $28. to $75.

Regulation sailor dresses in imported serge or linen.

Tailored Hats in Velours, Hatter's Plush and Velvet ready for immediate wear.

Sweaters in Heather mixtures and dark colors—pull-over models.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

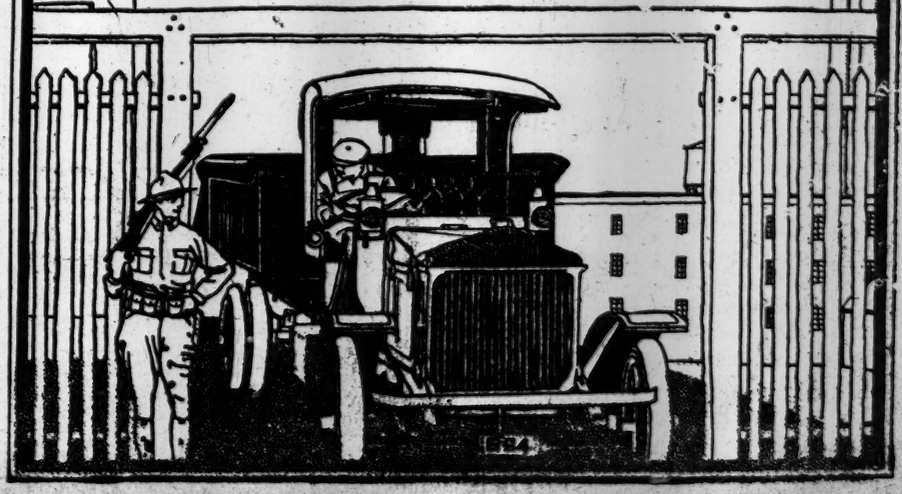
Taking Up the Slack

Pierce-Arrow trucks are ready to do their share in speeding up American industry. Relieving the shortage of horses, doing work that no horses could do, taking over traffic delayed by freight congestion and embargoes, increasing hauling radius, Pierce-Arrow trucks have made it possible for many manufacturers to speed up operation, increase output and make deliveries.

Pierce-Arrow Motor Trucks

for example: War orders compelled the Winchester Repeating Arms Company to build a factory on ground formerly used for coal storage. Pierce-Arrow trucks, hauling coal direct from docks to power house, 3¼ miles, delivered 350 tons daily with unfailing regularity and at a considerable saving in haulage cost.

Such great commercial successes are built upon sound economies like those effected by Pierce-Arrow trucks. A smaller business should not deny itself the advantages on which big business thrives

HARROLDS MOTOR CAR CO.
233-239 West 54th Street
New York

ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
416 Central Avenue
Newark, N. J.